



THE  
**PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT**  
(Act V of 1920)

With full Commentaries, Notes, Rules, Forms, etc and  
with the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, and  
the Bankruptcy Act (Eng) 1914, as amended by  
the Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act of 1926

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CASE NOTED CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE ETC ETC

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## PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

We regret that though the book has been out of print for a considerable length of time we could not, by reason of preoccupation in other directions, see our way to bring out this fresh edition earlier, so, we owe a word of apology to the legal public for the inconvenience caused to it by our such inability. We have however tried our best to make atonement for our delinquency by effecting considerable improvements in the plan as well as in the subject matter of the book.

The insolvency law has now become rather an important branch of the statute law of the country, and it is with satisfaction that we note that the subject is beginning to be better appreciated than before. It is now almost a matter of daily use in all business and commercial centres and is engaging greater attention with the consequence that it is gradually becoming more and more complex in character. We have accordingly tried our best to render this humble publication better fitted to meet such growing needs.

The case law has been brought up to date and the different topics have been re-shuffled and rearranged with greater and more jealous attention to the fundamental principles of the bankrupt law and the requirements of each individual section of the Act, so as to facilitate conclusions even on more complex questions or matters not exactly covered by judicial precedents. The book has been improved also in respect of many other matters which we do not think necessary to recount here. Though we are generally averse to making large quotations yet we have thought fit to incorporate herein the Civil Justice Committee report relating to insolvency as the same contains a very nice account of the subject, both historically and analytically, and thus virtually obviates the necessity of writing out a separate introduction for this book. In obedient response to a number of suggestions from different quarters and particularly from the learned editor of the Madras Law Journal (vide 54 M.L.J.) we have given the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and the English Bankruptcy Act in the Appendix. We feel that as we have cited a good many decisions under those Acts in support of our comments and notes on the provisions of this present Act the real import and bearing of the said decisions should be fully ascertained on each occasion by a direct reference to the statute on which they are based.

Thus, we have tried our best to utilise all the available resources to make the book more useful than ever and hope

that the members of the legal profession will continue to accord to it the same sympathetic consideration which they have hitherto shown to it

BHOWANIPUR,

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A C G

September 1, 1930

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

Though a revised edition of the book was long overdue, yet pressure of work in other directions did not permit me to undertake it heretofore. But the recent amendments introduced in the Act on the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee rendered further putting off of the revision work impossible and we had no other option but to revise the book thoroughly. The bulk of the present edition has been beyond all proportions in comparison with that of the previous one and consequently, may not be viewed with favour by the legal public but having regard to the volume of judicial decisions pronounced by the various High Court since the passing of the Act in 1920 we found it wellnigh impracticable to extend it further. It will be seen that we have not adopted the scissors-and-paste method of compilation which is very much in vogue these days, nor have we had recourse to the practice of quoting extensively from the headnotes of reports in order to give a "decent look" to the annotations regardless of the evolution of legal principles or the present state of the law. If notwithstanding our such principles of moderation and brevity the bulk of the book has so abruptly increased, the gentle reader will please not look upon it with disfavour, but regard it as a necessary concomitant or outcome of the sudden expansion of the bankruptcy law.

In revising the book we have literally brought it up to date both as regards the statutory amendments and the case-law following our usual principles of evolution. We hardly need say much in this behalf as a cursory glance over the pages of the book or a mere look at its dimension will obviate the necessity of any personal pleading. Only one word we ought to say here with respect to some of the old cases decided prior to 1920. Our treatment of some of those decisions might not have been as full as some people might expect but law and legal conceptions have so rapidly developed in recent years that those decisions have lost all practical interest for us, and we may however, unless prompted with an antiquarian interest will put it up with any lavish waste of paper and ink over them. As regards our method of making no difference between the so-called authorised and unauthorised reports, we firmly adhere

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to the views we have already expressed in our other publications. In short all attempts have been made to improve the book and to make it useful to the best of our ability except in so far as our ordinary aptitude has suffered from a misgiving in our mind that the book will not see such use as we should naturally wish it to do in view of the mentality now wide spread in our judiciary as a result of the battle cry of law's delay raised all around, inasmuch as frequently consultation of law books and an anxious examination of legal principles are in no way favourable to speedy disposal of cases.

BHOWANIPUR

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A C G

November 1 1927

## PRECACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

The present compilation is the necessary outcome of the re-enactment of the bankruptcy law applicable to India outside the Presidency towns and the town of Rangoon and in applying it before the profession, I have no other apology except that in view of the present commercial expansion of the country we must now necessarily have a greater number of works on the subject than before. Every publication legal or otherwise is invariably undertaken with the object of rendering useful services to those for whom it is intended and the present work is no exception to this general rule. But how far this object has been achieved in this particular instance remains to be seen. An attempt has however herein been made to give a compendious digest of the entire Indian case law on the subject together with an admixture of such of the English cases as may have some importance from the Indian point of view in a form most convenient to the busy lawyers and best calculated to entail the least loss of time in hunting up references. Besides great pains have been taken to deal with all controversial points and all matters of first impression. In order to facilitate ready reference the index appended to the book has been made as comprehensive as possible. We are fully conscious that notwithstanding our best endeavours we have not been able to make the book as perfect as it ought to have been. We therefore most earnestly invite from the members of the profession their valuable suggestions which will no doubt be very gratefully received.

BHOWANIPUR

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A C G

January 3 1928



## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

### Bill No. 14 of 1918.

(1) *To facilitate to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907*)

The object of this Bill is to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907), which contains the law of Insolvency in force in British India outside the Presidency towns and the Town of Bangalore. The Act came into force on the 1st January, 1908 and since then with the exception of a few unimportant amendments made in 1914, it has not been amended. Ten years' experience of the practical working of the Act has brought to light many defects which have from time to time provoked criticism from most of the Local Governments and not a few of the Judges who have had to administer its provisions. Various suggestions for the amendment of the Act on various points have also been received from time to time from the commercial communities and members of the legal profession.

2. The chief indictment of the Act is that it lends itself to the protection of fraudulent debtors, that it subjects an undischarged insolvent to little or no practical inconvenience, and that its provisions for the punishment of fraudulent insolvents are not effective in practice.

3. One of the principal defects in the existing law arises from the fact that the conduct of the debtor in many cases never comes under the scrutiny of the Court. The stage at which the misconduct of the debtor should come before the Court, and at which most of the provisions affecting a fraudulent insolvent would operate is when he applies for his discharge. But there is nothing in the Act which requires him to apply for his discharge, and in practice such applications are rare. To remedy this unsatisfactory state of the law, it is proposed to include in the Act provisions which will compel an insolvent to apply to the Court within a prescribed period for his discharge or to lose the protection afforded by the insolvency proceedings. The Court will have power to extend the prescribed period and, when the adjudication order is annulled owing to the failure of the insolvent to apply in time for his discharge, a fresh petition on the same facts will be barred. These proposed changes are effected by the proviso to proposed new section 6 C in clause 4 of the Bill, new sub-section (I A) (ii) in clause 10, the amendments in clause 11 (1), (3) and (4), and the amendments in clause 20.

4. It is now settled law that under the Act, as it stands, it is not open to the Court to reject the petition of a debtor on the ground that the application is an abuse of the law. While admitting that the object of an insolvency law is to deal with all insolvents, whether honest or not, and that no applicant who is in fact insolvent should be liable to have his petition dismissed *in limine*, it seems reasonable that the Court should have discretion as to the amount of protection to be afforded to a petitioning debtor in each individual case, the debtor being required to show that he is in fact unable to pay his debts and that he has not concealed his property. These changes in the existing law are effected by the amendment in clauses 9 and 10 (2) and by clause 12 which inserts a new section 16A as to protection orders on the lines of section 25 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909.

5. A further defect in the Act is the absence of provisions sufficiently defining the power of Courts to decide questions of law and fact arising in insolvency proceedings. In certain cases e.g. those mentioned in sections 18 (3), 36 and 37, the Court is empowered to pass orders, and section 47 defines the general powers of the Court in regard to proceedings under the Act but nowhere is a general power conferred on the Court to deal with and decide important questions of law and fact (e.g. a question of title to property) which may arise in the insolvency proceedings. This question has recently been the subject of conflicting decisions in the Allahabad and the Calcutta High Court. In *Nilmoni Choudhuri v. Durga Charan Choudhury* (1922 C.W.N. 704) the Calcutta High Court dissenting from the Allahabad High Court held that the Insolvency Court has no such power and that a question of title to property should be tried in a separate suit. It is obviously desirable that this conflict between the two High Courts should be terminated, and having regard to prevalence of *benami* transactions in India and the importance of arming Courts with adequate powers for the speedy realisation of assets in the interests of creditors the Government of India are of opinion that the Court should be given full power to decide all questions raised in insolvency proceedings. Clause 1 of the Bill accordingly enacts a provision on the lines of section 2 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

6. Proceedings instituted against fraudulent insolvents are frequently infractions. This is largely due to the lack of precision in the Act as to the procedure to be adopted by the Court which desires to take action. The wording of sub-section 1 (2) of section 113 is unduly vague regard being had to the fact that it constitutes a criminal offence and experience has shown that it frequently creates difficulties. It is proposed that the penal provisions of existing section 13 should be

amended on the lines of section 103 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and that the procedure to be followed on a charge should be defined on the lines of section 104 of the Act. It is proposed to embody these provisions in the two separate sections 4 A and 4 B inserted by clause 10 of the Bill which also inserts a new section 4 C containing provisions similar to those of section 105 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. It seems desirable to make it clear that a dishonest insolvent who has been guilty of an offence under the Act can be proceeded against even after he has obtained his discharge, or after a sum submitted by him has been accepted.

The summary administration of petty insolvencies is now fairly covered by rules made by the High Courts under section 41 of the Act but it seems desirable that the Act itself should contain more detailed provisions than at present and that further simplification of procedure should be effected. It is proposed therefore that, in addition to any further modifications to be made by rules section 48 should contain certain definite provisions, and it is thought that, if these changes are made it would be well to confine summary administration cases where the assets do not exceed Rs 200 instead of the existing limit of Rs 500 and to reserve a discretion to the Court to direct the ordinary procedure to be followed in cases where it thinks such a course desirable.

These amendments will, it is hoped, go far to check the abuses rendered possible by the defects in the existing law.

An opportunity has been taken to effect certain minor amendments in the Act and an explanation of the reasons for the changes proposed will be found in the *Votes on Clauses*.

SIR,

He 2 th August 1918 }

G R LOWNDES

*Published in the India Gazette, dated 7th September, 1918,  
in Part I page 63*

### NOTES ON CLAUSES

**Clause 2**—The expression "available act of insolvency" is not used anywhere else in the Act, and a definition therefore seems unnecessary. No such definition is to be found in the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. The amendment in the definition of "property" makes it clear that trust property is not to be dealt with under the Act as property of the insolvent. It is proposed to include a definition of the expression, "transfer

of property" on the lines of the definition in section 2 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

Clause 1—Is principally a drafting amendment. The opportunity has been taken to split up section 6 into five separate sections with a view to re arrange its different parts in their logical order. New section 6A merely reproduces existing section 6 (6). New section 6B deals with the conditions on which a creditor may petition and reproduces existing section 6 (4) and (5). New section 6C deals with the debtor's petition and reproduces existing section 6 (3) with the addition of a proviso which is a corollary to the amendments in clauses 11 and 12 of the Bill regarding the annulment of an order of adjudication.

New section 6D reproduces existing section 6 (2) with the addition of a proviso which is designed to cure a defect. Section 6 (2) lays down where an insolvency petition is to be presented but does not contain any saving in the event of the petition being presented in the wrong Court. The point was raised in *Midas Fershad v. Hallton*, (18 C.W.N. 1050), where the plaintiff successfully presented an appeal on the ground that the petition had been presented in the wrong Court. The proposed proviso is intended to stop this loophole in the existing law.

New section 6E merely reproduces existing section 6 (1).

Clause 5 amends section 10 to make it clear that the object of continuing proceedings on the death of the debtor is for the purpose only of realising and distributing his property.

Clause 6.—This amendment appears to be necessary in view of the reference to section 6C in clause 4 and section 1A (ii) in clause 1.

Clause 7.—Section 13 (2) gives power to appoint an interim receiver at any time between the admission of the petition and the order of adjudication. But the Act is silent as to the powers of an interim receiver. It is considered desirable that an interim receiver should normally be appointed when the petition is admitted and should be armed with such of the powers exercisable on a receiver under the Code of Civil Procedure as the Court may direct (cf. section 16 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act). It is thought, however, that these provisions would come more appropriately into section 12 of the Act.

Clauses 8—14 consequential to the amendment in clause 7.

Clause 15.—The first amendment is consequential to the first amendment in clause 13.

The amendment of section 16 (2) is consequential to clauses 12, 13, 14 which inserts a new section 15 to protection order.

The other amendments in this clause are explained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

**Clause 4.** The first amendment is one of drafting, and the second is designed to obviate the necessity of sending notices to creditors who have not yet proved their debts and thus to shorten the proceedings.

**Clauses 13 & 14.** Both section 16 (1) and section 27 contemplate the possibility of a composition or scheme before adjudication. The Presidency Towns Insolvency Act in section 28, on the other hand, only contemplates a composition after adjudication. Under English law a composition can be made (1) after the receiving order is filed prior to adjudication or (2) after adjudication. But under the Indian law there is no receiving order at all and the order of adjudication is made the date of the petition. It is very doubtful whether under the Presidential Insolvency Act the Court would have been in the necessary facts to justify it in dealing with compositions made prior to adjudication. It is therefore proposed to leave in this respect the procedure under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act will allow compositions and schemes only after adjudication. This is effected by the first two amendments. The third amendment in this clause is a drafting one. Cf. sub-section (2) of section 27.

**Clauses 5.** As it stands section 5 would not prevent the sale of the debtor's property from being sold for the benefit of a individual creditor after the filing of the petition and before the order of adjudication is made. The amendment prevents this and brings the section into line with section 53 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

**Clause 16.**—This amendment is consequential to the proposed definition of "transfer of property" in section 2.

**Clause 17.** makes it clear that the transactions referred to in section 8 are bona fide transactions. There appears to be no doubt that this is the intention.

**Clause 18.**—Apparently the duties imposed on the debtor by sub-section (1) of section 13 arise as soon as the Court has made an order under section 12 (1). It seems desirable to make this clear. It is difficult to see how the debtor can be under any obligation to assist in the distribution of his property, unless he is adjudged an insolvent. It is proposed therefore to amend the concluding part of sub-section (1) and to relegate to a separate sub-section the provisions which impose on the debtor the duty of aiding in the distribution of his property. Clause 18 effects these changes.

**Clause 21.**—The effect of existing section 45 is to release a discharged insolvent from liability under an order of maintenance made under section 498 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1896, and in this respect the section is proposed to bring it into accord with the latter.

Clause 22.—In view of the power which the proposed new section 3A would confer on Courts exercising insolvency jurisdiction it is proposed to provide specifically that decisions in the exercise of this power shall be appealable.

Clause 24.—Under the Indian law no statutory disabilities attach to the position of an undischarged insolvent. It is doubtful whether public opinion in this country is at present inclined to attach much disgrace to a person in this position, but it appears desirable that the sense of the community should be stimulated by providing certain statutory disqualifications in addition to those already imposed, e.g. by the Regulations relating to members of the Legislative Council. A parallel provision is to be found in section 32 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1863 (46 & 4 Vict c 52).

Clause 25.—These amendments are introduced with a view to control the excessive number of notices which are at present required to be published in the Gazette."

*Published in the India Gazette dated 7th September, 1918, in Part I page 65*

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### SPECH OF THE HON BLE MEMBER IN THE COUNCIL WHILE INTRODUCING THE BILL

**THE HON BLE SIR GEORGE LOWNDES —**

My Lord I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act 1907. The Act in question was introduced and passed shortly before the passing of the new Civil Procedure Code of 1908 in order that it might take the place of the very rudimentary provisions for dealing with insolvents outside the presidency towns which were contained in that Act. As Members of this Council are aware the other Insolvency Act we have in India the Presidency Towns Act applies only to the presidency towns and Rangoon. There have been proposals that it should be extended but the extension in my case will only make it applicable to other large towns of India such as Karachi, Cawnpore and so forth and therefore it is clearly necessary for us to have a provincial Act to deal with insolvencies in a more simple way outside the bigger towns. The Act of 1907 was largely experimental at the time it was passed and my predecessor in office Sir Erle Rickards in moving the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill quite recognised that it was not altogether a satisfactory measure. I think we may say that the experience of ten years,

or eleven years now, has shown that this was not an unwise forecast. During the ten years we have had criticisms of the provisions of the Act both from the Courts and from the general public and not very long ago, it was thought desirable to address Local Governments on the subject. The replies we received showed that complaints were frequent, and that there were many defects in the Act which it was obvious ought to be remedied. As a result last September, we convened in Simla a small informal Committee to deal with questions which were then before us. We had the assistance of various Hon'ble Members of this Council including my Hon'ble legal friends, Mr Chauhan and Mr Krishna Sahai, my Hon'ble colleague, Sir William Vincent attended the Committee and we also had the benefit of Sir Achintosh Mukherji's great experience. We had two District Judges if I remember rightly, on the Committee, and we had a Sub-Judge up from Madras. The matter was carefully considered and very valuable recommendations were made to Government by the Committee, the outcome of which is the present Bill. The Committee thought that it would be unwise to repeal the existing Act and that it would be sufficient to amend it though as Hon'ble Members will see the amendments come to a considerable number, and we of course accepted that view. The present Bill is to some extent complementary to the Usurious Loans Act which was passed in the last session of the Council. Hon'ble Members may remember that my Hon'ble colleague the Home Member then in dealing with the Usurious Loans Act pointed out that it would be necessary and indeed only fair alongside of the Usurious Loans Act either to pass a new provincial insolvency Act, or to amend the existing Act, and thus Bill is now introduced in fulfilment of the promise which I may say was then made.

The main defect in the old Act was that it lent itself very largely to the devices of dishonest debtors. As the Usurious Loans Act was introduced for the protection of honest debtors against dishonest creditors, so an amended insolvency Act is necessary for the protection of honest creditors against dishonest debtors. Under the present Act it is comparatively easy for a dishonest debtor to evade his responsibilities. As many Hon'ble Members will know, it is quite a common thing for a man when cornered, so that he has either to go to jail or pay, or to file his petition in insolvency. There is a provision [sec 55 (4), I think] of the Civil Procedure Code which entitles him on giving notice that he will file his petition to have execution against his person stayed, and we shall undoubtedly have to consider whether that section of the Civil Procedure Code will not have to be amended if this Bill is passed in its present or any other form. But I will pursue for the moment the course of the dishonest debtor, he files his petition, and

if he is in jail he automatically gets his release under the existing Act, and he is practically protected from going to jail again. That is sufficient for him, that is all he wants, he does not want to pay his debts, all he wishes is to escape the penalty of jail. It is not necessary for him to apply for his discharge, and until he applies for it, the Court has practically no power over his misdeeds. The existing Act, it is true, lays certain disabilities on an undischarged insolvent, but these do not affect the dishonest debtor. He cannot borrow money without disclosing his condition. But, in the first place, he probably does not know that there are any such disabilities at all, if he does he knows all the same in disregard of the Act, and nobody takes the trouble to prosecute him. Then again no stigma whatever apparently attaches to being an undischarged bankrupt under these conditions. Of course in other parts of the world the stigma is great but apparently among provincial insolvents there is no feeling at all on the subject and they can go on borrowing for years. This is the state of things that we have tried to remedy by this Amendment Bill. We propose in the first place to make it compulsory that every petitioning insolvent should apply for his discharge within a time to be prescribed by the Court which we hope, will in most cases be a fairly short one. If the insolvent does not apply for his discharge and it must be remembered that his doing so will enable the Court to deal with any malpractices he may have committed he will lose the protection of the Court altogether. His adjudication will be annulled, and it is provided that he cannot file another petition on the same facts. That in the first place. In the second place, we propose to abolish the automatic protection which he gets upon adjudication. It is proposed by this Bill to repeal the provision of the existing Act which provides that immediately on adjudication, the insolvent should be released from jail, and make it necessary for him to apply to the Court for protection, leaving it to the discretion of the Court to grant him protection in any degree it thinks fit. Then, in the third place we propose to lay upon him as an undischarged insolvent, so long as he remains undischarged certain civil disabilities, such as incapacity to hold certain offices. This is, if I may say so, surely based on the principle that a man who cannot manage his own affairs should not be entrusted with the affairs of others. It will be for the Select Committee to consider whether in this respect we have gone far enough.

"The Bill is rather a long one and owing to its being in the usual form of amending Acts is rather a difficult one to follow, and we have therefore made the Objects and Reasons and the Notes on Clauses rather more complete and full than they would ordinarily be. I do not propose to go through the

various amendments in detail, but there are one or two points to which I think, I ought to refer very shortly. The first is, that the present Act gives no precise power to an Insolvency Court to decide questions of law or fact that arise incidentally in the course of insolvency proceedings. With regard to this there have been conflicting decisions in the Allahabad and Calcutta Courts, and we think that the point should be definitely settled by the amending Bill. It is not altogether easy to see which is the wisest course to follow. If the power to decide questions of law and fact does exist, a summary decision by a Court of Insolvency may have more farreaching effects than was intended at the time. On the other hand, if the power does not exist, all the Court can do is to refer the parties to a separate suit, the result is interminable delay during which the wearied creditor may be driven from Court to Court, and eventually may have to come to a compromise with the debtor on disadvantageous terms. We have chosen what we think as at present advised to be the better of two alternatives, and have provided that the Court shall have power to decide any questions that arose incidentally in the insolvency, but leaving it to its discretion whether it should do so in a particular case or should refer the parties to a separate suit. Between this Scylla and Charybdis we hope that the Select Committee will be able to steer our bark to safety. I may say that in regard to this point, as in many others where we have proposed amendments of the Act, we have adopted the corresponding provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. The Act was passed just two years after the Provincial one, and seems to have been rather better considered, and in many cases, I may say better drafted. We think that there is no reason why there should be any material difference in minor provisions between the two Acts, and therefore in many cases where we wanted a better model we have gone to the Presidency Towns Act and adopted provisions from it.

"The next point to which I should like to refer very shortly, is the amendment which we propose in Section 12, that in every case, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the Court otherwise directs, on a petition of insolvency being admitted, an *interim* receiver should be appointed at once, in order that he may be in a position from the very outset to get hold of the assets of the insolvent. In this connection, I ought also to refer to the question of Official Receivers. No doubt for the efficient administration of any insolvency a competent Official Receiver is necessary and if we could provide Official Receivers throughout India for all the mofussil insolvency Courts, we should be very glad to do so. But as Hon'ble Members are aware Official Receivers have to look to fees for their remuneration, or at all events Government would have

to consider the question of fees in fixing their remuneration, and the fees in most District Courts in insolvency matters would be very small. Therefore, though we recognise that it would be very desirable to have Official Receivers, if we could, throughout India the cost would practically make it impossible, and we do not look forward at present to any great extension of the system of appointing Official Receivers. Where there is an Official Receiver, he would no doubt normally be appointed *interim* receiver. We have provided that an *interim* receiver should have all the powers that are conferrable on a receiver under the Civil Procedure Code. In this respect, again, we have followed the model of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

The next point I should like to refer to, is the penal provisions of the Act. Section 43 of the existing Act is lacking in precision and clearly wants re-modelling. Its form has led to many difficulties and we therefore propose to re-cast it, again resorting to the model of the Presidency Towns Act, which seems to us to be better. I should like to say in this connection that the ideal state of affairs would undoubtedly be that an Insolvency Act should itself deal only with what I may call the special offences under the Act, such as refusal or neglect to comply with orders of the Court or statutory requirements, and that all graver offences such as fraud, gross misconduct and the like should be left to be dealt with under the provisions of the general law. I should like myself to see a Chapter of the Penal Code dealing with all such offences and in that case we should be able to omit both from our Provincial Insolvency Act and the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act a good many of the present penal provisions. The Insolvency Court would then only deal with special insolvency offences, and in respect of any graver offences which came to its notice during the enquiry, it would only order prosecution in a criminal Court. That is, I will not see an Utopian idea—I think it is an idea that we may be able to bring into practice before very long. It has not of course been possible to deal with it in this Bill, as it would have meant amendments not only of this Act, but of the Presidency Towns Act and of the Penal Code but I look forward to it as a possible piece of legislation in the future.

There is one other point, my Lord, I should like to deal with and that is the question of summary administration of small insolvent estates. We propose to simplify the procedure further in order that there may be a more expeditious winding-up and distribution of the assets. The Committee to which I have already referred recommended that the present limit of Rs. 500 for summary administration should be reduced to Rs. 200 and we have adopted this in the Bill. At the same time, it has been suggested to us that the right policy would

rather be the other way, to bring in rather bigger estates, and instead of reducing the limit, to extend it from Rs 500 to Rs 2,000. Here again, we hope that the advice of the Select Committee will assist us. I should state that it is not proposed to proceed with the Bill at present but merely to publish it and take it up again next Session.

I regret that I have taken so long over the explanation of this Bill a very dull matter in this exciting time, but it is one in which I have taken great interest, and I hope we may look forward to its being a useful, and at the same time a non-contentious piece of legislation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes — "My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the Local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as Local Governments think fit."

The motion was put and agreed to.

*Published in the India Gazette dated 14th September, 1928,  
in Part VI page 761*

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## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The following report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act 1907, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 24th September, 1919.

We the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our report with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

The Hon'ble Mr Krishna Sahay has ceased to be a member of the Council and the Hon'ble Mr Kesteven has not attended the present Session, and they have therefore taken no part in our deliberations.

2. The following paragraphs enumerate and explain the principal changes which we have made in the Bill. For the most part they have been suggested to us by the criticisms which have been received from or through the Local Governments. Further modifications which we do not specify in detail in this Report are mainly in the nature of drafting amendments.

*Clause 2* We agree with the opinions which have been freely expressed that the proposed addition to the definition of "property" is superfluous, and that a more accurate definition of "secured creditor" should be provided. For the latter expression we have adopted the definition which has remained unchanged in the English law for many years.

*Clause 3* The principle of the new section 3A, which will be added to the Act by this clause, has been generally approved by its critics. It has been suggested, however, that a decision given under the provisions of this section should operate as *res judicata* as between the debtor's estate and claimants against the estate. We consider that this is a reasonable suggestion and have given effect to it in sub sec (2). We also think that where the Court does not consider it necessary to decide any question of title arising in the course of the proceedings it should have power nevertheless, where there is *prima facie* proof that the debtor has any saleable interest in property to direct the sale of such interest. This is provided for in sub section (1).

*Clause 4* We consider that inability to pay debts should in all cases be a condition precedent for the presentation of a petition and for this purpose we have made a slight addition to sec 6 C (1) which in the Bill annexed to this Report has become section 6 B (1).

*Clause 7* There has been considerable criticism of the provision introduced by this clause which it was considered, made it practically obligatory upon the Court to appoint an *interim receiver* in all cases. We think it is desirable that the Court should ordinarily appoint an *interim receiver* whenever a petition is presented by the debtor and that full discretion should be left to the Court in other cases and we have made the necessary amendment in this clause.

It has been pointed out that the Bill does not place the *interim receiver* in the same position as an ordinary receiver as regards security, remuneration and obligations and we have therefore in a new clause 11 A of the Bill made an addition to sec 18 of the Act which provides that that section shall, so far as may be right, apply to *interim receivers*.

*Clause 10* With reference to the addition proposed by this clause to sec 11 it has been objected that it will involve a preliminary inquiry into matters which will have to be gone into fully at a later stage particularly if it is alleged that there has been any fraudulent concealment of assets. To meet this objection we have provided that at the stage with which section 11 deals *prima facie* proof only shall be required of the debtor's inability to pay his debts.

We consider that it should not be necessary in all cases for the Court to proceed to adjudication where all the parties

accept a scheme of composition or are agreed that the petition should be dismissed. At the same time it is not advisable that proceedings should be delayed while the Court investigates any proposed scheme. By the second amendment which we propose in sec 14 the Court will have discretion to dismiss a petition with the consent of all parties who have appeared.

*Clause 17.* There is no provision in the Act for the dismissal or stay of suits which are pending against a debtor when an order of adjudication is made against him. We have, therefore proposed the addition of a new section 16A on the lines of section 18 (3) of the Presidency towns Insolvency Act 1909.

We have also provided however in a new section 16 C to arrest a debtor who has absconded after an order of adjudication has been made against him.

*Clause 18.* This clause proposed to bring sec 34 into line with sec 53 of the Presidency towns Insolvency Act, 1909. It has evoked considerable criticism particularly with reference to the difficulty of proving whether a creditor had notice of the proceedings or not. We therefore, propose to restrict the rights of creditors under execution to assets realised before the admission of a petition. We provide at the same time by a new clause 15 A amending section 35 of the Act that the costs of the suit as well as of execution shall be a first charge on property delivered by the Court under that section to the Receiver.

*Clause 17.* We have brought the proviso to section 38 into line with that appearing in section 57 of the Presidency towns Insolvency Act, 1909.

*Clause 19.* The Committee have considered a very large number of suggestions with regard to new sections 43 A, 43 B, and 43 C which are introduced by this clause of the Bill. The only suggestions that we have adopted are to provide that sentences of imprisonment in respect of offences committed in the course of the same insolvency proceedings shall not exceed in the aggregate two years, and that the Court may, instead of inquiring itself into an offence under sec 43 A, make a complaint to the nearest Magistrate of the first class. We have carefully considered an important suggestion that, where a sentence not exceeding three months has been passed by a District Court there should be no appeal, but we think it would be inadvisable to introduce any such provision into the Act.

*Clause 20.* It has been suggested that provision should be made for the cancellation of an order which annuls an order of adjudication where the debtor is able to satisfy the Court that he was prevented by reasonable cause from presenting or

3 Clause 2 We agree with the opinions which have been freely expressed that the proposed addition to the definition of "property" is superfluous, and that a more accurate definition of "secured creditor" should be provided. For the latter expression we have adopted the definition which has remained unchanged in the English law for many years.

Clause 3 The principle of the new section 3A, which will be added to the Act by this clause, has been generally approved by its critics. It has been suggested, however, that a decision given under the provisions of this section should operate as *res judicata* as between the debtor's estate and claimants against the estate. We consider that this is a reasonable suggestion and have given effect to it in sub sec (2). We also think that where the Court does not consider it necessary to decide any question of title arising in the course of the proceedings it should have power nevertheless, where there is *prima facie* proof that the debtor has any saleable interest in property to direct the sale of such interest. This is provided for in sub-section (3).

Clause 4 We consider that inability to pay debts should in all cases be a condition precedent for the presentation of a petition and for this purpose we have made a slight addition to sec 6 C (1) which in the Bill annexed to this Report has become section 6 D (1).

Clause 5 There has been considerable criticism of the provision introduced by this clause which it was considered, made it practically obligatory upon the Court to appoint an *interim receiver* in all cases. We think it is desirable that the Court should ordinarily appoint an *interim receiver* whenever a petition is presented by the debtor and that full discretion should be left to the Court in other cases and we have made the necessary amendment in this clause.

It has been pointed out that the Bill does not place the *interim receiver* in the same position as an ordinary receiver as regards security, remuneration and obligations, and we have therefore in a new clause 17 A of the Bill made an addition to sec 18 of the Act which provides that that section shall, so far as may be applicable to *interim receivers*.

Clause 6 With reference to the addition proposed by this clause to sec 14 it has been objected that it will involve a preliminary inquiry into matters which will have to be gone into fully at a later stage particularly if it is alleged that there has been any fraudulent concealment of assets. To meet this objection we have provided that at the stage with which section 15 deals *prima facie* proof only shall be required of the debtor's inability to pay his debts.

We consider that it should not be necessary in all cases for the Court to proceed to adjudication where all the parties

accept a scheme of composition or are agreed that the petition should be dismissed. At the same time it is not advisable that proceedings should be delayed while the Court investigates any proposed scheme. By the second amendment which we propose in sec 14 the Court will have discretion to dismiss a petition with the consent of all parties who have appeared.

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*Clause 19.* We have brought the proviso to section 38 into line with that appearing in section 57 of the Presidency towns Insolvency Act, 1909.

*Clause 19.* The Committee have considered a very large number of suggestions with regard to new sections 43 A, 43 B, and 43 C which are introduced by this clause of the Bill. The only suggestions that we have adopted are to provide that sentences of imprisonment in respect of offences committed in the course of the same insolvency proceedings shall not exceed in the aggregate two years, and that the Court may, instead of inquiring itself into an offence under sec 43 A, make a complaint to the nearest Magistrate of the first class. We have carefully considered an important suggestion that, where a sentence not exceeding three months has been passed by a District Court there should be no appeal, but we think it would be inadvisable to introduce any such provision into the Act.

*Clause 20.* It has been suggested that provision should be made for the cancellation of an order which annuls an order of adjudication where the debtor is able to satisfy the Court that he was prevented by reasonable cause from presenting or

prosecuting his application for discharge. We are of opinion that it is reasonable that there should be power in such a case to permit a debtor to present a fresh petition if he is able to satisfy the Court which annulled the order of adjudication that he had reasonable cause for his failure. The necessary amendment has been introduced into sec 6 B (7) which was originally a proposal to section 6-C.

*Clause 21.* We think there is considerable force in the contention put forward by several authorities that section 45 (2) of the Act as it stands gives an undue preference to those creditors who refrain from making any attempt to prove their debts. We have therefore provided as in section 45 of the Presidency towns Insolvency Act that an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts provable under the Act.

*Clause 22.* There are conflicting decisions of the High Courts as to the meaning of the words "any person aggrieved". We have therefore proposed further amendments in section 46 of the Act with the object of making it clear that creditors as well as the receiver are entitled to the benefits conferred by that section.

We have adopted the suggestion that where a creditor's right to sue is barred by the provisions of the Act, the period between the making of an order of adjudication and the annulment of such an order shall be excluded from the period of limitation applicable to the suit. These provisions, however, will not apply to suits in respect of debts which are provable but are not proved under the Act.

We have by a new clause 23, B in the Bill provided that rules may be made regarding the procedure to be followed in cases where the debtor is a firm as in section 112 (2) (o) of the Presidency towns Insolvency Act.

4. In view of the repeal of section 16 (2) (b) of the Act and of the provisions of the Bill under which a debtor, when under arrest or imprisonment will ordinarily only be entitled to apply for a protection order after adjudication. We recommend that section 45 (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which provides for the automatic release of a debtor upon his expressing an intention to apply to be declared an insolvent should be repealed.

5. The amendment which we propose in the Bill are very numerous. But we do not consider that they affect the principle of the Bill to such an extent as to render republication necessary. We do not however recommend that the Bill should be passed by the Council as it stands. We endorse the suggestion that has been made in several quarters that the onus on its should be taken to consolidate the law, and we think that the Bill should be recommitted by the Council to us for this purpose.

The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows —

(Here follow the names of the Gazettes in which the publication was made together with the dates of publication)

G R LOWNDES  
W R VINCENT  
SUNDER SINGH MAJITHIA  
KAVINI KUMAR CHANDA  
B N SARMA  
H MONCRIEFF SMITH  
W F RICE  
L J MOUNTFORD  
NATHMAL

*Published in the India Gazette dated 27th September, 1919*

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### SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th February, 1920 —

We the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, was re-committed for the purpose of consolidation have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the consolidating Bill prepared by us annexed thereto

2 In preparing the consolidating Bill, we have thought it desirable to rearrange the sections of the existing Act in what we think to be a better sequence. In so doing and in bringing into it the provisions of the amending Bill, a number of formal consequential amendments have been found necessary, and one or two minor changes of substance to which we refer specifically below.

3 In the Bill prepared by us the amendments we have made are clearly distinguished, and for facility of reference a table is annexed giving the reference in the case of each clause to the corresponding provisions of the present Act and of the amending Bill, together with a table showing the undisposed provisions of the present Act.

4 Clause 13.—With regard to sub-clause (1), (f) (ii), we consider that a statement regarding the annulment of a previous adjudication should be required in all cases and not only where

the annulment was for failure to apply or to prosecute an application for discharge, and have provided accordingly.

*Clause 25*—In our first report we recommended the insertion of a new sub section (IA), in section 15 of the existing Act, sub clause (ii) of which we now think, on reconsideration, is unnecessary, as we are satisfied that the point which this sub-clause was intended to meet is sufficiently covered by clause 2 (2) of the present Bill. We have accordingly omitted the sub clause in question, which would otherwise have found a place here. We further consider that sub section (5), which in our first report we advised should be added in section 14 of the existing Act (see clause 9 of the draft Bill attached to our first Report) and which would also have come in under clause 25 of the present Bill, is superfluous as the point which it was intended to meet is sufficiently provided for by the existing power of withdrawal under clause 14 of the present Bill.

*Clause 27*—We consider that publication should be made of an order extending the period within which the debtor must apply for his discharge and for this purpose have made a slight addition to the words proposed to be inserted in the present Act by clause 11 (1) of the amending Bill.

*Clause 34*—In view of clause 44 (2) it has become necessary to provide that debts which have been excluded from the schedule on the ground that their value is incapable of being fairly estimated shall not be debts provable under the Act, and we have provided accordingly.

*Clause 53*—It is settled law that the word "void" in section 36 of the present Act means "voidable" only, and we have made this clear.

We think that the amending Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication and we recommend that the consolidating Bill proposed by us be passed.

G R LOWNDES  
W H VINCENT  
A P MUDDIMIN  
SUNDER SINGH MAJITHIA  
K K CHANDA  
B N SARMA  
H M SMITH  
NATHU  
C A KINCUD

*Published in the India Gazette dated the 14th February, 1920 in part V at page 9*

# CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE REPORT.

1924 25

## CHAPTER XIV

(Pages 225-45)

### INSOLVENCY

#### I Pro<sup>incial</sup>

1 The English law of bankruptcy is of some antiquity and has passed through many phases. The broad principles of modern bankruptcy administration in England may be dated from Mr Chamberlain's Bankruptcy Act of 1883. It is difficult to state the general idea without entangling the exposition with qualifications and exceptions. In its simplest form, however, the general idea is that if a person cannot pay his debts as they become due his creditor should have the right to insist on all the debtor's assets being impounded and applied towards the payment of all his debts in a due course of administration. An obvious and necessary condition is that if all a man's property be taken from him and made to rest in a receiver or trustee for the benefit of his creditors it is hardly reasonable to make him liable to imprisonment for debt as a form of execution. Indeed all ordinary debts must, if there is to be a liquidation at all, be regarded as claims upon the fund, or insolvent's estate and not any longer claims against the individual. The debtor having given up all he has must be allowed to earn his own living if he can and must, in general, be free to make a new start in life. Just as the liquidation of the debtor's assets can be enforced by a creditor, so too it must in general be allowed on the prayer of the debtor himself, otherwise it might well happen that different creditors pursuing each his own remedies on his own behalf might waste the debtor's assets bring his business to the ground or increase the load of debt by unnecessary costs of law suits. It is generally considered also that the right to present a petition for insolvency must be allowed to a debtor because of the liability to imprisonment for debt, whether under the old "ca sa" principle which in effect obtains still in India or under the judgment summons principle introduced into England by the Debtor's Act of 1869.

2 Obvious dangers attend the practice of allowing a complete release from all ordinary debts upon a mere condition that the debtor hands over his assets, whatever they may be. An

Insolvency Act is apt to become a "debt paying made easy" contrivance. From the time of Elizabeth till comparatively late in the nineteenth century the principles and practice of the matter were painfully evolved not without a large number of legislative and administrative experiments. In England it is true, one still hears of fraudulent bankruptcy as being a paying game but in fact it is a highly dangerous one and is but seldom played with any great success. Particular cases in which bankrupts have to all appearances been somewhat clever than their trustees, or in which members of the bankrupt's family succeeded in claims which reek of suspicion are certainly to be met with. But broadly speaking bankruptcy in England is very well administered especially in the High Court in London, and the bankruptcy court is a real terror to evil doers.

3 In India insolvency law is very little understood. This is true not only of the public but of many of the courts which have to take part in its administration. The jurisdiction is a very special kind of jurisdiction and the principles underlying it are not seldom completely bewildering even to people who are by no means badly versed in divers other branches of the law. The reason of this is that modern liquidation principles are quite new in India. As regards the Presidency Towns and Rangoon the law of insolvency before 1909 was the Indian Insolvent Act (11 & 12 Vic c 21), i.e., an Imperial statute of 1848, representing a very early phase of bankruptcy administration. As regards the rest of India the law of insolvency prior to 1907 was represented by certain provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure 1882 which dated from 1859 with some revision in 1877.

4 The provisions of the old Code were introduced to enable honest judgment debtors who were imprisoned for debt, or threatened with such imprisonment to retain their liberty on giving up all their property. The court had to examine the debtor and hear the decree holder and other persons and their evidence and might only declare the debtor to be an insolvent if satisfied that he had not fraudulently concealed or transferred property, recklessly contracted debts or given an unfair preference to any creditor and so on. If, however, the Court thought it proved that the debtor had been guilty of any fraudulent concealment or transfer of property, or had made false statements in his application or had been guilty of any bad faith in the matter the Court had power to give the debtor a year's imprisonment then and there instead of declaring him insolvent. If a declaration of insolvency was made the Court might either discharge the debtor then and there or it might appoint a receiver. When the receiver certified that the insolvent had placed him in possession of the insolvent's property, or done everything in his power for that purpose then the

Court might discharge the insolvent on such condition as it might think fit. The discharge did not affect the insolvent's liability for any unscheduled debts and even as to scheduled debts did not end all liability unless and until one third had been paid or twelve years had elapsed from the date of the order of discharge.

5 Whatever the demerits of this rough and ready system, it would not appear to have unduly favoured debtors or to have made insolvency a method of defying creditors. Indeed in some respects it was unduly hard on the honest debtor. It was defective too in that pending the actual order vesting the insolvent's property in the receiver there was no interim protection given to the insolvent's estate. Accordingly by the Act of 1900 an endeavour was made to put in force in India a simplified form of the English bankruptcy law. The result of this endeavour may be seen from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill which ultimately became Act V of 1920 the present law. "The chief indictment of the Act (i.e. of 1900) is that it lends itself to the protection of fraudulent debtors that it subjects an undischarged insolvent to little or no practical inconvenience and that its provisions for the punishment of fraudulent insolvents are not effective in practice."

6 It is a little early to say dogmatically whether the Act of 1920 has been or is likely to be successful in any great degree in respect of any of these matters. Its general tendency was to bring the Provincial Act closer still to the Presidency Towns Act of 1909 and to English practice. The main changes introduced by it were —

- (1) provisions to compel a debtor to apply for his discharge
- (2) provisions enabling the Court to withhold or cancel protection orders
- (3) provisions to facilitate the prosecution of fraudulent debtors

In all the Provinces of India we have had from the witnesses loud complaint of the practical effect of the law of insolvency as operating to defeat and delay creditors and to enable judgment debtors to snap their fingers at decrees. There is a very wide opinion to the effect that the English bankruptcy practice is unsuited to mofussil India and that the introduction more and more of English principles has been a mistake. It is generally conceded on the other hand that these principles are but little understood that the machinery for administration of insolvent estates has not so far been effectively provided and that creditors are apt to give up all hope and take no further interest the moment their debtor is adjudicated.

Insolvency Act is apt to become a "debt paying made easy" contrivance. From the time of Elizabeth till comparatively late in the nineteenth century the principles and practice of the matter were painfully evolved not without a large number of legislative and administrative experiments. In England it is true one still hears of fraudulent bankruptcy as being a paying game but in fact it is a highly dangerous one and is but seldom played with any great success. Particular cases in which bankrupts have to all appearances been somewhat clever than their trustees or in which members of the bankrupt's family succeeded in claims which reek of suspicion are certainly to be met with. But broadly speaking bankruptcy in England is very well administered especially in the High Court in London and the bankruptcy court is a real terror to evil doers.

3 In India insolvency law is very little understood. This is true not only of the public but of many of the courts which have to take part in its administration. The jurisdiction is a very special kind of jurisdiction and the principles underlying it are not seldom completely bewildering even to people who are by no means badly versed in divers other branches of the law. The reason of this is that modern liquidation principles are quite new in India. As regards the Presidency Towns and Rangoon the law of insolvency before 1909 was the Indian Insolvent Act (11 & 12 Vic c 21) i.e., an Imperial statute of 1848 representing a very early phase of bankruptcy administration. As regards the rest of India the law of insolvency prior to 1907 was represented by certain provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure 1882 which dated from 1859 with some revision in 1877.

4 The provisions of the old Code were introduced to enable honest judgment debtors who were imprisoned for debt or threatened with such imprisonment to retain their liberty on giving up all their property. The court had to examine the debtor and hear the decree holder and other persons and their evidence and might only declare the debtor to be an insolvent if satisfied that he had not fraudulently concealed or transferred property recklessly contracted debts or given an unfair preference to any creditor and so on. If however the Court thought it proved that the debtor had been guilty of any fraudulent concealment or transfer of property or had made false statements in his application or had been guilty of any bid faith in the matter the Court had power to give the debtor a year's imprisonment then and there instead of declaring him insolvent. If a declaration of insolvency was made the Court might either discharge the debtor then and there or it might appoint a receiver. When the receiver certified that the insolvent had placed him in possession of the insolvent's property, or done everything in his power for that purpose then the

Court might discharge the insolvent on such condition as it might think fit. The discharge did not affect the insolvent's liability for any unscheduled debts and even as to scheduled debts did not end all liability unless and until one third had been paid or twelve years had elapsed from the date of the order of discharge.

5. Whatever the demerits of this rough and ready system, it would not appear to have unduly favoured debtors or to have made insolvency a method of defying creditors. Indeed in some respects it was unduly hard on the honest debtor. It was defective too in that pending the actual order vesting the insolvent's property in the receiver there was no interim protection given to the insolvent's estate. Accordingly by the Act of 1907 an endeavour was made to put in force in India a simplified form of the English bankruptcy law. The result of this endeavour may be seen from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the bill which ultimately became Act V of 1920 the present law. 'The chief indictment of the Act (*i.e.* of 1907) is that it lends itself to the protection of fraudulent debtors that it subjects an undischarged insolvent to little or no practical inconvenience and that its provisions for the punishment of fraudulent insolvents are not effective in practice.'

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- (3) provisions to facilitate the prosecution of fraudulent debtors

In all the Provinces of India we have had from the witnesses loud complaint of the practical effect of the law of insolvency as operating to defeat and delay creditors and to enable judgment debtors to snap their fingers at decrees. There is a very wide opinion to the effect that the English bankruptcy practice is unsuited to most of India and that the introduction more and more of English principles has been a mistake. It is generally conceded on the other hand that these principles are but little understood that the machinery for administration of insolvent estates has not so far been effectively provided, and that creditors are apt to give up all hope and take no further interest the moment their debtor is adjudicated.

7 We might usefully set out here a passage from the valuable memorandum of Mr H F Dunkley, ICS —

"District Judges in Burma, I regret to say, appear to take but little pains over their insolvency cases and show a surprisingly scanty knowledge of insolvency law. Recently I saw a case where a debtor, having gone bankrupt, showed debts amounting to over Rs 60,000, and his assets, when realised, came to a sum of about Rs 9,000. Out of some twenty creditors only three appeared and proved their debts, amounting to about Rs 5,000. Out of the assets the District Judge paid the claims of these three creditors in full and then, without issuing the notices required by section 64 of the Provincial Insolvency Act to the remaining creditors, handed over the balance of the assets to the insolvent, and discharged him. This was, of course, an extreme case but almost equally bad cases occur with frequency."

8 It may be useful to ask what are the features of English Bankruptcy practice which prevent the fraudulent debtor from resorting to it as a sure and easy means of defeating his creditors and to consider how far the same conditions operate, or may be made to operate in India. The chief features we take to be these —

- (1) A debtor is made to give up all his assets
- (2) Everything coming to him before his discharge whether in possession, reversion or remainder, goes to his trustee for the benefit of his creditors
- (3) He is treated as a person who for some time before his adjudication was really in possession, not of his own property but of his creditor's property. Accordingly some of his previous transactions are ripped up as being fraudulent preferences or otherwise fraudulent transfers. Also voluntary settlements are set aside. *Prima facie* all his transactions since the act of bankruptcy are invalid, though there is protection for those who take without notice and for value.
- (4) Bankruptcy of itself amounts to "*Captis diminutio*," and involves a certain measure of disgrace
- (5) The bankrupt has to make a complete disclosure of his affairs according to a highly elaborate set of schedules which include a deficiency account
- (6) He has to attend on the Official Receiver and/or the trustee appointed for him by his creditors, give assistance and information

- (1) He is exposed to a public examination conducted before the Court. The Official Receiver represents the public any creditor can take part. The trustee in bankruptcy can and usually does take part.
- (2) The bankrupt his relatives and any one who can give information may be examined before the Court in private under the inquisitorial provisions of the private examination section.
- (3) Until he obtains his discharge he commits a criminal offence if he obtains credit over £20 from any one person without revealing that he is undischarged.
- (4) A whole series of acts are made criminal offences if committed by a bankrupt and with respect to them the onus is put upon the bankrupt to show that there was no intention to defraud e.g. failure to deliver up or disclose property or documents material omissions in any statement failure to inform of false debt etc etc.
- (5) When the bankrupt comes to apply for his discharge he finds that it is granted suspended or refused according as he has or has not committed certain bankruptcy offences.
- (6) There are provisions whereby a certain portion of the earnings of a bankrupt even after his adjudication can be earmarked for his creditors.

9 Under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 an insolvent is liable in substance to all these disabilities risks or burdens. Since 1920 the same principles apply with very few exceptions to the Provincial insolvent. Certain differences there are under the provincial Act e.g. the title of the receiver does not relate back to the act of insolvency but only to the presentation of the petition persons other than the insolvent cannot be examined before the Court in private. In neither Act are the criminal offences special to the insolvency law defined quite so elaborately as in England. There are other differences between the Indian and English law but so far as the main features above referred to are concerned the differences are in no wise fundamental and the policy of the law is to give a complete system on the analogy of the law in England. Yet though the law would seem to be practically the same in practice the difference is enormous. The circumstances in India make it much more difficult to administer the law administration both in method and in personnel is much feebler.

While in England there is always the receiver an official of the Board of Trade to represent the public and administer estates where necessary and in other cases the trustee in bank.

ruptee appointed by the creditors to wind up the estate, in India no receiver need be appointed until after adjudication and he usually has no official position but is merely an officer of court who receives little or no help, in funds or otherwise, from the creditors

In introducing the Bill which became the Act of 1920, the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes is reported to have said —

' In this connection I ought also to refer to the question of the Official Receiver. No doubt, for the efficient administration of any insolvency, a competent Official Receiver is necessary and if we could provide Official Receivers throughout India for all the mofussil insolvency courts, we should be very glad to do so. But as Hon'ble Members are aware, Official Receivers have to look to fees for their remuneration or at all events Government should have to consider the question of fees in fixing their remunerations and the fees in most district courts in insolvency matters would be very small. Therefore though we recognise that it will be very desirable to have Official Receivers, if we could, throughout India the cost would practically make it impossible and we do not look forward at present to any great extension of the system of appointing Official Receivers ''

We set out later in this chapter the steps that have so far been taken in this connection and make our recommendations but we would only add here that a system of law requiring a considerable amount of administrative machinery cannot be expected to develop on satisfactory lines unless such machinery is supplied.

10 In India it is much more difficult than in England to ascertain what the debtor's property is or has been. A host of the debtors seem to have no assets whatsoever. They come into court under pressure of imprisonment for debt declare themselves to be possessed of no assets save their clothes and a lota produce a loga in conformation of their statement, and request (successfully in many cases) to be white washed. In an enormous number of cases accordingly there is no need to appoint a receiver and no receiver is appointed because there is nothing to receive. Again it is much more difficult in India to trace transactions in the absence of books of account or at least of reliable books of account. In view of the joint family system and the prevalence of benami transactions the task of tracing assets involves more trouble more difficulty and more outlay. Just as many concerns become insolvent by reason of the difficulty and expense of collecting outstanding debts by

means of the law courts so, though the legal machinery is complete (since 1920) for the purpose of ripping up past transactions if fraudulent, the trouble, expense, and delay of putting it in motion are prohibitive. The risk of abuse and other reasons having prevented the Legislature from establishing in the provinces any inquisitorial procedure as regard third persons, a receiver acting for the benefit of creditors has to take much greater risk than a trustee in bankruptcy would have to do before launching a bankruptcy motion in an English Court. Again the Legislature has hedged round with special safeguards the methods of prosecution for insolvency offences. These make conviction very difficult to secure, especially as in an Indian court the seriousness of an insolvency offence is almost certain to be lightly estimated. Indeed there is but slender chance before the tribunals in India of a debtor receiving a really heavy sentence for a mere insolvency offence, e.g. for a fraudulent omission in his statement of affairs. There appears to be no particular feeling of disgrace as regards an appearance in the Insolvency Court, the liability to be publicly examined and the loss of franchise, it appears, matter rather less than nothing. A man who cannot trade where he is known because he is undischarged can readily move elsewhere in India and carry on in safety. Beyond all this is the circumstance that the moment the matter goes into the Insolvency Court the creditors give up hope and refuse to throw good money after bad.

11. We are not of opinion in these circumstances that much can be done by proceeding to insert further amendments into the Act of 1920 on the footing that the full principles of bankruptcy law are to be applied in the mofussil. The Act of 1920 is on the whole well considered in details. One or two points, however, require to be further examined.

12. As regards the mass of debtors who claim the benefit of insolvency at a time when they have little or nothing in the way of assets, it is to be remembered that such persons in England would probably not be forced into the Bankruptcy court at all. In the absence of evidence of means the County Court judge would, in many cases, have declined to issue a judgment summons, the debtor would not, therefore, have been compelled to file his own petition, and the creditor would have regarded bankruptcy as clearly not worth his while. The law of imprisonment for debt appears to require that large numbers of debtors, with little or no property, should be put through the Insolvency Court. The trouble is that a summary decision as to whether the debtor's assets are likely to exceed, say, Rs 500 is taken at a time when there has been very little scope for real investigation. Summary administration under section 74 is very necessary in a great number of cases. The danger is that cases in which real and protracted investigation is required

are apt by means of this summary procedure to escape investigation

1 In the same way under the provincial Act the public examination of the debtor is really held at the time of hearing the petition for adjudication. Even although an interim receiver may have been appointed this stage of the proceedings is in general much too early for any really effective public examination into the debtor's conduct and affairs.

14 A feature of the 1920 Act as of the Act of 1909 is that neither the presentation of the petition nor even an order of adjudication necessarily results in the debtor being protected from arrest and detention in jail in execution of a decree. The court now has unfettered discretion to grant or withhold protection to renew or revoke its orders for protection to make general orders or orders limited to the case of particular decrees or creditors. If the debtor is in jail at the time of the presentation of the petition he does not necessarily get his release. If he is not in jail the court in view of the provisions of section 55 sub section 4 of the Code of Civil procedure and of the Act of 1920 can consent or refuse to imprison him even if he presents his petition *prima facie* gives up all his assets and proceeds to carry out the duties of an insolvent. Now, if a man has given up all his property and submitted himself to the insolvency law it is difficult to keep him in prison even if a creditor is willing to pay his diet money on the mere principle of *capias ad satisficiendum*. But whether this privilege on the part of the creditor to keep in jail an adjudicated insolvent is or is not a very admirable device or logically defensible it was one of the main amendments introduced into law in 1920, for the purpose of preventing debtors whose petition for adjudication could not be refused from defying execution creditors. In this respect no doubt the new principle of giving complete discretion to the court promises to work better. It remains however to be seen upon what principles this judicial discretion to grant or refuse protection will be applied in the mofussil. It is certainly anomalous that a man may be adjudicated an insolvent and comply with all requirements of the insolvency law be convicted of no criminal offence in connection with insolvency and yet be liable to go to prison for an indefinite number of times at the discretion of the Insolvency Court. As however the great need is to protect creditors and to prevent debtors from abusing the insolvency law in their own interests we are not disposed at present to recommend any change in the recent Act.

15 It has been pressed upon us that the private examination section 11 section 36 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act should be made applicable to the mofussil not that there is not already ample power under the Provincial Act to examine

the debtor, but in order that a receiver may be able to examine a third party and thus to obtain, in a comparatively inexpensive manner, reliable information as to the debtor's conduct and affairs. The ordinary course in England and in Presidency towns is for the receiver to obtain, under the section, evidence as to the dealings between the insolvent and the third party. He would, as a rule be careful to utilize his powers under the section before launching a motion to set aside a fraudulent preference or to recover property. In the like manner he would use the section, if necessary, to enable him to deal with doubtful proofs of debt. In the absence of such powers it is only to be expected that the setting aside of past transactions, under special principles of insolvency law, will be regarded whether by creditor or by receiver as a hazardous expenditure of time and money.

Sub-section 4 of section 36 of the Presidency Towns Act gives the court power, if on the examination of any person the court is satisfied that he is indebted to the insolvent, to order him to pay, in like manner if the court is satisfied that a person examined has in his possession any property belonging to the insolvent the court may order him to deliver it up. The wording of the section is slightly different from that of section 27 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883, which gives these powers to the court only where the person examined admits that he is indebted to the debtor or that he has in his possession property belonging to the debtor. The change in wording would seem to avoid the necessity of actual admission, and to enable the court to act where on the answers of the person examined it is quite clear that he owes the money or has the property in his possession although he refuses a complete admission in set terms. Some of the witnesses before us have, we think, mis taken the limit of the power intended to be conferred by the section. In any case we are not satisfied that for the purpose of the mofussil these particular powers could safely be, or need be entrusted to the courts. It would be quite enough that the receiver should afterwards bring a motion before the court using the evidence taken under section 36 against the third person.

The power of examining the third person, however, is very valuable. It is discretionary on the part of the court to grant the application for examination and it is discretionary in the court to allow or to disallow, any particular questions. The court can close the examination whenever it likes. The real trouble in the mofussil in such cases is that there is no officer apart from the judge himself, e.g., munsif or subordinate judge or district judge, before whom such examination can be conducted. The Official Receiver is not a proper person to do so. Any considerable use of the powers of the section might hope lessly interrupt the ordinary business either of the district court

are apt by means of this summary procedure to escape investigation.

13. In the same way under the provincial Act the public examination of the debtor is really held at the time of hearing the petition for adjudication. Even although an interim receiver may have been appointed, this stage of the proceedings is in general much too early for any really effective public examination into the debtor's conduct and affairs.

14. A feature of the 1920 Act, as of the Act of 1909, is that neither the presentation of the petition, nor even an order of adjudication necessarily results in the debtor being protected from arrest and detention in jail in execution of a decree. The court now has unfettered discretion to grant or withhold protection to renew or revoke its orders for protection, to make general orders or orders limited to the case of particular decrees or creditors. If the debtor is in jail at the time of the presentation of the petition he does not necessarily get his release. If he is not in jail, the court in view of the provisions of section 55, sub section 4 of the Code of Civil procedure, and of the Act of 1920 can consent or refuse to imprison him, even if he presents his petition, *prima facie* gives up all his assets, and proceeds to carry out the duties of an insolvent. Now, if a man has given up all his property and submitted himself to the insolvency law it is difficult to keep him in prison, even if a creditor is willing to pay his diet money, on the mere principle of *capias ad satisficiendum*. But whether this privilege on the part of the creditor to keep in jail an adjudicated insolvent is or is not a very admirable device, or logically defensible, it was one of the main amendments introduced into law in 1920, for the purpose of preventing debtors, whose petition for adjudication could not be refused, from defying execution creditors. In this respect no doubt, the new principle of giving complete discretion to the court promises to work better. It remains however to be seen upon what principles this judicial discretion to grant or refuse protection will be applied in the mofussil. It is certainly anomalous that a man may be adjudicated an insolvent and comply with all requirements of the insolvency law be convicted of no criminal offence in connection with insolvency and yet be liable to go to prison for an indefinite number of times at the discretion of the Insolvency Court. As, however the great need is to protect creditors and to prevent debtors from abusing the insolvency law in their own interests we are not disposed, at present to recommend any change in the recent Act.

15. It has been pressed upon us that the private examination section 42, section 36 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, should be made applicable to the mofussil, not that there is not already ample power under the Provincial Act to examine

the debtor but in order that a receiver may be able to examine a third party and thus to obtain, in a comparatively inexpensive manner reliable information as to the debtor's conduct and affairs. The ordinary course in England and in Presidency towns is for the receiver to obtain under the section evidence as to the dealings between the insolvent and the third party. He would as a rule be careful to utilize his powers under the section before launching a motion to set aside a fraudulent preference or to recover property. In the like manner he would use the section if necessary to enable him to deal with doubtful proofs of debt. In the absence of such powers it is only to be expected that the setting aside of past transactions under special principles of insolvency law will be regarded whether by creditor or by receiver as a hazardous expenditure of time and money.

Sub section 4 of section 6 of the Presidency Towns Act gives the court power if on the examination of any person the court is satisfied that he is indebted to the insolvent to order him to pay in like manner if the court is satisfied that a person examined has in his possession any property belonging to the insolvent the court may order him to deliver it up. The wording of the section is slightly different from that of section 27 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 which gives these powers to the court only where the person examined admits that he is indebted to the debtor or that he has in his possession property belonging to the debtor. The change in wording would seem to avoid the necessity of actual admission and to enable the court to act where on the answers of the person examined it is quite clear that he owes the money or has the property in his possession although he refuses a complete admission in set terms. Some of the witnesses before us have we think mis taken the limit of the power intended to be conferred by the section. In any case we are not satisfied that for the purpose of the mofussil these particular powers could safely be or need be entrusted to the courts. It would be quite enough that the receiver should afterwards bring a motion before the court using the evidence taken under section 36 against the third person.

The power of examining the third person however is very valuable. It is discretionary on the part of the court to grant the application for examination and it is discretionary in the court to allow or to disallow any particular questions. The court can close the examination whenever it likes. The real trouble in the mofussil in such cases is that there is no officer apart from the judge himself e.g. munsif or subordinate judge or district judge before whom such examination can be conducted. The Official Receiver is not a proper person to do so. Any considerable use of the powers of the section might hope lessly interrupt the ordinary business either of the district court

or some court subordinate to it. If the system of having a registrar at a headquarters station is brought into force, we think that the holding of such examinations at any rate in special cases, might be made part of the duties of such a registrar. We suggest that when the insolvency law is next amended powers analogous to those of section 36 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act might be given, subject to the option of the local Government to bring them into force for particular courts.

16. As regards the criminal offences created by the Act of 1920 these are in substance the same as those created by the Presidency Act of 1909. In practice the procedure whereby the insolvency judge takes upon himself the duties of a magistrate trying a warrant case, has in the past been highly unsatisfactory. The prosecution is in the hands of the Official Assignee or of the creditor. It has been laid down that the charge as ultimately framed must correspond with the notice originally issued to the insolvent by the court. By the Act of 1920, however section 70 sub section 5, the Insolvency Court instead of proceeding itself to try the case as a warrant case tried by a magistrate, may make a complaint to the nearest first class magistrate, who may deal with the complaint in the ordinary course of criminal justice. Powers similar to these should be introduced into the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act by an amendment of section 104. We think, moreover, that the necessity for notice to the insolvent might well be discarded altogether and that the procedure in such cases might be further assimilated to the procedure in England whereby an order for prosecution should be obtained from the bankruptcy court, without consulting the bankrupt on the subject, the bankrupt having plenty of time and opportunity to say what he has to say when he is arraigned before the criminal court. The simplest form of arrangement would seem to be that the receiver or if he refuses a creditor should be given power to apply to the court *ex parte* for an order of prosecution and that thereupon prosecution should be commenced and carried on by the Local Government through such officer as it may appoint for the purpose. In England it is the duty of the Director of Public Prosecutions to institute and carry on the prosecution, he can abandon it if he thinks on investigation that the case cannot be proved. The insolvent is only concerned with the proceedings as any ordinary accused is concerned with criminal proceedings against him—namely to defend them when they have been instituted.

17. A chief feature of the 1920 Act was a provision that the time should be limited by the court in every case within which the insolvent must apply for his discharge. The intention of the Legislature was to ensure that the conduct of the insolvent should be in all cases brought under the scrutiny of the court.

The penalty for not applying for discharge is that the insolvent is liable to have his adjudication annulled with the result that he would not get back any property distributed among his creditors but on the other hand would necessarily be liable to imprisonment and any other form of execution for debt at the instance of judgment creditors.

[Here occurs a comparative table showing numbers of cases of adjudications, discharges or annulment in different provinces.]

We incline to think that the time within which application for discharge should be made is either being extended with undue frequency or that this matter is being ignored by receivers and by courts. Possibly too there is some misunderstanding by reason of which creditors who have compromised with the insolvent are being allowed some say in the matter. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that unless an insolvency is in due form annulled the insolvent should in every case be proceeded against unless he applies for his discharge within the time limited. It may be that receivers postpone or agree to the postponement of the date for application for discharge because the discharge when granted terminates the time during which any property accruing to the insolvent enures for the benefit of his creditors. In such cases however the proper course as a rule is not to postpone the application for discharge but to make the application the court being able to suspend the discharge for such period as is proper. We think that the importance of insisting on the provisions of section 43 of the Act of 1920 might in all provinces be emphasised by circular orders of the High Courts as any failure in this respect will do much to render nugatory the administration of insolvency.

18 If a debtor presents his own petition he has by section 50 of the Act as part of his petition to give a statement of his affairs. When a creditor presents a petition there is much difficulty in getting a schedule or statement of affairs from the debtor within a reasonable time. This is a main cause of bad administration. By section 27 the debtor on the making of an order admitting a petition is required to produce books of accounts and to give an inventory of his property and lists of his creditors and debtors if required to do so by the court or the receiver. Failure to comply with section 27 renders the debtor punishable on conviction by the court with imprisonment which may extend to one year. It seems plain that no insolvent failing in this duty could be regarded as having any right to protection against arrest and execution. The interval between the order admitting the petition and the hearing should not especially in the case of a creditor's petition be too long.

19 There is not in the Act of 1920 any provision pertaining to the provisions of the Presidency Towns.

committee of inspection in sections 88 and 89. So little use is made of these sections in Presidency towns that one hesitates to recommend their introduction into the mofussil. In principle, however, it seems hopeless to expect good administration of a fund which really belongs to the creditors unless the creditors are given a means whereby they may have a proper voice in superintending the administration. Under the Presidency Towns Act a committee of inspection does not come into existence unless the court thinks fit to authorise the creditors, who have proved to appoint one. We should very much like to see a commencement made in this respect, at all events in some of the larger towns which come under the Provincial Act.

20 A judgment creditor in India regards insolvency as defeating him because it puts a creditor, who has not obtained a judgment, on the same footing as himself. He is very apt, therefore to try to make special terms for his own benefit in preference to prosecuting the insolvency proceedings which are necessarily maintained for the benefit of all creditors. In like manner there seems to be much confusion of mind as regards the proper step to be taken when a defendant is adjudicated insolvent during the pendency of the suit. In any case in which the suit is merely one to establish a claim which in insolvency would be a provable debt or liability, the correct course clearly is to stay the suit in order that the plaintiff's claim may be proved in the insolvency and to give leave to prove for the costs incurred in the suit. It is much better that it should be proved in the insolvency than that a law suit should go on either against the insolvent who has no interest or his receiver. The only cases in which suits should be allowed to go on against the insolvent or his receiver are cases in which the insolvent has an interest of his own, or cases in which the plaintiff is insisting upon a right which is not a mere claim to a provable debt, e.g., where the plaintiff is a mortgagee insisting upon his security. Section 29 of the Act of 1920 is new. In our experience many courts are much in need of instruction as to the principles upon which that section is to be applied.

21 The provisions with regard to the proofs of debt under the Act of 1920 may be satisfactory for many of the cases which arise in the mofussil. It is quite clear to us however, that in any insolvency where claims are numerous and disputable, as for example in commercial insolvencies such as may readily arise in towns like Karachi or Cawnpore, the provisions as to the Court settling the schedule of debts with or without the aid of the receiver, are completely inadequate. The only practicable method of dealing with proofs of debt in complicated or difficult cases is for the trustee or receiver to regard himself primarily as a business man in charge of an estate not as a tribunal deciding a large number of complicated suits. When proofs are

lodged he should within a limited time admit them or reject them or call for further items of proof, creditors, if not satisfied, can move the court on motion. Under the Act of 1920, section 33, the arrangement is that the creditor should tender a proof and that the court should, by order, frame a schedule of creditors and the amount of their debts. For this purpose, no doubt, where there is an Official Receiver, and directions have been given under section 80 (b), the Official Receiver may be utilised for the assistance of the court, but an ordinary receiver cannot be. The provision, however, of sub-section 3 is that any creditor may apply for an order directing his name to be entered in the schedule, and that the court, after causing notice to be served on the insolvent and other creditors who have proved their debts, and hearing their objections, if any, shall comply with or reject the application. This seems to involve that under this Act the insolvent is a person who is to be heard upon the admission of any proof of debt. The notion that an insolvent is to be considered as a person entitled to litigate with proving creditors about the amount of their debts is unfortunate. A main principle of bankruptcy in England is that the insolvent goes out of the picture for such purposes altogether all his property is vested in the receiver, the receiver stands in his shoes the other creditors not the insolvent, are interested in the distribution of an insufficient fund.

22 The inadequacy of the provisions of the 1920 Act as regards proof of debts was brought to our notice very forcibly in Karachi. Of late years, in Karachi, insolvencies on the part of commercial firms have occurred in which there have been presented numerous claims—claims for large amounts requiring for their adjustment considerable legal capacity and knowledge of commercial law and business. The 1920 Act has applied to Karachi since October 1920. The Official Receiver, as we were informed, holds enquiries into proofs of debt on the analogy of the proceedings in a suit under the Code. Written statements are filed, the insolvent or his pleader is allowed to take part, also other creditors and their pleaders. No rules have been framed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court under the Act. There are no provisions for proofs being admitted or rejected within a given time. The result appears to be that unless the whole procedure is radically altered, important claims in which English firms, Punjab firms and Karachi firms have different interests have no chance, whatever, of being settled within ten times the reasonable time.

In the case of Karachi we desire to make a very strong recommendation that the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act should be applied with as little delay as may be possible. In 1927 the number of cases was 75, in all of which the Official Receiver was engaged. We consider the Act of 1920 to b

quite unsuitable to the conditions of a mercantile seaport. Apart altogether from any unnecessary misunderstandings of the procedure under the Act of 1920 we think that the best rules which could be framed by any High Court to carry out the intention of the Legislature would necessarily fall short of providing a workable scheme for the purpose of dealing with a complicated commercial insolvency. It is true, in a sense, that a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy admitting or rejecting a proof is acting in a quasi judicial manner. But the whole object of insolvency administration is that proofs of debt may be admitted when the receiver is satisfied and that unsounded litigation may thereby be avoided. When it cannot be avoided it should take place directly before the court on a motion to expunge the proof or to admit the proof. In no ordinary circumstances should the insolvent, still less his pleader, be allowed any say in the matter save that the insolvent is obliged to give due information to the receiver or trustee. We consider that the accommodation provided for the Official Receiver in Karachi is insufficient. This branch of legal administration in Karachi should be made the subject of a special effort at radical reform. So far as we can see there are estates which after the expiry of a long time do not get appreciably nearer to being liquidated.

23. In certain parts of India land tenures, and the desirability of protecting the agriculturist operate in a special way to create difficulties as regards insolvency administration. When holdings are non transferable insolvency law is apt to be a means whereby agriculturists can evade the payment of just debts notwithstanding their ability to pay. There is for example a sharp contrast between Berar and the Central Provinces proper. In Berar the land revenue system is a form of ryotwari system under which the cultivators hold land direct from Government and pay land revenue. Their holdings are transferable and heritable and are for all practical purposes full estates in landed property. In the Central Provinces proper most of the cultivated land is held by occupancy tenants, whose rights though heritable are not transferable. By the Central Provinces Tenancy Act (I of 1920), section 12, sub section (2), the Legislature has invalidated any transfer of holdings and forbidden the appointment of a receiver under section 51 of the Code and declared that the rights of an occupancy tenant shall not vest in the court or in any receiver under the Provincial Insolvency Act 1907. An occupancy tenant who receives a loan of money gets the loan on the security of the succession of his crops. He can however, apply to the Insolvency Court, get adjudicated keep possession of his holding and avoid payment altogether unless the court can seize his crops. A man holding fifty or sixty acres may declare his assets to be a few

cooking vessels worth about five rupees. We have no reason to suppose that the power which prevents an occupancy tenant's holding from being transferable is likely to be reversed. Under the Act of 1920 an occupancy tenant might, in such circumstances as we have described be allowed to go to jail at the instance of any judgment creditor. Similar difficulties arise in the case of lands under the Punjab Land Alienation Act 1900 and of occupancy holdings in Bengal and Bihar under the Bengal Tenancy Act 1885. We think however that the insolvency law requires special adaptation to circumstances of the kind above described. This has never been attempted.

4. The main difficulty with respect to provincial insolvency is however the difficulty of getting suitable persons to act as receivers. By section 5<sup>o</sup> of the Act of 1920 (reproducing section 19 of the Act of 1900) the Local Government may appoint persons to be Official Receivers. When this is done the Government is to be credited with the commissions fixed under section 56 and the Official Receiver is to be paid out of the funds so created and receive no other remuneration for winding up the estates. When such Official Receivers are appointed the High Court has power under section 80 to make rules giving them the powers to hear petitions, examine the debtors, make adjudication orders, frame the schedule of debts, grant discharges, determine unopposed applications and other small matters. When there is no Official Receiver the court may at the time of adjudication or afterwards appoint a proper person on giving security to be a receiver. It may also under section 20 in cases of urgency appoint an *ad interim* receiver at the time of the admission of the petition. Little use has hitherto been made of the power of Local Governments to appoint Official Receivers.

We feel bound to express the opinion that the person who is likely to become trustee of the debtor's estate is not a suitable person to exercise such powers as are mentioned in clauses (a), (c) or (d) of section 80. In his capacity as receiver he has interests adverse to the debtor and should not be allowed to preside over the debtor's examination still less does it seem proper in a contested case that he should decide as to acts of insolvency. Section 80 seems to us to introduce much confusion into insolvency practice. In Madras trouble has been caused by the discovery after much time had elapsed that the Official Receiver had never been appointed receiver of the state by any order of the court.

In about nine districts in Madras pleaders were appointed Official Receivers on a salary of Rs. 50 a month and were paid a certain amount for a clerk and postage. In Sind there is an Official Receiver of the Karachi Judicial Commissioner's Court at Rs. 500 a month to whose work reference is made elsewhere.

in this chapter. In the United Provinces there are nine at stations where insolvency proceedings are more numerous, their remuneration being five per cent of assets coming into their hands, subject to a minimum of five rupees in each case. In Berar there are two, who appear to do fairly well, and in addition to their insolvency work get other receiverships. We received, however, several complaints that the work in Madras by these receivers was unsatisfactory, the pleaders in question being practising lawyers who had more interest in their own cases than in pressing forward their insolvency work. It appears that recently the Local Government has ordered that they shall no longer receive a fixed pay, but be paid by commission. In other provinces and districts, the ordinary custom is that where a receiver is appointed at all (it being unnecessary in a large number of cases where the estate is summarily wound up the estate not being worth five hundred rupees) local pleaders from the Bar are appointed. Particular judges, no doubt, make a practice of giving all such receiverships to the same pleader in order that the less remunerative and the more remunerative work may go to the same man, and that he may have some experience of the work. We recognise that in a large number of districts there can never be enough work to require an Official Receiver a whole time officer of Government. But in certain districts or groups of districts, it might be possible to appoint a person who should really be an official, who would be able not only to take receiverships in insolvency, but also be appointed to other receiverships which may arise in ordinary suits, and possibly take over guardianship cases, or appear as guardian *ad litem* for minor defendants in suits. The system employed in Madras of appointing as an Official Receiver a local pleader who continues his practice does not appear to us to be desirable. He would naturally attend to his private practice and frequently would not be available to carry out the business of his receiverships. There would seem to be special danger under the Madras system of profits being made by receivers beyond their legitimate commission. We appreciate that accounts are examined periodically by the Accountant General's Department. We consider that where it is possible to have an Official Receiver, he should be a whole time officer, and we suggest that he should be selected as munsiffs are selected, and, if possible, included in the munsiffs cadre with a chance of promotion to judicial office.

25 It is also for consideration whether if such Official Receivers are appointed, as they would be by the Local Government under the Act they should not be supervised by Government in the same way as the Board of Trade supervises the work of the Official Receivers in England. As to the work of receivers generally we would only remark that possibly much

of the unsatisfactory work that has taken place in the administration of estates is due to the inexperience, not only of the court and pleaders generally, but especially of those who have been appointed to be receivers. We have come across in several provinces more than one instance where the ordinary method of the receiver in dealing with assets is to put up the book debts due to the insolvent and decrees he has obtained to auction, with the result that they are bought by speculators at a low figure, the purchaser taking the risk of realising what he can by suits or otherwise. This is hardly what the Act contemplates as an ordinary method of administration. It is not administration at all. Doubtless this course may be necessary in some instances but it should be regarded as a last resort.

26 Finally we would advert to the difficulty there is in applying ordinary English principles to the case of an insolvent who is the father or *Karta* of a joint Mitakshara family. Some decisions would appear to make the whole property vest in the receiver. This again is a matter which has given rise to special difficulty in Madras. It is no easy matter to lay down rules as to so thorny a subject but an attempt should be made to elicit opinion and to give some better guidance to the courts.

*L* — The portion relating to the Presidency towns has been omitted.

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15	8	56	18
16	9	57	19
17	10	58	23
18	6 (1)	59	20
19	12	60	21
20	New	61	33
21	13 (1) (3) & (4)	62	39 (1) & (2)
22	43 (1)	63	39 (3)
23	New	64	39 (4)
24	14	65	39 (5)
25	15 (1)	66	40
26	15 (2) & (3)	67	41
27	16 (1)	68	22
28	16 (2) (3) (4) (5) & (6)	69	Cf 43 (2)
29	New	70	New
30	16 (7)	71	New
31	New	72	53
32	New	73	New
33	24	74	48
34	28	75	46
35	42 (1)	76	49
36	17	77	50
37	42 (2) & (3)	78	New
38	27 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) & (9)	79	51
39	27 (7)	80	52
40	27 (8)	81	54
41	44 (1) & (2)	82	55
		83	56

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Section in Act III of 1907	Section in Act V of 1920	Section in Act III of 1907	Section in Act V of 1920
1	1	36	53
2	2	37	54
3	3	38	55
4	6	39	62, 63, 64 & 65
5	7	40	66
6 (1)	12 & 18	41	67
6 (2)	11	42	35 & 37
6 (3)	10	43	22 & 69
6 (4)	9 (1)	44	41 & 42
6 (5)	9 (2)	45	44
6 (6)	8	46	75
7	14	47	5
8	15	48	74
9	16	49	76
10	17	50	77
11	13	51	79
12	19	52	80
13	21	53	72
14	24	54	81
15 (1)	25	55	82
15 (2) (3)	26 (1) (2)	56	83 & Schedule III
16 (1)	27	—	—
16 (2)(3)(4)(5)(6)	28	—	—
16 (7)	30	—	—
17	36	—	—
18	56	—	—
19	57	—	—
20	59		
21	60		
22	68		
23	58		
24	33		
25	49		
26	50		
27	38 39 & 40		
28	34		
29	45		
30	46		
31	47		
32	48		
33	61		
34	51		
35	52		

## ABBREVIATIONS.

Aik	Atkyns Reports Chancery
A C	Appeal Cases
B & Ad	Barnewell and Adolphus's Reports K B
Bing	Bingham's Reports C P
B & A	Barnewell and Alderson's Reports K B
B & C	Barnewell and Cresswell's Reports K B
Ch (L R)	Chancery (Law Reports)
Ch D	Chancery Division
Ch Pre	Precedents in Chancery
C P	Common Pleas Shower's Cases in Parliament
Ch App	Chancery appeals
Cox C C	Cox's Criminal Cases
K B	King's Bench
L T	The Law Times
L J	Law Journals
L R P C	Law Reports Privy Council Appeal cases
M & W	Meeson's and Welsby's Reports Ex
Mans	Manson's Bankruptcy and Company Cases
Nels	Nelson's Reports Chancery
Q B	Adolphus and Ellis Queen's Bench Reports New Series
Q B D	Law Reports Queen's Bench Division
Russ & Ry	Russell and Ryan's Crown Cases
Sm L C	Smith's Leading Cases
Taunt	Taunton's Reports C P
T R	Term Reports (Dunford and East) K B
Ves	Vesey's Law Reports Chancery

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## ADDENDA.

### Sec 2(d)

*Bajirao v Daulatrao* AIR 1930 Nag 215 The insolvent's property includes also in the case of a Hindu father his disposing power over his son's undivided interest

*Saligram v Lachmi Prasad* [1930] ALJ 1048 The jurisdiction of the insolvency Court is narrow and limited and is subject to the provisions of the restricting sections including sec 18 (3) A proceeding initiated against stranger to the bankruptcy for recovery of money due from him for breach of obligations to the insolvent is not a proceeding under the Act

### Sec. 4.

*Amjad Ali v Nand Lal Tandon* 7 OWN 377 AIR 1930 Oudh 314 123 IC 217 Sec 4 does not give the Insolvency Court a wider power than that which is contained in sec 53 to annul transfers

### Sec. 5.

*Bindraban Dinanath v Official Receiver* 8 Rang 187 AIR 1930 Rang 166 Since the powers given by sec 5 are expressly subject to the provisions of the Act and the provisions of sec 43 (1) are mandatory, they must to that extent be limited

### Sec. 6.

*Ma Kym v Muthaya Chettiar* AIR 1930 Rang 147 (1) A person cannot be adjudicated an insolvent on the mere ground that his assets are less than his liabilities

*Krishna Das v Raja Ram* [1930] ALJ 370 AIR 1930 All 282 The execution of a mortgage for a fictitious consideration is an act of insolvency

*Bajirao v Daulatrao* AIR 1930 Nag 215 A voluntary partition of the joint family estate by a Mitikshara father in insolvent condition without providing for payment of his debt amounts to transfer of his property with intent to delay and defeat his creditors and so constitutes an act of bankruptcy

### Sec. 9.

*Aurshi Ram v Harnam* AIR 1930 Lah 602 An Insolvency Court cannot decline to adjudicate upon the right of a petitioning creditor to present an insolvency application and the existence of such a right involves the fact that some debt is due to the creditor It is the duty of the Insolvency Court to decide such question It is not the business of the Insolvency Court to see whether or not one of the creditors

reasons in applying for the insolvency of the debtor is to save court fee stamp

### Sec. 15.

*Kaluram v. Girnar Singh* 31 Punj L R 310 12 Lah L J 96 A I R 1930 Lah 192 There is no legal bar to a single application being made by a creditor for adjudicating two or more persons as insolvents if they are jointly liable on a debt or have committed a joint act of insolvency The question however whether such an application should be jointly tried and decided will have to be decided on the facts of each case

### Sec. 23.

*Mahomed Abdul Ghaffar v. Mahabeer Parshad* 31 P L R 456 The effect of a protection order is to render the insolvent immune from arrest or detention on account of the debts mentioned in the schedule

### Sec. 28.

*Asanand v. Bishan* 125 I C 186 An execution proceeding does not abate because of the bankruptcy of the decree holder

*Shankar Lal v. Mohammad Ismail* 125 I C 28 Under the Mahomedan Law although upon the death of the ancestor his estate devolves immediately upon his heirs the heirs take it subject to the payment of his debts and therefore although there may not be a specific charge upon the estate for the payment of the debts the debts may be deemed to constitute a general charge on the estate Consequently where Mahomedan heirs are declared insolvents subsequent to a decree obtained by a creditor against the deceased's assets in their hands the deceased's creditor is entitled to priority over the creditors of the heirs

*Nagindas v. Bapalai* 32 Bom L R 692 It is doubtful whether the insolvency of one mortgagor or an undivided one third interest invalidates the mortgage of the other two thirds part of the other mortgagors who were not insolvents

*Bans Gopal v. Meena Ram* A I R 1930 All 461 The doctrine of relation back does not make the date of adjudication the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition

### Sec. 34.

*Ganga Sahai v. Shiam Sunderlal* 7 O W N 475 A I R 1930 Oudh 266 The transferee of a property paying off a charge on the same property can prove the amount of payment in the Insolvency of the transferor

### Sec. 35.

*Persaramial v. Official Receiver* [1930] M W N 651 An amendment under sec 35 can be made "on the application of a person interested Where the Act itself lays down a definite procedure the



# THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT, 1920.

## (V of 1920.)

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# THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT

ACT NO V OF 1920

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Received the assent of the Governor General  
on the 25th February, 1920*

*N.B.—Amendments have been printed in italics except  
where an entire section or sub-section is new*

*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law  
relating to Insolvency in British India, as  
administered by Courts having jurisdiction  
outside the Presidency towns and the Town of  
Rangoon*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency in British India as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency towns and the Towns of Rangoon and Karachi\*, It is hereby enacted as follows —

1. [§ 1] (1) This Act may  
Short title and extent be called the Provincial Insol-  
vency Act 1920

(2) It extends to the whole of British India,  
except the Scheduled Districts

*History of the Act* The Provincial Insolvency Act of 1907 was passed shortly before the passing of the new Civil Procedure Code of 1908 in order that it might take the place of the very rudimentary provisions for dealing with insolvent outside the Presidency towns which were contained in the C P Code of 1882. But the Act of 1907 was an

\* These words have been substituted for the words  
Rangoon by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1926 (7x of

measure and there were many defects in it. So, on the 4th September, 1918, a Bill to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council\* and the Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto was published in the "Gazette of India," dated the 7th September, 1918 Part V, pp 60-66. This Bill is known as Bill no 14 of 1918 (*vide supra*) and was referred to a Select Committee who further amended the Bill and presented a Report to the Legislative Council on 24th September, 1919. This amended Bill and the Report have been published in the 'India Gazette' dated the 27th September, 1919, Part V, pp 119-126, (*vide supra*). As there were too many amendments the Bill was again referred to the Select Committee for the purpose of consolidation (For Report see the "Indian Gazette" dated 14th February, 1920, Part V, p 9). The Select Committee combined together the Amending Bill No 14 and Old Act of 1907, and the present Act was the result, and it was then passed on the 25th February, 1920. Since then certain

Subsequent amendments have been effected in the Act, the most important ones being those introduced by Act IX of 1916 [The Insolvency (Amendment) Act] and Act XXXIX of 1916 [The Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act]. Of these two Acts the former extends the operation of the Presidency Act to Karachi and effects a material alteration in the procedure for the trial of bankrupt offences (see sec 70), whereas the latter has introduced certain new sections, such as 54A, 59A and 67A. Certain other minor changes, more or less verbal or consequential have been introduced also by Act X, Act XI, Act XII all of the year 1927.

**The Preamble** The object of the present Act is both to consolidate and to amend the Law relating to Insolvency. To consolidate is to collect the statutory law upon a particular subject and to bring it down to date in order that it may form a useful code applicable to the circumstances existing at the time when the consolidating Act is passed. *Administrator General of Bengal v Premlal* 22 Cal 788, P C. The Act of 1907 (Act III of 1907) was also a consolidating and amending Act. The preamble shows that it has a comprehensive character and is a Special Act and therefore its specific provisions are not affected by anything in the C P Code Cf *Official Receiver v Sankaralinga* 44 Mad., 524.

**Provincial Insolvency Act** "The term provincial has been adopted by the Legislature in the analogous case of the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act 188-", see the Statement

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\* For the Speech of Sir George Lowndes while introducing the Bill see ante

of Objects and Reasons for Act III of 1907 In England they generally use the term *Bankruptcy*, but in India the Legislature has preserved the title of "Insolvency" in view of the fact that the legal practitioners in this country are more familiar with this term

**Insolvency Act—a complete Code** The Insolvency Act is a complete code, *Jhan Bahadur v Bailiff Toungoo* 5 Rang 384 AIR 1927 Rang 263 104 IC 816

**Policy of the Act** The policy and object of the Act is to secure the even distribution of the debtor's estate among his creditors and to prevent the more active creditors from getting an undue advantage over the less active ones *Ramamethan v Subramania*, 47 M L J 759 20 L W 872 AIR 1925 Mad, 248 85 IC 216 See also *Chiranjilal v Ajodhia Prosad* 37 IC 391 (All) This being the policy of the Act, it treats all the creditors alike *In re Parushottam Das & Bros* 55 M L J 657 28 L W 816 AIR 1929 Mad 385 116 IC 125 The law of bankruptcy "is designed to meet the case of an individual who has no reasonable prospect of being able to pay his debts Its aim is two fold *first* to distribute the debtor's property among the creditors in the most expeditious and economical manner and *secondly* to give the debtor a new start in life freed from the demands of his creditors when he has not been guilty of certain serious offences"—Ringwood The Bankrupt Court is not like a charitable institution for the deaf and dumb the object of its processes is the benefit of creditors The Court must not therefore allow its feelings of compassion or benevolence or charity to override the law *E v put k* II 188 1 22 Ch D 78 81 The Insolvency Act is not a method of execution As a matter of fact it is a method of avoiding execution *Munna Singh v Digbijai* 19 M L J 23 (74) 60 IC 758 An Insolvency Court should in the general public interest take into consideration the conduct of the creditors as well as that of the debtor *Padha Mehan v Hukte* 45 All 361 IC 413

**Purposes of the Act** The Law of Insolvency is mainly designed for the protection of creditors and the relief of debtors *C and Kam v Kunj Behari* 81 IC 42 (All) F B at p 411

**The Act does not affect rights under Agra Tenancy Act** This Act does not apply to govern or affect rights under the Agra Tenancy Acts *Purbati v Kaja Shrim Rikh* 44 All 296 20 M L J 147 66 IC 214—following 43 All 510

**Provisions of this Act—how far can be imported in Companies Act** The provisions of this Act, if consistent with and not in conflict with the principles of the Company Act may be imported in deciding cases under the said Act, *Hansraj v Official Liquidators* (1929) 1 L J 811 (S13), F B

**Insolvent** The present Act does not define the word Section 6 below simply defines what will be acts of insolvency Sec 96 of the Contract Act (Act IX of 1872) has thus defined the term— 'A person is insolvent who has ceased to pay his debts in the usual course of business or who is incapable of paying them "

**Extent** The Act is meant for the provinces outside the three Presidency towns and the towns of Rangoon and Karachi In cl (2) it is laid down that the Act extends to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts So it comes to this that the Act applies to the whole of British India except (a) the Presidency towns, (b) the Towns of Rangoon and Karachi and (c) the Scheduled Districts Compare *Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd v Curlender & Co*, 43 C L J (447) AIR 1926 Cal 598 96 I C 459

**British India** "British India" as defined in sec 3 Cl (7) of the General Clauses Act (Act X of 1897) means "all territories and places within His Majesty's Dominions which are for the time being, governed by His Majesty through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General "

As to what territories are or are not within British India, see the following cases *Ticcam Panachand v B B Rj Co*, 9 Bom 244, Q E v *Mangal Tekchand*, 10 Bom 258, Q E v *Abdul Latif* 10 Bom, 186 *Bichitranaid v Bhug Bat Perai*, 16 Cal, 667 *Muhammad Yusufuddin v Q E*, 25 Cal, 20,

District Court of sc, 2 C W N, 1 24 I A, 137 The Secunderabad is a territories within the jurisdiction of the foreign Court Secunderabad District Court are not

British India, *Akarappu Venkanna v Akarappu Chennayya* 57 M L J 393 AIR 1929 Mad 900 30 L W 531 123 I C 20

**Outside the Presidency-towns** The law of Insolvency for places outside the Presidency towns and Rangoon was at first embodied in the C P Code of 1882 (secs 344 360) But as the Insolvency provisions contained in the Civil Procedure Code were too rudimentary the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1907 was enacted and the provisions relating to Insolvency were altogether omitted from the C P Code of 1908 But the Act of 1907 being in itself defective in various ways the present Act has been passed on the 5th February 1920

**Presidency-towns** For definition see sec 3, cl (41) of the General Clauses Act Before the passing of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act (III of 1900) the law applicable to the Presidency towns was the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict C 21) and the insolvency jurisdiction used to be

exercised by the High Courts in the Presidency-towns and the Chief Court in Lower Burma

Karachi. The provisions of this Act have been thought inadequate to meet the requirements of the town of Karachi. So, on the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee the operation of this Act has been withdrawn from, and the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act has been extended to, it, vide Act IX of 1926 which received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 26th February, 1926, also read the Statement of Objects and Reasons for Bill No 31 of 1925 published in the Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1925, Part V, pp 174-75. Proceedings already started, under the Provincial Insolvency Act, however will continue to be governed by the provisions of that Act.

Jurisdiction under this Act differs from that under the Act of 1909. The insolvency jurisdiction conferred by the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and this Act are quite distinct. Therefore, an Insolvency petition pending before the High Court cannot be transferred to a District Court, *Srinivasa Iengar v Official Assignee*, 38 Mad 472 25 M L J 299 (1913) M W N 1004 21 I C 77 Cf *Asutosh Ganguly v E L Watson* 53 Cal, 928 44 C L J 350 A I R 1927 Cal 149 98 I C 116

**Operation of the Act beyond British India.** This statute, being a statute of the Indian Legislature, operates wherever, but not elsewhere, the Indian Legislature can give the law, *Cockerell v Dickens*, (1840) 3 Moo P C 98 (133). Therefore, the operation of the Act is purely local being confined to the classes of debtors, who, by its express terms, are made subject to its jurisdiction by residence etc (see sec 11 of the Act) Cf *Ex parte Corstorphine* (1873) 9 Ch App 374. A foreigner may, by reason of his residence here or by carrying on business in this country become amenable to Insolvency jurisdictions created by this Act. This Act cannot claim the Imperial nature of the English Bankruptcy Act so as to affect the bankrupt's property in England or in the colonies or the Colonial States or to give discharge in respect of the debts contracted by the insolvent in any part of the British Dominions. *Bartley v Hedges* (1861) 10 I J Q B 352. *Callender & Co v Colonial Secretary* (1891) 1 C 160, *Re Naoroji v Seshan* Bom 16. 111 notes under sec 6, *infra*. As regards the bankrupt's immovables in a foreign country, this statute will not operate unless it is shown that the foreign law will give effect to its provisions, *Cockerell v Dickens supra*. As regards the moveables in a foreign country, the basic principle is *mobilia sequuntur personam* (moveables follow the person). *Prima facie* these are governed by the law

of the insolvent's domicile, *Phillips v Hunter*, (1795) 2 H Bl 402. See also *Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd v Cullender & Co*, 43 CLJ 430 A I R 1926 Cal 898 96 I C 459. Even in respect of moveables in foreign countries, the insolvency Courts can act only in *personam* by means of injunctions etc *Ibid*. Vide also notes under the heading "vest" under sec 28 (2).

**Scheduled Districts** See sec 3 Ch (19) of the General Clauses Act (Act X of 1897) and also the Scheduled Districts Act (Act XIV of 1874) in the First Schedule of which the following Scheduled Districts are mentioned.

Bengal Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling Districts the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, the Sonthal Parganas Chutia Nagpur Division and Angul \*

Madras The Mutta of Korada and Ronaon The Mallahs in Ganjam, certain Mallahs and Muttas in Vizaga patam Bhadrachalam Taluq, Rakapilli Taluq and Rampa country in the Godavari Districts the Laccadive Islands

Bombay Sind, Aden, the villages belonging to certain Mehwassi Chiefs

North Western Provinces Kumaon and Gharwal Tera Parganas Some Tappas and parts of the Mirzapur District Jaunsar Barwar in the Dehra Dun District

The Punjab Hazara, Peshwar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dheragazi Khan, Lahaul and Spiti

Central Provinces Chattishgarh Zemindaries, Chanda zemindaries and Chhindwara Jagirdaries

In other parts Coorg, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Azmere Merwara, Assam, Arkhan, Manpur

**When the Act came into operation** The Act does not say when it came into operation. So under section 5 (1) of the General Clauses Act (Act X of 1897), it is to be taken as having come into operation on the 25th February, 1920, that is the day on which it received the assent of the Governor General. Section 5 (1) of the General Clauses Act thus provides 'Where my Act of the Governor General in Council is not expressed to come into operation on a particular day, then it shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the assent of the Governor General.'

**How far is the Act retrospective** This Act has no retrospective effect *Pulpatti v Ravuri* 41 M L J 126 (1921) M W N 381 64 I C 270—followed in *Mohiruddin v Gayan Nath* A I R 1928 Cal 221 *Aiyappa v Venkata* 44 M L J 303 18 L W 35 (1923) M W N 195 A I R 1923 Mad 462 72 I C 488 Every statute which takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing laws or creates a new

\* Now only the first three districts fall within the Bengal Presidency

obligation or imposes a new liability or attaches a new disability in respect of transactions already past must be presumed to be intended not to have a retrospective effect, *Jagabandhu v Magnamoyi*, 44 Cal 555 24 C L J 363 (166), *Munjhoon v Akel Mahmud* 17 C L J 316 (345) 17 C W N 889 Where the new provision is a substantive one which is not made to depend on any reference to corresponding provisions in earlier statutes, the question of retrospective operation of the new provision does not arise, *Municipal Council of Sydney v Margaret Alexandra*, 47 C L J 284 A I R 1928 P C 128 107 I C 455 (P C) Cf *Sadar Ali v Sheikh Doliuddin* 48 C L J 150 32 C W N 1130 A I R 1928 Cal 640 (F B), *Ram Charan v Hamid Ali*, 32 C W N 1153 A I R 1928 Cal 819 (F B) A substantive right cannot be abrogated by the coming into force of a new Act, *Solaiappa Naicker v Shunmuga-Sundaram*, 50 M L J 237 (1926) M W N 281 A I R 1926 Mad 510 93 I C 3 A statute cannot be retrospective in its effect so as to affect an existing status prejudicially, *Marin v Stark*, (1890) 15 A C 384, also see (1894) 1 Q B 725 (737) A statute is intended to regulate the future conduct of persons and should be construed to be prospective. This rule of prospective construction is deeply founded in good sense and strict justice, *Promotha v Mohini*, 31 C L J 463 (469) 24 C W N 1011 In this connection see also *Colonial Sugar Refining Co v Irina* (1905) A C 369, *Delhi Cloth & C M Co v Income Tax Commr* 32 C W N 234 4<sup>th</sup> C L J 1, P C, *Shibakah v Chundal* 31 C W N 1007 A I R 1927 Cal 748 103 I C 674 *Harendra Kumar v Secretary of State* 33 C W N 385 115 I C 45 A statute is not to be so construed as to take away a vested right of action required before it was passed *Budhu Koer v Hafiz*, 18 C L J 274 (*opesciar v Jiban* 41 Cal 1125 19 C I J 549 18 C W N 801 (S B)) If this Act were to have retroaction the position of an insolvent may be seriously affected The new Act cannot be so applied to insolvency proceedings pending at the time when it came into force as to deprive persons of vested or substantive rights which they had under the previous Act, *Gopal Rai v Malla Mal* 5 I C 504 11 P L 1910 21 P W R 1010 16, P I R 1910 Seth Radha Kishen v Binj Kaj 5 I C 506 12 P R 1010 162 P I R 1910 So it has been held that an insolvency petition filed under the Act of 1907 must be proceeded with under the provisions of that Act, *Laxmi Bank Ltd v Ram Chandra* 46 Bom 757 24 Bom L R 202 A I R 1922 Bom 80 6<sup>th</sup> I C 238, *Solaiappa Naicker v Shunmugasundaram*, (*supra*) This will be so even where the new Act comes into force pending the old application, *Pulpati v Raum*, *supra* Even the discretionary powers conferred by the new Act should not be

exercised in respect of an application under the old Act, *Ibid*. But where there is no question of loss of a vested right, the new Act may apply to the pending proceedings, *Chuni Lal v Behan Lal*, 33 I C 995 21 P W R 1916. Alterations in the procedure are always retrospective unless there is some good reason against it *Shib Narain v Lachm Narain*, A I R 1919 Lah 761. An amendment of the law which changes the forum and does not take away the right to institute proceedings, relate to procedure only, and has retrospective effect, *Gokal Prasad v Govind Rao*, A I R 1929 Nag 282 119 I C 682. Cf *Khondkar Mahomed v Chandra Kumar*, 33 C W N 519 49 C L J 362. According to some opinion if the order of adjudication be made under the new Act in respect of a petition filed under the old Act new procedure will apply, though orders made under the old Act remain unaffected. *Rangiah Chettiar v Annasamy Alwar*, (1923) M W N 840 18 L W 836 A I R 1924 Mad 368 70 I C 408, followed in *Kallu Kuttu Parambatti v Putthen Peetikakkal*, 49 M L J 593 A I R 1926 Mad 123 91 I C 144. Cf *Natesa Chettiar v Annamalai Chettiar* 1 L W 319 73 I C 213. The effect of this view will be that the orders passed after the commencement of the new Act will be subject to appeal and revision under the new provisions *Chunilal v Behari Lal* *supra*.

*N.B.* Clause (3) of sec 1 of the Act of 1907 has necessarily been omitted.

**Rules and Notifications under the old Act.** Where no rules have been framed under the new Act those under the old Act if not inconsistent with the new Act, will continue in force *Darrak v Fazal Ahmad* A I R 1916 Lah 360 93 I C 903. As to 'notifications' see *Chatturbhuj Mahesri v Harlal* A I R 1925 Cal 335 cited under sec 3.

**Rules of Interpretation.** The following rules of interpretation of statute may be borne in mind for general use:

(1) **Language.** Plain meaning of language must always be accepted *Alfred Wilkinson v Wilkinson*, 47 Bom 843 1923 Bom 321. *Administrator General v Premalal*, 22 Cal 788 (P C) *Kari Singh v Emperor* 40 Cal 433. *Wallis Ali v Parshotram* 12 All 427 (F B). Words and expressions are to be taken in their ordinary and grammatical sense *Grey v Person* 6 H L C 61 except for very cogent reasons *Mahadeb v Chairman Howrah Municipality*, 11 C L J 524, and should be given their widest possible meaning *Rahim Bux v Central Bank* 56 Cal 37 1 I R 1920 Cal 49 119 I C 23. Same words are to be construed in the same sense *Baba Yeshvant In re* 35 Bom 40; *Secretary of State v Laldas*, 24 Bom 239. Words of Act should be construed so as to further and not to restrict the purpose of the Act *Molla Ataul Huq v Chairman*.

*Manicklolla Municipality*, 24 C W N 969 57 I C 960 When an enactment has received a judicial construction and is re-enacted in identical words, such re-enactment must be treated as a legislative recognition of that construction, *Ex parte, Campbell*, L R 5 C A 703 Cf *Jogendro v Shamidas*, 9 CLJ 271 (281), *Ishan Chandra v Safatulla*, 26 C W N 703 35 CLJ 36, *Kajastha & Co v Sitaram*, 27 A L J 983 AIR 1929 All 625 118 I C 17 (F B), *Bipul Behari v Nikhil Chandra*, 33 C W N 943 AIR 1929 Cal 566 Speeches and proceedings in the Legislative Councils cannot be referred to, *Sarat Sundari v Uma Prosad* 8 C W N 578, *Dina Nath v Raja Sati Prasad*, 27 C W N 115 36 CLJ 220, *Q E v Bal Gangadhar*, 22 Bom 112, Cf *Vacher & Sons v London Society of Compositors*, (1913) A C 10. It is not the function of a Court to speculate as to the meaning of the Legislature, but to determine the meaning of the words used, *Tikaram v Tikamdas* AIR 1929 Sind 225 119 I C 537 As to how far English law can be referred to in construing Indian enactments, see *Collector of Gorakhpur v Palakdhan*, 12 All 11, 12, Cf 39 Mad 250, 44 Bom 673, 44 Mad 524 (526), 34 All 106, 32 I C 795, 44 CLJ 350 For the meaning of the words "and" "or", see *Kunkaloor v Parkum*, 40 Mad 524 (F B) Consideration of hardship should not be allowed to affect an interpretation of the language of a statute, *Fool Kumari v Kirod Chandra*, 32 C W N 502 102 I C 115

(2) *Preamble* A preamble cannot be called in aid to restrict or cut down the express provision in a statute *Sutton v Sutton* 22 C D 511 (520), *Q E v Indrajit*, 11 All 262, or to extend them *Kadir Baksh v Bhawani Prosad*, 14 All, 145 (154) Cf also *Keshab v Bhabant*, 18 CLJ, 187 See also *Monilal v Improvement Trustees*, 45 Cal 343 27 CLJ 1 22 C W N 1 (F B) Cf 37 M L J 724 (P C), 20 C W N 115 18 CLJ 18, Cf *Pouell v Kempion Park Race Course Co* (1889) A C 143

(3) *Marginal Notes* As to how far reference to them is permissible see *Thakurain v Rai Jagatpal* 8 C W N 609 (705) Cf *Hameshar Prasad v Bhilan Narain* 21 Cal 619 116 Kesra v Secretary of State, 42 Mad 451, *Lahore Bank v Kidar Nath* 36 P R 1916 13 I C 746, *Sheikh Chainman v Emperor*, (1919) Pat 463, *Ram Saran v Bhagrat Prosad*, 51 All, 411 27 A L J 290 AIR 1929 All, 53 113 I C 442 (F B)

(4) *Commas* Commas are no part of the statute, *Leris Pugh v Ashutosh Sen*, 8 Pat 516 49 C I J 415 53 C W N 323 56 M L J 517 AIR 1920 P C 60 114 I C 604 (P C)

(5) *Headings* May be considered, *In re Shin Lal* 24 Bom, 716, *Janki Singh v Jagannat* (1917) Pat 318 42 I C,

177, see also *Eastern Counties v Marriage*, 9 H L C 4<sup>1</sup>, Maxwell on Statutes, p 65. The headings to a group of sections in a statute ought not to be pressed in, to a constructive limitation upon the exercise of the powers given by the express words of the Act, *Abdul Rahim v Municipal Commissioners of Bombay*, 42 Bom, 462 23 C W N 110 48 I C 63 (P C) Cf *Jindsi v Prayag* 45 I C 334 (All) Cf 20 C W N 1097

(6) *Illustrations and Schedules* are to be considered as part of the statute itself *Ial Bala v Ahad Shah*, 23 C W N 23, 29 C L J 165 35 M L J 614 16 A L J 905 124 P R 1918 21 Bom L R 558 48 I C 1 (P C), *Mahomed Syedol v School Clerk* (1916) 2 A C 575 21 C W N 257 43 I A 256 39 I C 401 (P C) *Satish Chandra v Ramdayal* 24 C W N 982 32 C L J 94, *Ram Subbag v Emp*, 19 C W N 92 For schedules see *Allap Ali v Jamsur Ali*, 30 C W N 334 AIR 1926 Cal 638 93 I C 909

(7) *Title* The title of an Act may be resorted to to explain a doubtful clause in it *Hurro Chunder v Shooro Dhone* 9 W R 402 (404)-35) (F B)

(8) *Repugnancy of Acts* Where two Acts are inconsistent or repugnant the latest expression of the will of the Legislature must prevail provided the Court is satisfied that the repeal of the prior enactment follows by necessary implication, *Emperor v Probhat Ch Barua*, 54 Cal 863 31 C W N 765 45 C L J 323 AIR 1926 Cal 432 102 I C 845 (F B)

(9) *Rules framed under the Act* A rule framed under the Act should not be referred to for the purpose of construing an Act of the Legislature *Sheikh Intaz v Dinanath*, 53 Cal, 615 30 C W N 803 43 C L J 425 AIR 1926 Cal, 856 96 I C 72

(10) *Proviso* A proviso cannot extend a substantive provision in the Act *Ram Chunder v Gowri Nath* 53 Cal 492 AIR 1926 Cal 927 97 I C 376 following *West Derby Inn v Metropolitan L* A C 1897 A C 647

**Construction of Insolvency Act** Bankruptcy law is practically penal in character and therefore should be construed favourably to the person affected, *Re North Ex parte Hasluck* (1895) 2 Q B 264 271 (1889) 22 Q B D 278 Where a particular provision is open to two possible constructions, that construction should be adopted that will avoid injustice and will better serve the purpose of the Act *Hill v East & West F D Co* (1881) 9 A C 448 (455), (1890), 15 A C 363 (366), a practice of the Court however inveterate cannot prevail against a clear provision of the law, *Re Bhukhandas*, 7 Bom I R, 931 (on appeal to Bom 415) though it may be useful where the statute uses a language of doubtful import

*Muradali Shamji v. B. A. Lane* 53 I.C. 62<sup>c</sup> (Bom.) A provision of the English Bankruptcy Act is not inconsistent with this Act should be followed in this country as a rule of justice equity and good conscience.

How far English law can be looked to *Iutosh Ganesh v. F. J. Watson* 53 Cal. 02<sup>c</sup> 11 C.I.L. 109 (1921) AIR 1921 Cal. 140 58 I.C. 116 Cf

*Rachamadugu Rangiah v. Appan Rao* 51 M.L.J. 210 (1926) M.W.N. 972 AIR 1927 Mad. 16 90 I.C. 11 Sub 11112

v. Mumusami AIR 1926 Mad. 11 51 51 M.L.J. 512 The provisions of this Act are so closely akin to the provisions of the English Bankruptcy Act that the views of the English judges are of great value in interpreting the Indian law. In determining the weight to be attached to the pronouncements of English Courts of Law the first consideration to be applied is whether the English Courts were dealing with facts similar to the facts in the particular case before the Indian Courts. Compare, *Nandlal Mukherjee v. Girdharilal* 51 M.W.N. 347 AIR 1929 Oudh. 163 102 I.C. 6. An Act should not be so construed as not to render any of its provisions nugatory. *Rangiah v. Appan*, 51 M.L.J. 680 (1926) M.W.N. 972 AIR 1926 Mad. 163 90 I.C. 241

2. [§ 2.] (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- Definitions
- (a) "creditor" includes a decree holder, "debt" includes a judgment-debt, and "debtor" includes a judgment-debtor,
  - (b) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in any area outside the local limits for the time being of the Presidency towns, *the Town of Rangoon and the limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Chief Court of Sind as defined in section 2 of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909* \*
  - (c) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act,

\* These words have been substituted for the words "and of the Town of Rangoon" by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1926 (ix of 1926) and the Sind Courts Supplementary Act (xxxiv of 1926).

177, see also *Eastern Counties v. Marriage*, 9 H L C 41, Maxwell on *Statutes*, p 65. The headings to a group of sections in a statute ought not to be pressed in, to a constructive limitation upon the exercise of the powers given by the express words of the Act, *Abdul Rahim v Municipal Commissioners of Bombay*, 42 Bom 462 23 C W N 110 48 I C 63 (P C) Cf *Ajindsi v Prayag*, 45 I C 334 (All) Cf 20 C W N 1097

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*Rachamadugu Ranciah v Appaji Rao* 51 M L J 719 (1926) M W N 972 AIR 1927 Mad 163 99 I C 241, *Subbaraoar v Munisami* AIR 1926 Mad 1133 (1135) 51 M L J 613 The provisions of this Act are so closely akin to the provisions of the English Bankruptcy Act that the views of the English judges are of great value in interpreting the Indian law In determining the weight to be attached to the pronouncements of English Courts of Law, the first consideration to be applied is whether the English Courts were dealing with facts similar to the facts in the particular case before the Indian Courts Compare *Nandlal Mukerjee v Girdhari* 5 O W N 347 AIR 1928 Oudh 26, 100 I C 633 An Act should not be so construed as not to render any of its provisions nugatory *Rangiah v Appan* 51 M L J 680 (1926) M W N 972 AIR 1926 Mad 163 99 I C 241

2. [§ 2.] (1) In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) ‘creditor’ includes a decree holder “debt” includes a judgment debt, and “debtor” includes a judgment debtor,

(b) “District Court” means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in any area outside the local limits for the time being of the Presidency towns *the Town of Rangoon and the limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Chief Court of Sind as defined in section 2 of the Presidency towns Insolvency Act, 1909*\*

(c) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act

\* These words have been substituted for the words and of the Town of Rangoon by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act 196 (ix of 196) and the Sind Courts Supplementary Act (xxxv of 196)

- (d) 'property' includes any property over which or the profits of which any person has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit,
- (e) 'secured creditor' means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor or any part thereof as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor, and
- (f) 'transfer of property' includes a transfer of any interest in property and the creation of any charge upon property

(2) Words and expressions used in this Act and defined in the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908*, and not hereinbefore defined shall have the same meanings as those respectively attributed to them by the said Code

**Change of Law** (i) The definition of the expression 'available act of insolvency' has been omitted in view of the provisions in sec 6 (ii) The definition of the term "secured creditor" has been given in the wordings of section 168 of the English Bankruptcy Act (46 and 47 Vict c 52, sec 168) The Act of 1907 did not define this term, but simply laid down that it included a landlord having a charge on the land for arrears of rent (Cf sec 65 of the B T Act), (iii) A clause (f) has been added to say what 'Transfer of Property' will include (iv) The definition of "Court" has been omitted See Notes on Clauses—clause 2 at p iv ante

**Clause (a) Creditor** Formerly when the provisions relating to Insolvency were confined within the C P Code, 1882 the terms 'creditor', 'debtor' and "debt" etc were taken to import simply the judgment creditor', 'judgment debtor', 'judgment debt' and so forth In the present Act they are used in the widest possible sense and should not be confined to merely judgment creditors and debtors, Cf *Vasudeva v Lakshminarayana* 42 Mad 684 s c 36 M L J, 453 52 I C 44<sup>o</sup> also *Subbayyar v Munuswami* 51 M L J 613 98 I C 516 The word 'creditor' means a person who can compel the performance of an obligation by another person called the 'debtor' The two terms are correlative, Cf *Nalai Isuanallam v Official Assignee of Madras*, 32 I C 703 (-90) which has been overruled by *Roderiques v Rama Swami* 40 Mad 83 (F B) on other points By reason of the provisions of sec el (2) of this Act the word 'decree'

holder' should be taken in an extended sense so as to include a transferee from a decree holder, see sec 2 cl (3) of the C P Code, 1908. Similarly judgment debtor must include "a person against whom an order capable of execution has been made", see sec 2, cl (10) of C P Code. The word "include" is intended to be enumerative and not exhaustive, *Futteh Sanderji v Desai Kullan*, 13 B L R 254 (P C), also see 2 Mad, 5. When the Legislature intends to exhaust the signification of the word interpreted, the word "mean" is used, *Q E v Ramanujya*, 2 Mad, 5 (7). Cf also *Q E v Ashutosh*, 4 Cal 483 (F B). A person entrusting gold to a jeweller becomes a mere creditor without any preferential claim, if the jeweller becomes insolvent and the gold non traceable, *Mutrazzu v Official Assignee*, 28 M L J 403 29 I C ,7

A person who stands surety for payment of a debt by the insolvent is a creditor for certain purposes, see *Roderiques v Ramaswami*,

Surety  
253, (1917) M W N, 238 20 M L T 225 38 I C 783 [N B This case has overruled the case of *Nalam Visanatham v Official Assignee*, 32 I C 795] If such surety makes payment on behalf of the debtor, he becomes a creditor for the amount he so pays, *Saddik Ahmed v M K M Firm* AIR 1923 Rang 149 79 I C 813. The term 'creditor' does not include a benamdar of the creditor,

Benamdar  
*Ketokey Charan v Sarat Kumar*, 20 C W N 995 This view now seems to

be modified in view of the P C case *Chowdhuri Gur Narain v Sheolal Sing*, 46 Cal, 566 23 C W N 521 (P C). The creditor includes a person who has obtained a judgment in respect of a tort as well as of a debt *Fx parte Moore* (1885) 14 Q B D, 627. A creditor may be a decree holder or otherwise, *Vasudev Kamath v Lakshi Naayan* 42 Mad 684 36 M L J 453 52 I C 442. A judgment creditor does not cease to be a creditor simply because the payment of his decretal money is postponed till the final decree is passed in a connected suit, *Venkatarama v Buran Sheriff* (1926) M W N 946 51 M L J 680 214 L W 858 AIR 1927 Mad 153. A decree holder, who is the landlord of an agricultural tenancy (subject to the Agra Tenancy Act) is not a creditor, under this Act, in respect of his rent or decree in as much as the same is not a provable debt (*per Wilsh J*) *Parbati v Raja Shiam Rulh* 44 All, 296 20 A L J 147 AIR 1922 All 74 66 I C 214—following *Kalka Das v Gajju Singh*, 43 All, 510 (F B). The word 'creditor' here does not include a secured creditor, *Official Receiver Coimbatore v Pilaniyam, Chetty*, AIR 1925 Mad 1051 88 I C 934

The person who on the happening of certain contingencies which may or may not happen will become entitled to enforce an obligation then created against another person cannot be called a creditor, *Nalam Is anathai v s case supra* see also 27 Cal 38, *infra*

**Contingent creditor, &c a creditor** Debt The word "debt" has not been fully defined here It should therefore be understood in its ordinary sense see *Doraisami v Vaithilinga*, 40 Mad 31 (F B ) 36 M L J 42<sup>o</sup> (191) M W N 353 In a case under the Civil Procedure Code *Haridas Icharia v Baroda Kishore*, 27 Cal 38 4 C W N 8 ) the word debt has been defined as meaning "an actually existing debt that is a perfected and absolute debt, not merely a sum of money which may or may not become payable at some future time or the payment of which depends upon contingencies which may or may not happen" Cf *Uday Kumar v Hari Pali* 8 Cil 483 also 30 All 264 But under sec 34 of this Act all debts present or future certain or contingent (excepting non assessable ones or those in the nature of unliquidated damages can be proved against the insolvent

Debt will include judgment debt , the definition itself makes this abundantly clear see *Subbayyar v Munuswami* 51 M L J 613 98 I C 516 In some of the English cases questions were raised as to whether a debt includes a judgment debt in India however such a contention is not possible Cf also *Ilaibhar v Anand & Co* 24 A L J 641 Comp also sec 9 of the Indian Limitation Act *Re Wethered* (1916) 1 Ch 16 A decree of a Revenue Court is a debt , *Aulia v Ib Jafar* 21 All 406 at p 408 Arrears of maintenance will be debt *In re Tokee Bibi* 5 Cal 536 Money due under the decree of a Rent Court is a debt, *Munna Singh v Digbijai* 19 A I J 23 60 I C 58

**Debtor—does not include his legal representatives** It seems that the term "debtor" here does not include persons who are not personally liable for a debt Therefore the legal representatives of a deceased debtor, who are liable only to the extent of the assets of their deceased ancestor in their hands would not come within the meaning of the term as used here see *Vaca Ibrahim v Krishnamachanar*, 50 Mad 981 A I R 1911 Mad 9 53 M I J 403 104 I C 642 As to debtor under an award *Il Iai Sahai v Joslali* 32 C W N 608 A I R 19 S Cal 840

**Clause (b) District Court** Compare the definition of District Court given in this clause with the definition of District Judge given in sec 3 (15) of the General Clauses Act of 1897 Take note of the amendments shown in the

footnotes at p 11. *Ibid* notes at p 21, under the heading, "Districts Courts".

**Clause (c)** For rules *vide* secs 79 and 80, *infra* and appendices

**Clause (d): Property** The word *property* has not been defined. The section simply says that "property" includes any property over which or the profits of which any person has a *disposing power* which he may exercise for his own benefit, *Sant Prosad v Sreodut* 2 Pat 724. Such a wide and non exhaustive definition has been inserted to make it clear that certain kinds of property which do not actually belong to the insolvent are to be treated as his property for the purposes of this Act, *Lal Bahadur v Paspat Prosad*, 10 O L J 51 74 I C 501 26 O C 384. Note that the definition uses the word "includes" and not "means", therefore it is not exhaustive *Ibid* *Ide* notes at p 11 *ante*. As to how the meaning is widened by "includes", see *Official Assignee v Firm of Chandulal*, A I R 1924 Sind 89 76 I C 657. The effect of the definition is that every parcel of transferable property belonging to the insolvent becomes liable to be seized on bankruptcy. Compare the definition of the term as given in sec 16 of the English Bankruptcy Act 1914\*. The English definition may be referred to for interpreting the word *property* under this Act. For a general meaning of the term see the cases decided under the Transfer of Property Act Cf *Ram Sankar v Ganesh Prosad*, 29 All 395 F B Properties declared non transferable under sec 6 of the Transfer of Property Act will naturally have no importance for the Insolvency Act. Consequently the right to claim damages for breach of contract which is a mere "right to sue" does not pass to the trustee in bankruptcy but remains in the bankrupt *Wilson v United Counties Bank Ltd* L R (1920) A C 102 Cf *Tewar Ram v Ratan Chand* 6 C W N 295 70 I C 489, *Abu Mahomed v Chunder* 76 Cal 435. In a Sind case, such a right

**Claim for damages** to sue for damages for breach of contract which accrued prior to adjudication was held to be *property* vesting in the Receiver, *Official Assignee v Firm of Chandulal* *supra*. Damages arising out of dealings in trade are property and vest in the Receiver, *Motharam v Pahlajrat* V I R 10 5 Sind 150 80 I C 141. But damages arising from injury to person or reputation or from mental suffering etc fall within the scope of Wilson's case *supra*, and are not property as understood in this

\* 'Property includes money goods things in action land and every description of property whether real or personal and whether situated in England or elsewhere also obligations, easements and every description of estate, interest and profit present or future vested or contingent arising out of or incidental to property as above defined.'

lause, of Cf *Brake v. Beekhan*, 60 R.R. 691, *Rogers v. Spencer*, 67 R.R. 736. If such injuries relate to the estate, the right of action for damages passes to the receiver, 76 I.C. 657 (*supra*) *Comp. Subbarayya v. Munuswami*, 51 M.L.J. 613 A.I.R. 1926 Mad. 1133 98 I.C. 516. A right to receive a debt is property and vests in the receiver, *Onkarsa v. Bridichand*, 6 N.L.J. 213 19 N.L.R. 144 A.I.R. 1923 Nag. 290 73 I.C. 103.

As to the non transferable occupancy right, in view of the recent decision of the Special Bench in the case of *Chandra Benode v. Alla Bux*, 31 C.L.J. 510 24 C.W.N. 818, it seems that it can be called property within the meaning of the Insolvency Act [See *Entazuddi v. Ramkrishna*, 24 C.W.N. 1072, and new sec. 26 B of the Bengal Tenancy Act]. It has been held that under the C.P. Tenancy Act, an insolvent *malguzar* does not lose his right of occupancy by reason of his adjudication *Shrikishna v. Nagoba*, 76 I.C. 634. See also the notes under the heading "Property" under sec. 28, post. The interest of a partner in a partnership is property which can be attached and sold in execution of a decree and therefore comes within the meaning of this section *Vishendas v. Thawerdas*, 17 S.L.R. 334 80 I.C. 642 A.I.R. 1925 Sind, 18. Where a partner becomes insolvent the right of the partner to sue for an account in the partnership that has been dissolved is property within the meaning of this clause and vests in the Official Receiver, *Thawerdas Jethanand v. Seth Vishendas*, 79 I.C. 384 A.I.R. 1925 Sind, 72. Vide notes under "property" under section 28, *infra*. A decree-holder, who is the landlord of an agricultural tenancy to which Agra Tenancy Act applies, is not a creditor in respect of his rent or decree, *Parbati v. Raja Shiam Rikhi*, 44 All. 296 20 A.L.J. 147 A.I.R. 1922 All., 74 66 I.C. 214.

The insolvent must have a disposing power over the property which he may exercise for his own benefit, otherwise it will not count for much *Smith v. Allahabad Bank*, 23 All., 135. The word *own* shows that the transfer must be in the personal capacity of the insolvent. See Notes on Clauses. Hence the

Property does not include trust property

property held in trust by the insolvent will not come within the meaning of the word as used here. In re *Vardalace Charri* 2 Mad., 15, *Smith v. Coffin*, 2

H<sub>3</sub> Bl. 444 *Scott v. Surman* (1743) Willes, 400. Vide also under sec. 28. Property will include money, In re *Umbica Nandan Bisuas* 3 Cal. 434, 1 C.L.R. 561, and good will, *R. Keene*, (1922) 2 Ch. D. 475. It may include salary as well, *Ram Chandra v. Shyama Charan*, 19 C.L.J. 83 18 C.W.N.

Ancestral estate is <sup>1052</sup> 21 I.C. 950 As to whether an *stepotes* insolvent's undivided share in a Mitakshari joint family will be his property

within the meaning of this section and sec 28, see, *I al Bahadur v Paspat Prasad*, A I R 1923 Oudh, 154 74 I C 501, contra *Anant Singh v Kalka Singh*, 48 I C 526 5 O L J 665. The interest of a Mitakshara father who has the right to dispose of his son's interest in ancestral immoveable estate for the payment of his own debts not contracted for immoral purposes is property within the meaning of this section, *Fakir Chand v Motichand*, 7 Bom, 438, *Harmukh Rai v Radha Mohan*, 158 P R 1919 54 I C 931, *Baan Das v Chiene*, 44 All, 31 20 A L J 155 1922 All, -9 64 I C 976, *Chellaram v Official Receiver*, A I R 1923 Sing 20 75 I C 497, *Allahabad Bank v Bhagwan Das*, 48 All 343 24 A L J 323 A I R 1926 All 262 92 I C 509. So it is said that property over which a son has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit includes ancestral property which may be sold for the satisfaction of antecedent debts, *Amolak Chand v Mansukh Rai* 3 Pat 857 A I R 1925 Pat 127 85 I C 88, *Chairman, District Board, Monghyr v Sheodutt Singh*, 5 Pat 476 A I R 1926 Pat 438. The authority of the above cases has been considerably shaken by the recent Privy Council case in which it has been held that the definition of 'Property' in sec 2 contemplates an absolute and unconditional power of disposal and not such power as the Mitakshara father has to dispose of joint property which is not absolute but conditional on his having debts which are liable to be satisfied out of that property. Only such property vests in the Official Assignee as is divisible among his creditors *Sai Naram v Beharilal*, 29 C W N 797 6 Lah, 1 A I R 1925 P C 18. The expression 'property' includes also the qualified and restricted power of a Hindu father to dispose of his son's share *Balavenkata Setharam v Official Receiver Tanjore* 40 Mad 840 (1916) M W N 743 51 M L J 269 97 I C 825 (F B). For a fuller discussion of the subject vide also the notes and cases under sec 28, post *Brijnaranin v Mangal Prosad*, 46 All, 95 P C Shripad v Basappa 49 Bom 785 27 Bom L R 934 A I R 1925 Bom 416 89 I C 996, *Khem Chand v Goods held by Comm Naram* 6 Lah 493 26 Punj L R 848 89 I C 1022. Similarly a commission agent has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit over the goods entrusted to him for sale. For the purposes of the Insolvency Act such goods are the property of the debtor. *In re Kadibhoy Ismailji* 11 I C 15 *Smith v Allahabad Bank* 23 All, 135. But see *L Po Hn v Official Assignee* 6 Rung 689 A I R 1929 R 59 117 I C 51 in which the goods held by a commission agent were burnt down and the agent having become insolvent, the insurance money was paid to the Official Assignee, and the Court held that the owner could follow the money into

the hands of the Official Assignee,—following *In re Hallett's Estate* 13 Ch D 696

Secret formulas invented by the insolvent for manufacturing articles are part of the business assets and therefore property, *Re Keene* (1922) 2 Ch 475 (C A). As to personal earnings, see under sec 8. A statutory tenancy is property and may vest in the Official Assignee, see (1923) 1 K B D 117, 48 Bom 580 and the notes and cases against the marginalis "Onerous property under sec 28, post"

**Clause (e) Secured Creditor** The present definition has been taken from sec 168 (1) of the English Bankruptcy Act (46 and 47 Victoria, C 52). The old Act (of 1907) simply said that the term would include a landlord with a rent charge, but the English definition being more comprehensive has been given here. Cf *Davis Sassoon v National Bank*, 7 S L R 61 21 I C 520. For the position of a secured creditor see sections 9 (2), 28 (6) and 47.

In order to be a "secured creditor," a person must hold a mortgage charge or lien on the property of the debtor. Cf *Krishna Chinnoo v Matubhai*, 53 Bom 290. So, a security on the property of a third person, even though it be for the same debt, does not constitute the holder a secured creditor, *Ex parte West Riding Union Banking Co*, (1881) 19 Ch D 105. Cf *Re Perkins*, (1890) 24 Q B D 613. An attaching creditor does not rank as a secured creditor *Gopi Nath v Gur Prosad*, 15 I C 866, a fortiori, that is so when the attachment is before judgment, *Ramrao v Ilasdeo* A I R 1928 Nag 336 110 I C 893. A vendor having a lien for his unpaid purchase money is a secured creditor within the meaning of this section, *Valby v Oakely*, 16 Q B 941, *Kaidala v Marshal*, 11 Q B D 356, *Ex parte Miles*, 15 Q B D 39, *Rose v Watson*, 33 L J Ch 385. But the Madras High Court has held that this equitable right to recover the unpaid purchase money does not confer the status of a secured creditor on the vendor until it is declared by a decree of Court, *Mokshagundam v Ramakrishna*, 42 M L J 426 A I R 1922 Mad 335 70 I C 357. Where an agreement was entered into between a debtor and his creditor whereby the latter was appointed the sole agent for the sale of all books already published or thereafter to be published by the debtor, with a condition that the sale proceeds after deducting the commission was to be credited towards the discharge of the debt, the creditor became a secured creditor under this clause, *Allahabad Trading and B C I d v Ghulam Muhammad*, 37 All, 383, sc 13 A L J 521 29 I C 263. Similarly when a person obtains an ex parte decree against a debtor prior to his adjudication and the ex parte decree is set aside on the debtor furnishing security



A charge becomes a *right in rem* only when a decree has been obtained to that effect, vide *Tancred v Delagoa Bay & Co* 23 Q B D 239. The following are instances of circumstances giving rise to charges or liens, (1) arrears of rent being a first charge, (2) public dues and Crown debts (3) right of maintenance etc and so forth, (4) unpaid vendor's lien, see 55 (4) of T P Act, vide *supra* (5) trustee's lien under sec 82 of the Trust Act (11 of 1882), (6) agent's lien sec 221, Ind Contra A. Cf *Re Bombay Saw Mill & Co*, 13 Bom 314 Cf *Leacock v Baijnath* 18 I A 78 18 Cal 573 which says that no lien can be claimed by a bawali if he has bestowed his labours on such goods *Buxton v Baugham* (1834) 6 C & P 674, *Keene v Thomas* (1905) 1 K B 136, (8) carrier's lien, see sec 55 Ind Con Act Cf *Singer Mfg & Co v London S W Ry Co* (1884) 1 Q B 833 *Bristol v Whitmore*, (1859) 4 De & J 325, *Hobbins & Co Gray* 2 Q B 78 Vide also *Crenham v Bank of Madras* 19 Mad 234 other instances of liens are Salvage liens Solicitor's lien Insurer's lien and so forth For mortgage or hypothecation of moveables *Deans v Richardson*, 3 N W P 54 *Mir Insarali v Curn Churn* 12 CLJ 419 *Harold Lentz* 7 Ch 314 *Mahamaya v Haridas* 44 Cal 455 20 C I J 183 *Haripada v Anath De* 22 C W N 758 44 I C 211 *Safiq ul Hug v Krishna Gobind* 23 C W N 284 18 C L J 77 *Srish Chunder v Munga Bewa*, 9 C W N 14 The debts of a deceased Mahomedan do not form any charge on the property inherited by the heirs [Cf *Jafri Begum v Amir Muhammad* 7 All 822 P C, *Bazayet Hossein v Dooli Chund* 4 Cal 402] and so there can be no lien or charge on the property in the hands of the Official Receiver where Mahomedan heirs become insolvents subsequent to the decree against the estate of their ancestors in their hands and the creditors cannot claim to be secured creditors but must prove as ordinary creditors *Nainar Rowthen v Kuppai Pitchai* (1929) M W N 168 AIR 1929 Mad 609

**Transfer of Property** — Cf sec 5 of the T P Act, see also notes under the heading 'Transfer' under s 53

**Sub section (2)** Lays down that the words and expressions in the Insolvency Act unless hereinbefore defined, are to be understood as conveying the meanings attributed to them by the Civil Procedure Code 1908 Instances of such words are—decree order District Judge and so forth The proceedings of the Collector in recovering loans under sec 7 (1) (a) of the Land Improvement Loan Act as if they were arrears of land revenue is neither a suit nor the execution of the decree of any Court within sec 2 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act Collector of Aljub v Paw Tun U. 5 Rang 806 AIR 1928 Rang 81 109 I C 145



o sec 3 Ordinarily such judges can transact such civil business or discharge such functions as are made over or assigned to them see the various Civil Courts Acts (Bengal, N W P and Assam Civil Courts Act, Act XII of 1887, Bombay Civil Courts Act, Act XIV of 1869 and so on) It may plausibly be contended that such judges can discharge only the functions that are within the contemplation of the Civil Courts Act and cannot exercise any insolvency jurisdiction which is the creation of a special statute and that they can exercise this special jurisdiction only if especially empowered by the local Government in that behalf But in practice this difference is lost sight of and in certain districts the Additional Judges are allowed to exercise insolvency jurisdiction by virtue of transfer from the District Judge, see *Makhan Lal v Sri Lal*, 34 All, 382 9 A L J, 371 14 I C 162 But as there is considerable force in the plausible contention suggested above the correctness of *Makhan Lal's* case may hereafter be called in question In Madras however it has recently been held that when a Court is not invested with Insolvency jurisdiction by the Local Government a District Judge cannot transfer an insolvency case to it *Premchand Indaji v Soleti Gopalappa*, 45 M L J 689 (1923) M W N 754 18 L W 685 AIR 1924 Mad 398 75 I C 8-6 See also *Mulchand v Muran Lal*, 36 All, 8 where the learned Judges left undecided the question whether an Additional District Judge to whom a matter under the Provincial Insolvency Act had been made over by the District Judge was 'District Court' within the meaning of this Act Cf *Mohabor v Hazi Abdur* 48 Cal, 53 (56) A question may arise whether an additional judge is a "subordinate Court" within the meaning of this section cf *Makhanlal v Sri Lal* *supra* if that is not so an additional judge can never be invested with insolvency jurisdiction Again, insolvency jurisdiction is conferrable hereunder only on a subordinate Court and not on a subordinate judge Under sections 9 and 39 of the Civil Courts Act however the presiding officer of a Court subject to administrative control of the District Judge, shall be deemed to be immediately subordinate to the Court of a District Judge and for the purpose of the C P Code the Court of such an officer shall be deemed to be of a grade inferior to that of the Court of the District Judge So there would be no bar to investing an additional judge with insolvency jurisdiction by means of a Govt notification under the section

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner and not that of a Deputy Commissioner is the District Court in Chota Nagpur, *Jyotnarayan v Mudhoo Sudun* 16 Cal 13 Under the Punjab Government Notification No 880 dated 18th November 1908 made under sec 23 (b) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 the Divisional Court is deemed to be the District Court or the



will be subordinate to the District Court and the High Court *Madhorao v Nago*, A I R 1923 Nag 80 71 I C 37 Notice that the proviso uses the word "Court" as distinguished from "judge", so the power goes with the office and not with the individual officer The word "Court" being designedly used in contradistinction to the word "Subordinate Judge" or "Munsiff" occurring in section 25 of the Civil Courts Act (XII of 1887), its effect would be not to affect the insolvency jurisdiction of Court by the transfer or removal of its presiding officers A Court invested with insolvency jurisdiction under the Act of 1907 by means of a notification will not require to be re invested with the power after enactment of the present Act *vide Chatturbhuji Maheen's case, supra* For the purposes of this proviso the local limits of the jurisdiction of the First class Subordinate Judge are not confined to the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction, but includes the wider local limits within which the First class Subordinate Judge exercises special jurisdiction under s 25 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, *Abaji v Varhan supra* A Court invested with power within the meaning of this section can entertain an insolvency petition notwithstanding the fact that the exceeds the pecuniary limit of *Vithal v Bom* 45 The Dist entertain an application for in the debts in respect of which relief is sought have been certified and in part recovered against him under the provisions of the Public Demands Recovery Act, *Kedar Bans Lal v Maharam Janki Koer* 14 C W N, 143

An Additional Judge when he exercises the powers of a District Judge by virtue of an assignment of some of his functions by the latter officer under section 8 of the Bengal, N W P, and Assam Civil Courts Act, is not subordinate to the District Judge for the purpose of sec 75, therefore an appeal against his order lies to the High Court, *Makhan Lal v Sri Lal*, 34 All 182 9 A L J 371 14 I C 162 But when he exercises his power under the proviso that is, by virtue of a Government notification perhaps then he comes within the meaning of a subordinate Court under sec 75 (1)

The words "class of cases" show that in conferring insolvency jurisdiction on a subordinate Court under this section, the Local Government can define only the nature of the cases and cannot affect the territorial jurisdiction of the Court

**Limit of Jurisdiction** —An order of adjudication under this Act has not the effect of vesting the insolvent's property outside British India in the receiver, see 43 C L J 436 and the other cases cited under the heading "Operation of the Act beyond British India" at P 5, ante

**Jurisdiction conferred during pendency of a case** —A disposal of an insolvency petition by a Judge of small causes, who had no jurisdiction to try it at the time of presentation of the petition, but on whom insolvency jurisdiction was conferred before final disposal, is right, when the petition was addressed to the District Judge though presented to the Judge of small causes, *Debi Prasad v. Stanley Raj* 6 A.L.J. 183 2 I.C. 223 Transfer of an insolvency case to a Court not invested with Insolvency Jurisdiction may not be permissible, *vide Ibid.* Cf *Srinivasa Iyengar v. Official Assignee*, 8 Mad. 472 25 M.L.J. 209 21 I.C. 77, *Clogmull v. Jainamji* 15 C.L.J. 249 1, 1 C 605

**Relation between Provincial Insolvency and Presidency Insolvency Courts** —A District Court exercising insolvency jurisdiction is a Court of concurrent jurisdiction with the Insolvency Court of the High Court and the latter has no power to interfere with proceedings before the District Court, and sec 18 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act confers no such power on it, *M. J. Sassoona v. Gostha Behari*, 31 C.W.N. 847, see also *Sarat Ch. Pal v. Barlow & Co.* 46 Cal. 712 33 C.W.N. 15 113 I.C. 860 (F.B.), but notwithstanding a previous adjudication by a District Court the High Court has power to make under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, a further adjudication against the same debtor if within its jurisdiction, *Sasti Kinkar v. Hursool das Chogmull*, 1 C.W.N. 1002 29 Bom. L.R. 11-9 46 C.L.J. 57 (1927) M.W.N. 51 AIR 1927 P.C. 162 104 I.C. 1 (P.C.) Comp. in this connection 47 Bom. 275 and 100 I.C. 265 (Rang.)

**Notification under the old Act** —A notification, issued under sec 3 of the repealed Act, would remain in force even under the present Act see sec 24 of the General Clauses Act, *Chatturbhuj Mahesri v. Harlal*, AIR 1925 Cal. 335 80 I.C. 858

**Sub-section (2)** —For the purposes of this Act, a Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court Cf *Debi Prasad v. Stanley Raj* 6 A.L.J. 583 2 I.C. 223

The Insolvency Courts in India have a discretion in making an adjudication order notwithstanding the existence of a prior adjudication order in another country provided the conditions of the Insolvency Act are satisfied and there is no valid reason to the contrary. The presence of large assets within the jurisdiction of those Courts is a strong circumstance in favour of making such an order, *In re William Watson*, 31 Cal. 761 8 C.W.N. 553, see also *Ex parte Robinson*, (1883) 22 Ch. D. 816 The different High Courts in exercising concurrent jurisdiction should also be guided by the above rule—but wh—

is a conflict having regard to questions of convenience one Court should yield to another as it may not be just or equitable to allow the proceedings in all the Courts to go on concurrently, *Ibid*. But the effect of the vesting order in a previous case in India is rather peculiar. No subsequent order made in India could affect the rights acquired under a previous vesting order made also in this Country. All that an Official Assignee could obtain by virtue of a subsequent vesting order made in another Indian Court would be a sort of contingent or reversionary interest in the assets in the event of the previous order being set aside. *In re Aranayaral*, 21 Bom., 297.

**Appeals** — *Ibid* notes under sec 75, under the heading Subordinate Court also under sub sec (2) of sec 5, *infra*.

**Revision** — The District Court in its insolvency jurisdiction is subject to the superintendence of the High Court on its appellate side and not to the commissioner in insolvency. Cf. *Re Manekchand Virchand*, 4, Bom. 275. Sec 107 of the Government of India Act does not warrant the Insolvency Judge of the High Court to interfere with the proceedings before the District Court. *M. J. Sassoona & Sons v. Gostha Behari*, 31 C.W.N. 84.

**4. [New.] (1)** Subject to the provisions of this Act the Court shall have full power to decide all questions whether of title or priority or of any nature whatsoever, and whether involving matters of law or of fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognisance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, every such decision shall be final and binding for all purposes as between, on the one hand the debtor and the debtor's estate and, on the other hand all claimants against him or it and all persons claiming through or under them or any of them.

(3) Where the Court does not deem it expedient or necessary to decide any question of the

nature referred to in sub section (1) but has reason to believe that the debtor has a *saleable interest* in any property, the Court may without further inquiry sell such interest in such manner and subject to such conditions as it may think fit

English Law — Under section 103 of the English Bankruptcy Act 1914, as amended by Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act, 1926 Under this section an Insolvency Court in India would be right in assuming jurisdiction in cases where the Bankruptcy Court in England would exercise jurisdiction under said Sec 103 of the English Statute, *Official Receiver v. Tirathdas* AIR 1927 Sind 66 97 I C 321

Reason for, and scope of, the Section — This section is new. It is an enabling section and gives wide powers to Insolvency Courts to decide not only all questions of title or priority, but also of any nature whatsoever whether they involve matters of law or of fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency commencing within the cognisance of the Court or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of incomplete justice, *Hari Chand v Motiram*, 4<sup>th</sup> All 414 2 A I J 495 94 I C 429, *Maharana Kunwar v Da id et al* 1<sup>st</sup> All 21 A L J 737 A I R 1924 All 40, *Official Receiver v das*, A I R 1927 Sind 66 97 I C 321 *Iama et al v Ramanaswami Aiyangar* 45 Mad 434 42 1 I J M W N 110 65 I C 394, *Anaar Khan v Moham* 11 I J 51 All 550 A I R 1929 All 105 113 I C 81, 114, 1 I J 155 (F B), *Luxmi Industrial Bank v Dinesh Ch*, 11 1053 32 C W N 427 A I R 1928 Cal 699 113 I C 1, *Budha Mal v Official Receiver* A I R 1930 I J 122. The reason for introducing this new section has been thus given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons — "A further defect in the Act is the absence of provisions sufficiently defining the power of Courts to decide questions of law and fact arising in insolvency proceedings. This question has recently been the subject of conflicting decisions in the Allahabad and the Calcutta High Courts. In *Nilmani Choudhuri v Durgesh Chaitan*, 22 C W N 704 46 I C 377, the Calcutta High Court dissent-

\* For those conflicting decisions see *Hussall Ram v. The Farm All* 12 *Bansdilal v. Jagat Singh* 37 All 53 \* *Karainyha v. Vira* 41 Mad 419. *In re Ustidza Fazlur* 3 Cal 431 & c 1 C.L.J. of *Kumar v. Manager Janata Bank* 1 d. 22 C.W.N. 75, 76, 77 (*Muhammad Amer* 22 C.W.N. 77) and the case of 22 C.W.N. above. It should be noted that the Allahabad High Court and the Calcutta High Court are alike in the fact that they do not decide questions of law etc. It is only the former High Court that has been held responsible for the decision.

is a conflict having regard to questions of convenience, one Court should yield to another as it may not be just or equitable to allow the proceedings in all the Courts to go on concurrently, *Ibid*. But the effect of the vesting order in a previous case in India is rather peculiar. No subsequent order made in India could affect the rights acquired under a previous vesting order made also in this Country. All that an Official Assignee could obtain by virtue of a subsequent vesting order made in another Indian Court would be a sort of contingent or reversionary interest in the assets in the event of the previous order being set aside, *In re Aranajarial*, 21 Bom., 297.

**Appeals** — *Vide* notes under sec 75, under the heading "Subordinate Court," also under sub sec (2) of sec 5, *infra*.

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nature referred to in sub-section (1), but has reason to believe that the debtor has a *saleable interest* in any property, the Court may without further inquiry sell such interest in such manner and subject to such conditions as it may think fit.

**English Law** —*Vide* section 105 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914, as amended by Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act, 1926. Under this section an Insolvency Court in India would be right in assuming jurisdiction in cases where the Bankruptcy Court in England would exercise jurisdiction under said Sec 105 of the English Statute, *Official Receiver v Tirathdas*, A I R 1927 Sind 66 97 I C 321.

**Reason for, and scope of, the Section** —This section is new. It is an enabling section and gives wide powers to Insolvency Courts to decide not only all questions of title or priority, but also of any nature whatsoever whether they involve matters of law or of fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognisance of the Court or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice, *Hari Chand v Motiram*, 45 All 414 21 A L J 495 94 I C 429, *Maharana Kunwar v David*, 46 All 16 21 A L J 737 A I R 1924 All 40, *Official Receiver v Tirathdas*, A I R 1927 Sind 66 9 I C 521, *Ramasami Chettiar v Ramasami Iyanagar*, 45 Mad 444 4 M L J 155 (1927) M W N 110 65 I C 594, *Anuar Khan v Mohammad Ali*, 51 All 550 A I R 1929 All 105 11 I C 810 (1929) VI J 155 (F B), *Luxmi Industrial Bank v Dursh Ch*, 55 Cal 1053 32 C W N 427 A I R 1928 Cal 600 113 I C 105, *Budha Mal v Official Receiver* A I R 1929 Iah 122. The reason for introducing this new section has been thus given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons — A further defect in the Act is the absence of provisions sufficiently defining the power of Courts to decide questions of law and fact arising in insolvency proceedings. This question has recently been the subject of conflicting decisions\* in the Allahabad and the Calcutta High Courts. In *Nilam Chaudhuri v Parekh* 112 22 C W N 701 46 I C 577, the Calcutta High Court dissent

\* For those conflicting decisions see *Kazir Raz v H. A. S. Ali* 262 *Iansifdar v Klaesje* 19 All 15 *Narayana v. Bhagat* 121 21 Mad 413 *In re Umji Lalsir* 32 Cal 434 5 C. L. R. 172 *S. S. Kumar v Manager Penates Park Ltd* 22 C W N 7 and the case of 22 C W N 7 cited above. It should be noticed that the Allahabad High Court agreed and the Calcutta High Court disagreed the Insolvency Court powers to decide questions of title etc. It might be said that the credit of the former High Court that its view has received legislative recognition.

ing from the Allahabad High Court held that the Insolvency Court has no such power, and that a question of title to property should be tried in a separate suit. It is obviously desirable that this conflict between the two High Courts should be terminated, and having regard to the prevalence of *benam* transactions in India, and the importance of arming Courts with adequate powers for the speedy realisation of assets in the interests of creditors, the Government of India are of opinion that the Courts should be given full power to decide all questions raised in insolvency proceedings." Cf *Ex parte Reynolds*, (1885) 15 Q B D 169. The effect of this new section is that now an Insolvency Court can decide all questions of title etc arising in proceedings before it with the authority of an ordinary Civil Court. It confers jurisdiction on the Insolvency Court to decide all questions of title which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognisance of the Court in order to enable it to do complete justice or to make a complete distribution of the property, *Shib Naram v Lachmi Naram*, 1 I R 1929 Lah 761 119 I C 733, *Official Receiver v Tirath Das Mewaram*, A I R 1927 Sind, 66 97 I C 321. The intention of the Legislature in enacting sec 4 (1) seems to have been to confer upon the Insolvency Court full powers of deciding all questions of title that arise for decision in cases of insolvency so that there should be no necessity for having recourse to the ordinary Civil Court, *Anuar Khan v. Mohammad Khan*, 51 All 550 (1929) A L J 155 A I R 1929 All 505 113 I C 619 F B.

It is open to the Court on a proper application made under this

*Jurisdiction of Insolvent Courts under this section* to try the issue whether the insolvent is entitled to the property or not, *Chittamal v Ponnuswami*, 50 M L J 180 1926 M W N 172 92 I C 573 (see *infra*).

Likewise, the Court will have power to try together the two questions viz (1) liability of the person to be adjudicated in I (2) the question of his ownership, *Wazir Singh v Jankidas* A I R 1926 Lah 679 97 I C 174. The section enables the Insolvency Court to determine the validity or otherwise of all transactions that purport to put the insolvent's property beyond the reach of his creditors *Kochu Mahomed v Sankaralinga*, 1 M I J 17 (1921) M W N 236 14 L W 505 62 I C 493. The section also covers a proceeding started for a declaration that an execution purchase made pending annulment of an adjudication is invalid. *In re, Chinnaswami Pillai*, (1929) M W N 809. When the question of voidability of a transfer is raised under sec 53 of the T P Act before an Insolvency Court it has jurisdiction now, is bound to investigate that question judicially and it is not sufficient for it to say that the Receiver's reasoning on the matter is right, *Shikri Prosad v*

As in 44 All 71 19 V L J 202 6 I C 611 *Ideas* as under see 55 *infra* under the heading "Transfer more than two years old" In *jud 16 v Ward 11 1 I C* Section 53 applies where the existence of transfer is admitted, on the other hand this section applies if the transfer or the existence of right claimed by a party is denied by the receiver, *Maida Ram v Jagm Nath 1 I C 100 Lah 180* It has been said that wide, power may be conferred by this section just to enable the Insolvency Court to decide such questions of title etc as cannot be decided under the other sections of the Act *Budha Lal v Official Receiver AIR 1930 Lah 12* If the existence of a transfer or if the property is sold as unencumbered the hen on the records of sale is denied by the receiver the claimant can ask the Court to adjudicate upon his rights under this section In case the claimant is prevented from obtaining final decision on the matter he can obtain it by institution of a civil suit *Maida Pir v Jagannath supra* A question arising under sec 5 of the Act should be decided in accordance with the procedure indicated in this section and not summarily *Surya v Sardar AIR 1933 Oudh 109 9 I C* Under that section only a Receiver can move for annulment and the effect of this section is not to give the creditors any right to move in the matter *Ram Sunder v Ram Chari 1 C 1 5 AIR 1921 Cal 79 I C 46* Under this section the Court has full power to decide the merits of the claim of third party *Angadi v Sudhar 61 I C 589 Deonadula v Ponaka 12 1 M W N 306 45 V L J 102 18 L W 40 1 C 5 Cf Fol Khumani v Khotod Ch 31 C W N 12 AIR 1922 Cal 44 107 I C 115* That is to say where the Receiver is about to sell an alleged property of the insolvent a third party can prefer a claim before the District Judge under this section, *Vellayappa Chettiar v Ramanathan Chettiar 47 Mad 446 46 V L J 80 (1924) M W N 16 19 L W 251 AIR 1924 Mad 529 8 I C 101 Cf Ram Prasad v Bhama Mal 2 Lah 14 3 Lah L J 51 61 I C 52* Of course it will be open to such third party claimant to challenge the receiver's power to sell in an ordinary Civil Court, *Deorao v Vithal AIR 1925 Nag 36 9 I C 1000 Cf Harnam v Ganpat 5 L L J 9 AIR 1923 Lah 223 73 I C 357* *Ideas* notes under the heading "The section applies in claim cases," *infra* Where on the insolvency of a Hindu father the Receiver takes possession of the entire family property and the sons raise an objection on the ground that the father's debts were illegal and immoral, the Insolvency Court can assume jurisdiction to decide the question *Sant Prasad v Sheodut Singh 2 Pat 24* The section has been recently held to authorise the Insolvency Court to direct a person, alleging himself to be a secured creditor to

ing from the Allahabad High Court held that the Insolvency Court has no such power, and that a question of title to property should be tried in a separate suit. It is obviously desirable that this conflict between the two High Courts should be terminated, and having regard to the prevalence of *benami* transactions in India, and the importance of arming Courts with adequate powers for the speedy realisation of assets in the interests of creditors, the Government of India are of opinion that the Courts should be given full power to decide all questions raised in insolvency proceedings". Cf. *Ex parte Reynolds*, (1885) 15 Q B D 169. The effect of this new section is that now an Insolvency Court can decide all questions of title etc arising in proceedings before it with the authority of an ordinary Civil Court. It confers jurisdiction on the Insolvency Court to decide all questions of title which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognisance of the Court in order to enable it to do complete justice or to make a complete distribution of the property, *Shub Naram v. Lachmi Narain*, A I K 1949 Lah 61 119 I C 733, *Official Receiver v. Tirath Das Meuraram*, A I R 1927 Sind, 66 97 I C 321. The intention of the Legislature in enacting sec 4 (1) seems to have been to confer upon the Insolvency Court full powers of deciding all questions of title that arise for decision in cases of insolvency so that there should be no necessity for having recourse to the ordinary Civil Court. *Anuar Khan v. Mohammad Khan*, 51 All 350 (1929) 4 L J 155 A I R 1929 All 505 113 I C 619 F B.

It is often to the Court on a proper application made under this section to try the issue whether the insolvent is entitled to the property or not. *Chittammal v. Ponnuswami*, 50 M I J 180 1926 M W N 172 92 I C 573 (see

infra). Likewise the Court will have power to try together the two questions : (i) liability of the person to be adjudicated and (ii) the question of his ownership, *Bazir Singh v. Jankidas* A I K 1960 Lah 6-9 97 I C 174. The section enables the Insolvency Court to determine the validity or otherwise of all transactions that purport to put the insolvent's property beyond the reach of his creditors. *Kochu Mahomed v. Sankaralinga* M I J 10 (1921) M W N 236 14 L W 505 62 I C 495. The section also covers a proceeding started for a declaration that an execution purchase made pending annulment of a hypothecation is invalid. *In re. Chinnaswami Pillai*, (1929) M W N 809. When the question of voidability of a transfer is raised under sec 53 of the T P Act before an Insolvency Court it has jurisdiction now, as is bound to investigate the question judicially and it is not sufficient for it to say that the Receiver's reasoning on the matter is right, *Shikri Prosad*.

Aziz Ali, 44 All, 71 19 A L J 562 63 I C 601 Vide notes under sec 53, *infra* under the heading "Transfer more than two years old" Anjed 1h v Vand Lal 123 I C 212 Section 53 applies where the existence of transfer is admitted, on the other hand, this section applies if the transfer or the existence of right claimed by a party is denied by the receiver, Maida Ram v Jagan Nath, AIR 1930 Lah 180 It has been said that wide powers have been conferred by this section just to enable the Insolvency Court to decide such questions of title etc as cannot be decided under the other sections of the Act Budha Mal v Official Receiver, AIR 1930 Lah 122 If the existence of a transfer, or, if the property is sold as unencumbered, the lien on the proceeds of sale, is denied by the receiver, the claimant can ask the Court to adjudicate upon his rights under this section In case the claimant is prevented from obtaining final decision on the matter he can obtain it by institution of a civil suit, Maida Ram v Jagannath, *supra* A question arising under sec 53 of the Act should be decided in accordance with the procedure indicated in this section and not summarily, Surja v Girindra AIR 1925 Oudh, 109 29 I C 552 Under that section only a Receiver can move for annulment and the effect of this section is not to give the creditor any right to move in the matter, Ram Sunder v Ram Chait 1 Cal, 66, AIR 1924 Cal 29 I C 426 Under this section the Court has full power to decide the merits of the claim of third parties e. *in casuaria* v Sridhar 61 I C 589 Doonadula v Ponakalura (1923) M W 306 43 M L J 105 18 L W 420 2 I C 80 Cf Iool Human v Khitod Ch, 31 C W N 502 AIR 1927 Cal 44 102 I C 115 That is to say, where the Receiver is about to sell an alleged property of the insolvent, a third party can prefer a claim before the District Judge under this section, Vellayappa Chettiar v Ramanathan Chettiar, 47 Mad, 446 46 M L J 80 (1924) M W N 163 19 L W 251 AIR 1924 Mad 520 78 I C 101 Cf Ram Piyara v Bhama Mal, 2 Lah 147 3 Lah L J 233 61 I C 332 Of course, it will be open to such third party claimant to challenge the receiver's power to sell in an ordinary Civil Court, Deorao v Vilhal, AIR 1925 Nag 363 57 I C 1000, Cf Harnam v Ganpat, 5 L L J 9 AIR 1923 Lah 224 73 I C 367 Vide notes under the heading "The section applies in claim cases," *infra* Where on the insolvency of a Hindu father the Receiver takes possession of the entire family property and the sons raise an objection on the ground that the father's debts were illegal and immoral, the Insolvency Court can assume jurisdiction to decide the question, Sant Prasad v Sheodat Singh, 2 Pat 24. The section has been recently held to authorise the Insolvency Court to direct a person, alleging himself to be a secured creditor to

ing from the Allahabad High Court held that the Insolvency Court has no such power, and that a question of title to property should be tried in a separate suit. It is obviously desirable that this conflict between the two High Courts should be terminated, and having regard to the prevalence of *benamkari* transactions in India and the importance of arming Courts with adequate powers for the speedy realisation of assets in the interests of creditors the Government of India are of opinion that the *Ex parte Reynolds*,  
*(1885) 1* new section is that

now an Insolvency Court can decide all questions of title etc arising in proceedings before it with the authority of an ordinary Civil Court. It confers jurisdiction on the Insolvency Court to decide all questions of title which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognisance of the Court in order to enable it to do complete justice or to make a complete distribution of the property, *Shib Narain v. Lachmi Narain*, 11 I.C. 199 Lah. 61 119 I.C. 733, *Official Receiver v. Tirath Das Mehtaram*, A.I.R. 1927 Sind, 66 97 I.C. 321. The intention of the Legislature in enacting sec 4 (1) seems to have been to confer upon the Insolvency Court full powers of deciding all questions of title that arise for decision in cases of insolvency so that there should be no necessity for having recourse to the ordinary Civil Court. *Indar Khan v. Mohammad Khan*, 51 All 50 (1929) A.L.J. 155 A.I.R. 1929 All 505 113 I.C. 19 I.B.

It is open to the Court on a proper application made under this section to try the issue whether the insolvent is entitled to the property or not *Chittammal v. Ponnuswami* 50 M.L.J. 180 1926 M.W.N. 172 92 I.C. 53 (sec 4 (1)).

Likewise the Court will have power to try together the two questions i.e. (1) liability of the person to be adjudicated and (2) the question of his ownership *Hari Singh v. Jankidas* A.I.R. 1927 Lah. 679 9 I.C. 174. The section enables the Insolvency Court to determine the validity or otherwise of all transactions that purport to put the insolvent's property beyond the reach of his creditors. *Kochu Malomed v. Sankaralingi*, M.I.J. 10 (1921) M.W.N. 26 14 L.W. 505 62 I.C. 405.

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*Aziz Ali*, 44 All, 71 19 A L J 862 63 I C 601 Vide notes under sec 53, *infra* under the heading "Transfer more than two years old" *Amjad Ali v Naund Lal* 123 I C 217 Section 53 applies where the existence of transfer is admitted, on the other hand, this section applies if the transfer or the existence of right claimed by a party is denied by the receiver, *Maida Ram v Jagan Nath*, AIR 1930 Lah 180 It has been said that wide powers have been conferred by this section just to enable the Insolvency Court to decide such questions of title etc as cannot be decided under the other sections of the Act *Budha Mal v Official Receiver* AIR 1930 Lab 122 If the existence of a transfer, or, if the property is sold as unencumbered the lien on the proceeds of sale, is denied by the receiver, the claimant can ask the Court to adjudicate upon his rights under this section In case the claimant is prevented from obtaining final decision on the matter he can obtain it by institution of a civil suit *Maida Ram v Jagannath* *supra* A question arising under sec 53 of the Act should be decided in accordance with the procedure indicated in this section and not summarily *Surja v Girindra* AIR 1925 Oudh 109 79 I C 552 Under that section only a Receiver can move for annulment and the effect of this section is not to give the creditor any right to move in the matter *Ram Sunder v I am Chait* 51 Cal 1 AIR 1924 Cal 79 I C 426 Under this section the Court has full power to decide the merits of the claim of third parties *Amritlal v Sridhar* 61 I C 589 *Doodadula v I uakiria* 15 M W N 306 45 M L J 105 18 I W 46 2 I C 805 Cf *Lothkumar v Kirod Ch*, 31 C W N 502 AIR 1927 Cal 14 10 I C 115 That is to say, where the Receiver is about to sell an *alleged* property of the insolvent, a third party can prefer a claim before the District Judge under this section, *Vellaiappa Chettiar v Ramanathan Chettiar*, 47 Mad, 446 46 M L J 80 (1924) M W N 163 19 L W 251 AIR 1924 Mad 529 78 I C 101 Cf *Ram Pijara v Bhama Mal*, 2 Iah 14 3 Iah L J 233 61 I C 332 Of course it will be open to such third party claimant to challenge the receiver's power to sell in an ordinary Civil Court, *Deorao v Vithal*, AIR 1925 Nag 363 8 I C 1000 Cf *Harnam v Ganpat* 5 L I J 9 AIR 1923 Lah 224 73 I C 367 Vide notes under the heading "The section applies in claim cases," *infra* Where on the insolvency of a Hindu father the Receiver takes possession of the entire family property and the sons raise an objection on the ground that the father's debts were illegal and immoral, the Insolvency Court can assume jurisdiction to decide the question *Sant Prasad v Sheodut Singh*, 2 Pat 724 The section has been recently held to authorise the Insolvency Court to direct a person, alleging himself to be a secured creditor to

prove that he is in fact a secured creditor and to issue an interim injunction restraining such a person from selling the goods alleged to be held by him as security *Laxmi Industrial Bus v Dinesh Ch*, 55 Cal 1033 3<sup>o</sup> C W N 427 A I R 19 S Cal 609 113 I C 105 Though we do not deny the wide powers of an Insolvency Court premised in this case, still the real spirit of this section seems to have been very much missed in it in as much as it does not consider the real import of the opening reservation viz 'subject to the proviso of this Act and the salutary direction contained in sub sec (3) We should like to suggest that instead of taking the extreme step adopted in this case (of 55 Cal) an Insolvency Court should do well to proceed in the manner indicated in sec 59A or on a definite motion of the receiver in conformity with the rules of pleadings and regular judicial trials Of course it cannot be denied that an Insolvency Court has jurisdiction to dispose of a matter arising between an insolvent and a creditor even though the creditor is a secured creditor when the question relates to the amount of the debt *Sardar Lal v Shri Ram* A I R 19 o Lah 9<sup>o</sup> 121 I C 191 but the power to dispose of a controversy when it arises is one thing and to provoke a controversy by issuing a mandate is another thing Where mortgaged property is sold with the consent of, or at any rate, without any objection by the secured creditors and a dispute arises over the distribution of the sale proceeds such dispute will necessarily involve a question of priority between the different mortgagees which the Insolvency Court may have jurisdiction hereunder to decide *Sardar Lal v Shri Ram supra*

The most important limitation of this section is that it applies only subject to the other provisions of the Act So where jurisdiction of the Court is taken away by any other section its decision cannot have the effect of finality contemplated by this section, *Chittammal v Ponnuswami* 49 Mad 762 50 M L J 180 (1926) M W N 11 (19 6) M W N 122 73 L W 01 A I R 19 6 Mad 63 9<sup>o</sup> I C 5 3 As it is subject to the other provisions of this Act it cannot be contended that notwithstanding the decision of the Appellate Court under sec 75 of this Act the decision of the first Court is final This section must be read along with sec 8 *I adlikar v Sudhakar* 11 Pat I 1 128

This Section declaratory of pre-existing law This section does not for the first time confer a new power on the Insolvency Court It is only declaratory of the pre-existing law *Kochi Maleried v Santaralingam* 10 M I J 210 (1921) M W N 76 14 I W 590 6<sup>o</sup> I C 405 Sec 1 (2) did not invest Insolvency Courts with a jurisdiction which did not

exist formerly *Sita Ram v. Beni Prasad* 4<sup>th</sup> All 263 A I R 95 All 21 84 I C 100

The Section confers no exclusive jurisdiction: Though the section enables an Insolvency Court to decide all questions of title or of priority, that does not mean that exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on such Court to try those questions or that the ordinary jurisdiction of Civil Courts has been ousted or taken away *Maharana Kunwar v. David*, 46 All 16 21 A L J 37 A I R 1924 All 40 77 I C 57 Cf *Deo Rao v. Litalal supra* also A I R 1929 Lah 761 119 I C 33 especially when the question raised relates to third parties vide under "Insolv. Court's jurisdiction over strangers," *infra*. It gives the Court concurrent powers with the ordinary Civil Courts see *Re Lowenthal*, (1884) 13 Q B D 238, *Abdul Khair v. Official Assignee*, 40 Mad, 810 Sub sec (3) clearly shows that the Insolvency Court can leave the question of title undetermined for the sake of expediency. Vide notes under sub sec (3), which gives the Court a discretion in the matter. But it has been held in a case that the Insolvency Court has exclusive jurisdiction under this section to decide question of title and other questions necessary for the determination of the dispute. When the Insolvency Court has exclusive jurisdiction to determine those questions under secs 4 & 53 the jurisdiction of other Courts is impliedly barred, *Nauab Shahzada v. Gokul Chand* 4 O W N 751 2 Luck 651 A I R 1927 Oudh 357 105 I C 50. It has also been held that where a suit for specific performance of a pre bankruptcy contract is brought against an insolvent in a Civil Court, such a Court has no jurisdiction to determine the question of fraudulent preference, *Nagarathna Mudaliar v. Chidambaram*, (1928) 11 W N 617 A I R 1928 Mad 860 113 I C 129 Whether the Insolvency Court possesses exclusive jurisdiction or not, if as a matter of fact it adjudicates upon a matter within its cognizance, jurisdiction of the Civil Court will be barred to entertain re agitation over the same, see *Kaniz Fatima v. Narain Singh*, 24 A L J 897 98 I C 1001

Difference between the powers of Courts under the Acts of 1907 and 1920 See *Ramasuami Chettiar v. Official Receiver, Madura*, 45 Mad 434 42 M L J. 185 (1922) 11 W N 110 15 L W 273 A I R 1922 Mad 147 65 I C 349 Cf *Shikri Prosad v. Aziz Ali*, 44 All 71 (*supra*)

**Sub-section (1).** Insolvency Court can decide questions of Title, etc. This sub section is practically a reproduction of section 7 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act (Act III of 1909) which is again taken from the Bankruptcy Act Sec 105 but it is more explicit and clearer than said sec 7 of Act III of 1909, inasmuch as it distinctly speaks of the

prove that he is in fact a secured creditor and to issue an *interim injunction* restraining such a person from selling the goods alleged to be held by him as security, *Luxmi Industrial Bank v Dinesh Ch.*, 55 Cal 1053 32 CWN 427 AIR 1928 Cal 609 113 I.C. 105. Though we do not deny the wide powers of an Insolvency Court premised in this case, still the real spirit of this section seems to have been very much missed in it, in as much as it does not consider the real import of the opening reservation viz, "subject to the proviso of this Act" and the salutary direction contained in sub sec (3). We should like to suggest that instead of taking the extreme step adopted in this case (of 55 Cal) an Insolvency Court should do well to proceed in the manner indicated in sec 59A or on a definite motion of the receiver in conformity with the rules of pleadings and regular judicial trials. Of course, it cannot be denied that an Insolvency Court has jurisdiction to dispose of a matter arising between an insolvent and a creditor even though the creditor is a secured creditor, when the question relates to the amount of the debt *Sardar Lal v Shiv Ram*, AIR 1930 Lah 98 121 I.C. 181, but the power to dispose of a controversy when it arises is one thing and to provoke a controversy by issuing a mandate is another thing. Where mortgaged property is sold with the consent of, or at any rate, without any objection by the secured creditors and a dispute arises over the distribution of the sale proceeds, such dispute will necessarily involve a question of priority between the different mortgagees which the Insolvency Court may have jurisdiction hereunder to decide, *Sardar Lal v Shiv Ram*, *supra*.

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This Section declaratory of pre-existing law. This section does not for the first time confer a new power on the Insolvency Court. It is only declaratory of the pre-existing law. *Kochu Mahomed v Santaralingam*, 40 M.L.J. 219 (1921) M.W.N. 236 14 L.W. 505 62 I.C. 495 Sec 4 (2) did not invest Insolvency Courts with a jurisdiction which did not

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Insolvency Court's power to decide questions of title. The different High Courts maintained divergent views as to the competency of the Insolvency Courts to go into such collateral matters (see the cases noted in the footnote\*) but this new section now sets at rest all the conflicting opinions that were from time to time maintained, and now an Insolvency Court can decide all questions of title and priority involving various issues of law and fact. Therefore, now a plea that the Insolvency Court has no jurisdiction to investigate the alleged title of a third person is obviously untenable, *Gangadhar v Sindhar* 61 I C 489.

Where a mortgaged property is sold with the consent of, or without objection by the secured creditors and a dispute arises over the distribution of sale proceeds, the Insolvency Court will have jurisdiction under this section to determine the question of priority in such a case, *Sardari Lal v Shri Ram* A I R 1930 Lah 98 121 I C 181.

A consent decree has no greater sanctity than a contract, and under this section, the Court can examine the proceedings leading up to the consent decree to see if they are *bona fide*, *Re Naraindas Sundardas*, A I R 1926 Sind, 133 93 I C 331. Where the sons of the insolvent raise the plea that they are separate from the father and that their shares are not liable to satisfy the debts of the father the Court can hereunder go into the question and decide it, *Akella Ramasomayajulu v Official Receiver* 23 L W 80 A I R 1926 Mad 360 (1926) M W N 169 92 I C 249. In deciding any question of title the claimant must be heard on the merits however weak his title may appear to be, *Misri Lal v Kankaiya Lal*, A I R 1922 All 128 66 I C 863.

**When the Court is or is not to assume jurisdiction under this Section.** The Court should exercise its jurisdiction under this section in a proper case, *Ex parte Armitage*, (1881) 17 Ch D 13. If the Court cannot possibly administer the insolvent estate without adjudicating upon a question of title etc it is incumbent upon it to assume jurisdiction hereunder to decide the same. Such contingency generally arises where the Receiver in bankruptcy possesses a better and higher right than the insolvent apparently does possess, see *Ex parte Brown*, 11 Ch D 148. Thus, where an insolvent secludes his property by a fraudulent preference or effectuates a transaction voidable against the Receiver, administration of the insolvent estate is practically impossible unless the Court steps in to decide the questions of title and priority involved in the matter. But where the Receiver claims only the same right as the insolvent

\* See at p 27, ante

would have had, the Insolvency Court ought not as a rule, to assume jurisdiction, *Ex parte Dikin*, 8 Ch D 377. See also *Ex parte Price* (1882), 21 Ch D 553. Because, in such a case litigation over title will not promote, and rather hamper, the cause of administration and the Receiver should do well to convey the property subject to all claims or equities available against the insolvent leaving them to be settled by future litigations between the assignee from the Receiver and other adverse claimants. If the administration of the estate is likely to be facilitated by the speedy settlement of the dispute, the Insolvency Court will itself decide it, but, if on the other hand, no useful purpose is likely to be served by immediate determination of the controversy and administration can be carried on subject to the conflicting claims, the Insolvency Court should allow the matter to take its usual course in ordinary Courts. Cf *Re Mapleblack*, 4 Ch D 150, *Naginlal Chunilal v Official Assignee*, 35 Bom 473. Also vide notes and cases under the next heading. As a matter of principle, the Insolvency Court should not assume jurisdiction to adjudicate upon rival claims of third parties, *Ex parte Smith*, 2 Ch D 51, *Re Louenthal*, 13 Q B D 233. But the Insolvency Court should not, where it is its duty to interfere, relegate the parties to a regular suit, *Surja v Girindra*, 79 I C 552. Vide, also the cases under the heading "Insolvency Court's Jurisdiction over Strangers" *infra*. Where the Court finds that its decision would not finally settle the dispute and consequently the property could not be conveniently brought under control and that it would be sheer waste of time and money for its purposes to embark upon such a litigation, it would generally adopt the procedure prescribed in sub sec (3), see *Official Receiver v Perumal Pillai*, A I R 1924 Mad 387 79 I C 322 (*supra*). Again, where concurrent proceedings for the same relief are taken in two different Courts, no order should be passed which may lead to friction or conflict of jurisdiction, *Sridhar Chowdhury v Mugni Ram*, 3 Pat 357 78 I C 620. A vesting order may be an abuse of the processes of the Court if the insolvent appears to have only a doubtful claim to the property, but not so if the insolvent had a strong *prima facie* claim to the property. The existence of a sale deed of the property does not show that the insolvent's title is really doubtful and the Court is not debarred from enquiring whether such deed is a bogus one, *Gangadhar v Shindhar*, 61 I C 589 (Nag). In short, an Insolvency Court in India would be right in assuming jurisdiction hereunder in cases where the Bankruptcy Court in England would exercise jurisdiction under sec 105 of the English Bankruptcy Act, *Official Receiver v Tirathdas*, 97 I C 321. An Insolvency Court should not however adjudicate upon matters or grant reliefs in respect thereof, where such matters

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are non-entertainable or statute-barred before ordinary Civil Courts *Atma Ram Udhardas v Dayaram*, A I R 1929 Sind 94 115 I C 330 Before the Insolvency Court exercises the discretion vested in it by this section to assume jurisdiction in cases of disputes over the insolvent estate, it should be satisfied that it is expedient to withdraw the case from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals, *Official Receiver v Zenabi*, A I R 1930 Sind 97 120 I C 513 referring to *In re Pollard, Ex parte Dicken*, (1878) 8 Ch D 377 In short, the Court will assume jurisdiction only where the Receiver has a better title than the insolvent, *Ex parte Brown*, (1879) 11 Ch D 148, *Re Lo anthal's case, supra*

**Question of title when not to be decided** Though the Insolvency Court has full powers under this section to decide all questions of title etc., still in cases involving serious questions and unusual complications, it is advisable to relegate the parties to a regular suit *Vide notes under sub sec (3) at pp 37-38 Cf also Re AFC Sechase, 22 C W N 335 Ex parte Brown (1879) 11 Ch D 148 Ex parte Butters, (1880) 14 Ch 165 Ex parte Armitage (1881) 17 Ch D 13, Ex parte Price (1882) 21 Ch D 553, Rashbehari v Offg Assignee, 25 C W N 852 Fookuman v Khurod, 31 C W N 502 Cf 40 Mad 810, 44 Mad 524, 66 I C 863 (All) Ex parte Reynolds, (1885) 15 Q B D 169 The Insolvency Court should not embark upon an adjudication on questions of title when it finds that it cannot by such adjudication remove a person from possession of the property for the reason that the insolvent himself has no present right to remove him, *Official Receiver, South Arcot v Perumal Pillai*, 18 L W 884 A I R 1924 Mad 18-79 I C 322 Cf 49 Mad, 762 (1926) M W N 121 50 M L J 180 92 I C 573, *Abdul Khader v Official Assignee*, 40 Mad 710, or when its aid is not sought by a party, whose lien is ignored by the receiver, *Maida Ram v Jagannath*, 123 I C 539*

**Delivery of possession to purchaser from Receiver:** Under this section a purchaser from the Receiver can apply for delivery of possession of the property purchased by him as against a third party who resists him in obtaining possession *Ramasami Chettiar v Official Receiver*, 45 Mad 434 42 M L J 185 (1922) M W N 110 15 L W 273 A I R 1922 Mad 147 65 I C 394

**Restoration of possession to person wrongly dispossessed by Receiver** *Vide under sec 68 infra*

**Insolvency Court's jurisdiction over Strangers** When incidental to the proceeding before the Court it can deal with questions affecting strangers, *Kant Fatima v Narain Singh*, 24 A L J 897 98 I C 1001 See *Ex parte Anderson*,

(1870) 5 Ch App 473, *Ex parte Fletcher*, (1878) 9 Ch D 381 But a question in which the Receiver in Bankruptcy is not interested need not be investigated by the Court, *Rc Lowenthal*, (1884) 1, Q B D 238 "It does not follow because there has been a relation between two parties founded on bankruptcy proceedings that every dealing between them having any connection with that relation is drawn within the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court" *per James L J* in *Lx parte Lyons*, *In re Lyons* (18 2) - Ch App 494 The Act does not provide for a Court calling upon a stranger to bankruptcy to show cause why a certain sum which may or may not be due from him should not be paid by him, *Cheda Lal v Lakshman Iraad*, 9 All, 26- 15 A L J 253 37 I C 830 Cf 31 C W N 502 As to Court's power to require information from strangers see sec 59A Where the Receiver in insolvency has

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a mere money demand against a third party (or a stranger) be ought to proceed by a regular action and not here under, *In re Pollard, Ex parte Diclin*,

(18 5) 5 Ch D 3 *Ex parte Musgrave In re Wood*, (1878) 10 Ch D 94 Cf *Jnanendrabala v Official Assignee*, 30 C W N 46 AIR 1926 Cal 597 93 I C 834 (837, 838) Moses Menahem v Alirain Solomon 25 Bom L R 155, an Insolvency Court will not enquire into claims by or on behalf of the Insolvent Estate *Go ind v Gopala* 22 I C 69 (Nag) An Insolvency Court will not undertake to collect debts due to the insolvent or to decide on motions all classes of disputes merely because an insolvent or his estate is involved in the matter, 93 I C 834 (*supra*) In short, unless the Receiver has a better title than the insolvent, that is if his title is only co eval with that of the insolvent, the matter should go to the ordinary Civil Court, and the Insolvency Court will not assume jurisdiction

**Extra territorial Jurisdiction** · Proceedings under this section are not restricted to the decision of title in properties within the territorial jurisdiction of the Court, *Official Receiver v Jankibai*, AIR 1929 Sind, 135 114 I C 112 Cf *Lalji Sahai v Abdul Gani*, 15 C W N 253 12 C L J 452 - I C -63 The Court has jurisdiction to entertain an application with regard to determination of title to property situated outside the jurisdiction, *Ibid*

**Sub-section (2): Res Judicata** The object of sub-section (2) is to make decisions of Insolvency Courts *res judicata*, *Misrilal v Kanhaiyalal*, L R 3A 285 AIR 1922 All 128 66 I C 863 Cf *Surja v Girindra Nath*, AIR 1925 Ondh, 104 Sita Ram v Beni Prasad, 84 I C 739, otherwise such a consequence may easily be avoided by resorting to sec 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which limits the bar of

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*res judicata* to such cases as the Courts deciding the previous cases are competent to try. But for this section, it might easily be pleaded that the decision of an Insolvency Court is not *res judicata* in an ordinary civil suit, inasmuch as the Insolvency Court was not competent to try this latter suit. A decision of the Insolvency Court under this section is final and binding upon all parties and cannot be re-agitated in a Civil Court *Barra Begam v Sheonarain*, AIR 1923 All 293 71 I C 979, and the fact that the order of adjudication was made under the Act of 1907 does not make any difference, *Shib Narain v Lachmi Narain*, AIR 1929 Lah 761 114 I C 733. But a matter not adjudicated upon will not operate as *res judicata* *Gauta v Nawab Mohammad*, 64 I C 523 (All). A creditor who has unsuccessfully opposed his debtor's application to be declared an insolvent on the ground that he had made fraudulent transfer of property, cannot, in a subsequent suit raise the plea that the transfers were fraudulent and void. He is barred by the previous decision which operates both as a *res judicata* and a judgment in *rem*, *Narayan v Hardattarai* 16 V L R 201. By reason of this section, even an *ex parte* decision of the Insolvency Court on the receiver's application under sec 53 for getting certain transfers adjudicated to be fraudulent will bar the transferee's subsequent suit for declaration of his ownership and validity of the transfer in his favour if he had notice of the receiver's said application, *Kant Fatima v Narain Singh*, 49 All 71 24 A L J 897 AIR 1927 All 66 98 I C 1001 Cf *Maharana Kunwara v E B David*, 21 A L J 137, *Hari Chand v Motiram*, 24 A L J 495 94 I C 429. The expression "claimants against debtor's estate" includes strangers not interested in the insolvency proceedings, such as a transferee from the insolvent, 24 A L J 897 (*supra*). In view of what has been said above it has been maintained that although the jurisdiction of the Insolvency Court is not exclusive and it is open to a person claiming the property in the clutches of the Receiver to bring a regular suit for declaration of his right with respect thereto yet if he obtains an adjudication on his claim by the Insolvency Court such decision becomes final and binding for all purposes as between the debtor and the debtor's estate on the one hand and all claimants against him or the estate on the other hand. The only remedy open to the party aggrieved by the decision is to prefer an appeal under sec 75 against it but he cannot re-agitate the question by bringing a regular suit *Shib Narain v Lachmi Narain* AIR 1929 Lah 761 119 I C 733 Cf *Raj Ram v Jahan Lal* 26 A L J 39 AIR 1926 All 158 109 I C 156.

This section should not however be confounded with sec 41 of the Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872), under which a final

judgment of an Insolvency Court, may operate as a judgment *in rem* that is, *absolutely* and not as against any specified person in particular and may be taken as a conclusive proof of the legal character or legal title declared therein. See 41 of the Evidence Act furnishes a mode of proof about a particular legal character or *status* and does not say anything as to the Court's competence to re-open matters decided by an Insolvency Court Cf *Narayan v Hardatta Rai*, 16 N L R 201 (*supra*)

Under the repealed Act the Court had no full power to deal with the questions of title etc incidentally raised in connection with the insolvency proceedings which were mostly of a summary character. Consequently, in some of the decisions under that Act it has been laid down that such summary trials did not bar regular suits in respect of those matters see *Maddepoti v Grandrapu* 47 I C 308 (1918) M W N 479 8 L W 136 24 M L T 106, *Hajee Abdul v Official Assignee of Madras* 40 Mad 113 44 I C 847, *Official Assignee v Mangaiar Karasu Aimal* 47 I C 298 Similarly, in an Allahabad case a decision of the Insolvency Court as between two rival claimants to a property seized by the receiver, was held not to be operative as *res judicata* in a subsequent title suit between the said two claimants *Hukumat Rai v Padam Narain* 39 All 353 *Irshad Husain v Gopinath* 49 I C 590 1<sup>st</sup> A L J 374 But see *Pita Ram v Jujhar Singh* 39 All 625 15 A L J 661 43 I C 573 33 I C 798, see also *Ex parte Swinbanks* (1871) 11 Ch D 525, *Ex parte Butters* (1880) 14 Ch D 265 Cf *Appireddi v Appireddi* 41 M L J 606 notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act Cf sec 11 of the Civil Procedure Code

Note that a decision under this section is final and binding between the debtor and his estate on the one hand and all claimants against him or it and their representatives on the other hand [Cf *Shib Varain v Lachmi Narain* A I R 1929 Lah 761] So it follows that a decision under this section operates as limited *res judicata* The language of sec 11 of the C P Code being very broad, it has been held that there can be *res judicata* as between co defendants *Jadav Ch Sirlar v Kailash Ch Singh* 25 C L J, 322, 5 c 21 C W N 623, see also *Rajkumar v Syed Abdulla*, 22 C W N 191 (P C), but under this section there can possibly be no *res judicata* as between the co-claimants against the insolvent or his estate

**Sub section (3): Saleable Interest** Though the Court can under sub sec (1) decide a question of title still it has full discretion to follow the course laid down in this sub-section that is it can refuse to decide questions of title and direct the sale of insolvent's right,

I have to decide questions of title when not to be exercised

inclusive of the shares of the sons, is not entitled to get delivery of possession of the property purchased by him in so far as the son's shares are concerned. His remedy is to institute regular suits for possession in the Civil Court, the Insolvency Court can however give him joint possession to the extent of the father's shares, *Venkataraman v Chokkier*, 51 Mad 567 55 M L J 163 27 L W 515 AIR 1928 Mad 531 109 I C 516

**The Section applies in Claim Cases** An Insolvency Court has plenary powers hereunder to deal with the claims of third parties, *Ramaswami Chettiar v Official Receiver, Madura* 45 Mad 434 42 M L J 185 (1922) M W N 110 15 L W 273 65 I C 394 When a Receiver has reason to believe that property in the possession of and claimed by a third person is the property of the insolvent he may treat it as such and attach it or put it up for sale When the Receiver so proposes to sell properties claimed by a third person, the claimant may apply to the Court under this section for an order to present the sale of the properties or can appeal to the Insolvency Court under sec 68 against the act of the Receiver This section authorises an Insolvency Court to deal with and decide questions of title as between the Receiver and a stranger, *Foolkumari v Khirod*, 31 C W N 502 AIR 1927 Cal 474 102 I C 115 When this section is invoked, it is not for the Receiver to adjudicate upon his claim, *Vellayappa Chettiar v Ramanathan Chettiar* 47 Mad 446 46 M L J 80 (1924) M W N 163 19 L W 251 AIR 1924 Mad 529 78 I C 1017 Cf *Ram Piyara v Bhama Mal*, 2 Lah 147 3 Lah L J 233 61 I C 332, *Gangadhar v Sridhar*, 61 I C 589 (Nag) nor can the Court shelve the matter, and direct the sale of the property subject to his claim, *Najantara v Sambhu Nath* 52 Cal 662 AIR 1925 Cal 932 89 I C 761 An appeal against the receiver's act is not the claimant's only remedy though it is most expeditious, he may as well bring a regular suit (e.g a suit for trespass) against the Receiver, *Misrilal v Kanhaiyalal* I R 3A 285 AIR 1922 All 128 66 I C 863 Where a stranger comes to the Insolvency Court and invites its decision on the merits of his claim, such decision will be final and binding *Misrilal v Kanhaiyalal, supra*, and he cannot thereafter turn round and question its jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the controversy See *Shub Narain v Lachmi Narain*, AIR 1929 Lah 761 But where the Insolvency Court refuses to entertain his application or he omits to perfect his claim, the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Court to decide the matter will not be ousted, *Desrao v Vihal*, AIR 1925 Nag 363 87 I C 1000 Where the Insolvency Court disallows the claim of a person to the property attached and sold as the property of the insolvent, a regular suit to

establish the right to the property is maintainable, *Harnam v. Ganpat*, 5 L.L.J. 9 A.I.R. 1923 Lah. 224 73 I.C. 367; *Duni Chand Muhammad Hussain*, 22 P.R. 1917 14 P.W.R. 1917, followed in *Sanchi Khan v. Karam Chand*, A.I.R. 1923 Lah. 150 73 I.C. 705. It seems that the fresh suit may be maintained under O XXI, r. 63, *Raj Rani Bai v. Jauahir Lal*, 26 A.L.J. 39 A.I.R. 1928 All. 158 108 I.C. 156. But no order should be made without hearing the claimant on the merits of his case, *Misrilal v. Kanhaiyalal* *supra*. In a case of claim consequent on the seizure of the property by the Receiver, the onus is on the latter and the maxim that the plaintiff must succeed on the strength of his own title and not on the weakness of his adversary's is not applicable to such claims, *Kharano v. Banarilal* 19 A.L.J. 407 63 I.C. 519. As to the nature of suit under O XXI, r. 63, and the question of Court fees in such suit, see *Subramanyam v. Narasimham*, 56 M.L.J. 489 29 L.W. 349 A.I.R. 1929 Mad. 323 119 I.C. 46.

**Order extending time for discharge is not a decision hereunder** An order extending the time within which an application for discharge has to be made is not a decision under this section, consequently there is no second appeal from such an order, *Samba Murthi Aiyar v. Ramakrishna* 55 M.L.J. 837.

**Appeal** A decision under this section is open to a first appeal to the High Court under section 75(2) and Schedule I. A decision under this section when by a Subordinate Court is also open to a second appeal to the High Court (on a question of Law) under the proviso to sec. 75(1) [Cf. *Foolkumari v. Khirod Chandra*, 31 C.W.N. 502 A.I.R. 1927 Cal. 474 102 I.C. 115]. Such a second appeal must be only on the grounds specified in sec. 100 of the C.P. Code, 1908, 112 (1) on a point of law, (2) on the ground of omission to decide a material issue or (3) on the ground of substantial error or defect in procedure. For the periods of limitation for appeals see sec. 75(4). *Seth Sheolal v. Girdhanlal* A.I.R. 1924 Nag. 361, Cf. *Shikri Prasad v. Iziz Ali* 44 All. 71 19 A.L.J. 562 63 I.C. 601, which held that a decision of the question as to whether a sale of his property by the insolvent was merely with intent to defraud or delay his creditors is one on a question of title within the meaning of the section and is appealable under sec. 75(2) of the Act. An order made by an Insolvency Court rejecting a claim preferred by a third party to properties seized by a Receiver in insolvency and deciding that the properties are assets of the insolvent is appealable without leave of the Court, *Ghani Muhammad v. Dinanath*, A.I.R. 1928 Lah. 556 108 I.C. 602. An order of a District Judge dismissing a claim preferred by a stranger to money ordered to be paid to a Receiver in insolvency is a decision on a question of title.

within the meaning of this section and is appealable under s 75 of the Act, *Munshi Ram v Ghulam Dastgir*, A I R 1928 Lah 423, 107 I C 400. When action is taken by the Court under sub-sec (3) of this section, appeal lies only by leave, see sec 75(3). In a recent Calcutta case, it has been held that where a decision by a Court is open to appeal, its refusal to pass a decision is also appealable, *Najarata v Sambhu Nath*, 52 Cal 662 89 I C 761. This view is not however warranted by the language of the statute. Compare the cases on the word "decided" occurring in sec 153 of the Bengal Tenancy Act by the author at pp 812-13.

**5. [§47.] (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court, in regard General powers of Courts to proceedings under this Act, shall have the same powers and**

shall follow the same procedure as it has and follows in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction

(2) Subject as aforesaid, High Courts and District Courts in regard to proceedings under this Act in Courts subordinate to them, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as they respectively have and follow in regard to civil suits.

**Analysis of the Section: Its Scope** This section has two sub sections. So far as the first sub section is concerned it makes ample provision for the Insolvency Court of the first instance to enable it to exercise all the powers of an ordinary Civil Court, with the necessary implication that the provisions of the C P C so far as practicable will govern the proceedings before an Insolvency Court and that such a Court should act with the ordinary caution of Civil Courts. See *Official Receiver, Tanjore v Naturaja Sastrygal* 46 Mad 405 44 M L J 251 (1923) M W N 212 A I R 1923 Mad 355 72 I C 225, *Hajee Ali v Bham* 6 Rang 352 A I R 1928 Rang 241 111 I C 908 cf 20 I C 258 (Nag), 41 Mad 193, F B Sub-section (2) authorises the High Court and the District Court as Courts of appeal to exercise all the powers which they may exercise in their ordinary civil appellate jurisdiction. *Ibdul Razah v Basiruddin Ahmed* 12 C W N 586 11 C L J 435. The powers referred to in this section can be exercised only in respect of "proceedings under this Act," that is, proceedings which the Court has jurisdiction to entertain under the provisions of this Act, see *I alji v Abdur*, 15 C W N 253 (257), sc 12 C L J 452, *Nilmoni v Durgacharan*, 22 C W N 704 (707) 46 I C 377. So where a proceeding cannot be referred to some section or other of this Act, such "powers" are of no avail. Thus, a sale by a

Bankrupt Receiver is not a proceeding under the Act within the meaning of the section and consequently the provisions of O XXI, s 89 of C P C do not apply to such a sale, *Maung Tha v Poka*, 5 Rang 768 AIR 1928 Rang 60 107 I C 172 Under the Act of 1907, the expression "proceedings under the Act" had a practical significance, as various questions (such as those relating to title etc) incidental to insolvency proceedings were often raised which an Insolvency Court had no authority to go into, *Narasimhaia v Veeraraghulu*, 41 Mad, 440 6 L W 694 (1917) M W N 857 41 I C 525, but under the present Act this difficulty has been obviated by the enactment of the new section 4 *sive ante* Proceeding in this section always means 'proceeding' in a Court, *Cheda Lal v Lachman Prosad*, 39 All 267, sc 15 A L J 253 37 I C 830 Therefore the rules of C P Code cannot be availed of in the so-called proceedings before the Receiver, *Middipati v Gandrapu*, 24 M L T 106 8 L W 136 (1918) M W N 479 47 I C 508 So it has been held that the provisions of the C P Code do not apply to a sale of the insolvent estate by the Receiver, *Husaini v Muhammad Zamir* 26 O C 319 74 I C 802 Again, the provisions of the C P Code can be applied only *subject to the provisions of this Act* Therefore, where this Act prescribes a definite method by which the debtor can obtain his remedy, it is not open to him to adopt other methods which would be open under the C P Code, *Venugopala Chariar v Chumilal* 49 Mad 935 51 M L J 209 (1926) M W N 674 AIR 1926 Mad 942 97 I C 56 A *fortiori* provisions of the C P Code which are in conflict with the provisions hereof cannot at all apply, *Bhagwan Das v Chuni Lal* 121 I C 303 (Lah) It is for this reason that the restricted rule regarding territorial jurisdiction prescribed in sec 16 of the C P Code cannot control the powers of Insolvency Courts to adjudicate on extra territorial matters Cf *Official Receiver v Janlibai*, AIR 1929 Sind 15 114 I C 112

The effect of this section is that both the original Court and the Appellate Court can have recourse to sec 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure to exercise inherent jurisdiction to correct clerical mistakes, *Ram Chander v Ma-har Hussain* 51 I C 55 (All) or to pass necessary orders in the

Inherent power interest of justice, (see *Ibdul v Basir uddin* 14 C W N 586 11 C L J 4,5),

and can also dismiss an insolvency petition which is an abuse of the processes of the Court, *Maung Po Ma v Maung Po Kyin*, 30 I C 943 Cf *Abdul Razah v Basiruddin*, *supra* The Court has also inherent power to dismiss a petition when it is presented not with the bona fide view of obtaining an adjudication, but for an inequitable or collateral purpose *Giriardhani v Jai Narain*, 32 All, 645, sc 7 A L J 835 7 I C 9, *In re Pamani*

*Val* 35 I C 541 This inherent power does not mean that a Court can at pleasure set aside an order which has been properly made unless such power is given by the statute, *In re Henry R Smith* 32 I C 575, 9 S L R 132 An Insolvency Court has however power to go behind a judgment and inquire into the validity of a debt, if there are circumstances which tend to show that there has been fraud, collusion or miscarriage of justice, *Anandjiadmodar v James Finlay & Co* 15 S L R 28 62 I C 441 As the Court's power to interfere by an order of injunction see *Kc Hawke* 16 Q B D 563 Under this section the District Court has an inherent power and a discretion to grant *ad interim* protection to an applicant for insolvency, see *Nallagatti Goundan v Ramana Goundan*, 47 M L J 783 20 L W 179 AIR 1925 Mad 170 85 I C 677 The High Court will not interfere with such discretion unless wrongly exercised, *Ibid* For fuller treatment of the subject *vide* under sec 23, *post*

This section renders the provisions of O IX of the C P Code applicable to insolvency proceedings So, if the debtor does not appear on the date of hearing of his Insolvency petition (under sec 24) it will be dismissed He may thereafter apply for restoration of his case or may make a fresh application for Insolvency [Cf *Terra Venkatagiri v Maddipatta*, (1917) M W N 176 39 M L J 118 AIR 1927 Mad 579 101 I C 349] But if he presents a fresh application he will be bound under clause (f) of sec 13 (1) to state the fact of such dismissal and obtain leave from the Court under sec 10 (2) Cf *Venugopalachariar v Chunilal* 49 Mad 935 51 M L J 209 1926 M W N 674 AIR 1926 Mad 942 97 I C 706 The dismissal of a petition for restoration of an insolvency petition dismissed under O IX r 2 is no bar to the presentation of a fresh application for Insolvency, provided the provision of sec 10 (2) is complied with *Abdul Aziz v Habid Mistri* 49 I C 228 Vide notes under cl (f) of sec 13, *infra*, also *Chauthmal v Khem Karam* AIR 1928 Pat 116 107 I C 842 For the Insolvency Court's power to set aside an *ex parte* order, see *Mool Chand v Sarjoog Pershad*, 7 C L J 268 See also 52 M L J - (s n) A dismissal of a previous application for insolvency will not bar a subsequent application for the same purpose especially when such subsequent application rests upon a fresh cause of action, for instance upon a fresh arrest in execution subsequent to the dismissal of the previous application, *Ramprosad v Mahadeb* 5 Pat L T 335 61 I C 870 An *ex parte* order of adjudication can be set aside hereunder, *Bhagwan Das v Chuni Lal*, 121 I C 303 (Lah)

The High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction has no power under sec 24 (1) (b) of the C P Code, to transfer an insol-

solvency petition pending in a subordinate Court in the Mofusil to the Original Side of the High Court on its *original insolency jurisdiction*, for trial and disposal, because, firstly, the Original Side of the High Court is not a Court subordinate to the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction within the terms of the section and secondly because the Original Side of the High Court in the exercise of its original insolvency jurisdiction is not competent to administer the Prov Insolvency Act which is the law applicable to the case *Goculdass v Sadasi* 1st 5 Mad 5 8 L W 369 55 M L J 6, 1 A I R 198 Mad 1091

In effecting an attachment under this Act the Court must follow the same procedure as it would in the exercise of its original jurisdiction and must exercise the same powers *Hashmat Bibi v Ihaga an Das* 6 All 65 6 1 A L J 24 24 I C 52 If an order for a warrant of possession is made in favour of the Receiver or of a purchaser from him the method of executing the warrant will be the same as that prescribed for the executing of a warrant issued by the Court in the exercise of original Civil jurisdiction *Ramia Sami Chettiar v Official Receiver Madura* 45 Mad 434 42 M L J 183 15 L W 3 (1922) M W N 110 65 I C 394

According to the Allahabad High Court this section does not render all the provisions of O XXI of C P Code applicable to a sale held by the Receiver so a bidder who fails to pay the balance of the purchase money necessitating a resale cannot be asked under O XXI r 1 to make good the loss resulting from the resale *Cheda Lal v Lachman Prasad* 39 All 76 15 A L J 253 37 I C 830 a similar view has been taken also in *Madho Prasad v Walton* *infra* The effect of this section is also not to affect a man's right of appeal to the Privy Council that might otherwise exist *Chhatrapat v Kharag Singh* 1 C W N 52 This section does not authorise a Court to stay an execution sale going on in another Court *Bashjam v Soma Sundarai* 3 L W 250 32 I C 89 It does not also directly or by implication make s 21 of the C P Code applicable to proceedings under this Act Consequently the doctrine that no objection is to place of suing shall be allowed by an appellate Court unless such objection was taken in the Court of first instance at the earliest possible opportunity and unless there has been a failure of justice could not be applied to proceedings under this Act *Madho Pershad v Walton* 18 C W N 1050 20 I C 30 But in view of the proviso to section 11 this is no longer good law *vide infra* This section does not enable the Insolvency Court to interfere with the execution proceedings pending in another Court by issuing an injunction under O XXXIX r 1 as there is no question of the property under execution being wrongfully sold *Anup*

*Mal 5 I C 541* This inherent power does not mean that a Court can at pleasure set aside an order which has been properly made unless such power is given by the statute, *In re Henry R Smith*, 32 I C 575, 9 S L R 132. An Insolvency Court has however power to go behind a judgment and inquire into the validity of a debt, if there are circumstances which tend to show that there has been fraud, collusion or miscarriage of justice, *Anandji Damodar v James Finlay & Co* 15 S L R 28 62 I C 441. As the Court's power to interfere by an order of injunction see *Rc Hauke*, 16 Q B D 563. Under this section the District Court has an inherent power and a discretion to grant *ad interim* protection to an applicant for insolvency, see *Nalla gatti Goundan v Ramana Goundan*, 47 M L J 783 20 L W 179 AIR 1925 Mad 170 85 I C 677. The High Court will not interfere with such discretion unless wrongly exercised, *Ibid*. For fuller treatment of the subject vide under sec 23, post.

This section renders the provisions of O IX of the C P Code applicable to insolvency proceedings. So, if the debtor does not appear on the date of hearing of his Insolvency petition (under sec 24) it will be dismissed. He may thereafter apply for restoration of his case or may make a fresh application for Insolvency [Cf *Terra Venkatagiri v Maddipatta*, (1917) M W N 176 39 M L J 118 AIR 1927 Mad 579 101 I C 349]. But if he presents a fresh application he will be bound under clause (f) of sec 13 (1) to state the fact of such dismissal and obtain leave from the Court under sec 10 (2). Cf *Vengopalachariar v Chunnilal* 49 Mad 935 51 M L J 209 1926 M W N 674 AIR 1926 Mad 942 97 I C 706. The dismissal of a petition for restoration of an insolvency petition dismissed under O IX, r 2, is no bar to the presentation of a fresh application for Insolvency, provided the provision of sec 10 (2) is complied with *Abdul Aziz v Habid Mistri* 49 I C 228. Vide notes under cl (f) of sec 13, *infra*, also *Chauthmal v Khem Karam* AIR 1928 Pat 116 107 I C 842. For the Insolvency Court's power to set aside an *ex parte* order, see *Mool Chand v Sarjoog Pershad*, 7 C L J 268. See also 52 M L J 7 (5 n). A dismissal of a previous application for insolvency will not bar a subsequent application for the same purpose especially when such subsequent application rests upon a fresh cause of action, for instance upon a fresh arrest in execution subsequent to the dismissal of the previous application, *Ramprosad v Mahadeb*, 5 Pat L T 335 61 I C 870. An *ex parte* order of adjudication can be set aside hereunder, *Bhagwan Das v Chuni Lal*, 121 I C 30 (Lah).

The High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction has no power under sec 24 (1) (b) of the C P Code, to transfer an insol-

olvency petition pending in a subordinate Court in the Mofussil to the Original Side of the High Court, on its original insolvency jurisdiction, for trial and disposal, because, firstly, the Original Side of the High Court is not a Court subordinate to the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction within the terms of the section and secondly because the Original Side of the High Court, in the exercise of its original insolvency jurisdiction, is not competent to administer the Prov. Insolvency Act, which is the law applicable to the case *Goculdas v Sadashiv* 52 Mad 52 28 L.W. 609 55 M.L.J. 671 A.I.R. 1928 Mad 1091

In effecting an attachment under this Act the Court must follow the same procedure as it would in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, and must exercise the same powers, *Hashmat Bibi v Bhaga an Das* 6 M.L.J. 65 67 12 A.L.J. 24 24 I.C. 752. If an order for a warrant of possession is made in favour of the Receiver or of a purchaser from him the method of executing the warrant will be the same as that prescribed for the executing of a warrant issued by the Court in the exercise of original Civil jurisdiction, *Rama Sami Chettiar v Official Receiver Madura* 45 Mad 434 42 M.L.J. 183 15 L.W. 475 (1922) M.W.N. 110 65 I.C. 394

According to the Allahabad High Court this section does not render all the provisions of O. XXI of C.P. Code applicable to a sale held by the Receiver so a bidder who fails to pay the balance of the purchase money necessitating a resale cannot be asked under O. XXI r. 71 to make good the loss resulting from the resale, *Cheda Lal v Lachman Prosad* 39 All 767 15 A.L.J. 253 37 I.C. 830, a similar view has been taken also in *Madho Prasad v Walton infra*. The effect of this section is also not to affect a man's right of appeal to the Privy Council that might otherwise exist, *Chhatrapat v Kharag Singh* 1 C.W.N. 52. This section does not authorise a Court to stay an execution sale going on in another Court, *Bashijam v Soma Sundaram* 3 L.W. 250 32 I.C. 89. It does not also directly or by implication make s. 21 of the C.P. Code applicable to proceedings under this Act. Consequently, the doctrine that no objection as to place of suing shall be allowed by an appellate Court unless such objection was taken in the Court of first instance at the earliest possible opportunity and unless there has been a failure of justice could not be applied to proceedings under this Act, *Madho Pershad v Walton*, 18 C.W.N. 1050 20 I.C. 370. But in view of the proviso to section 11, this is no longer good law, vide *infra*. This section does not enable the Insolvency Court to interfere with the execution proceedings pending in another Court by issuing an injunction under O. XXXIX, r. 1, as there is no question of the property under execution being wrongfully sold, *Anup*

*Kumar v Kesho Das*, 39 All 547, see *Ram Sundar v Ram Dheyan*, 3 Pat LT 456 (1918) Pat 302 46 I C 224 Cf Sec 29 It is clearly the duty of the Insolvency Court apart from any objection from the parties to be satisfied as to the propriety of a judicial sale of the insolvent's estate It is incumbent on the Court to be scrupulous in the extreme and anything that may affect the bid has to be disclosed with all fairness and in sufficient detail The Insolvency Court should apprise the intending bidders that the question of insolvent's title to the property is *sub judice* Where the purchasers are misled into purchasing a property, the title whereto is being questioned in a pending litigation, of which they were kept in ignorance, the sale is to be set aside and the purchase money to be refunded, *Hem Chandra v Uma Sadhan* A I R 1927 Cal 834 103 I C 695 (2) There is however, no absolute bar to the Insolvency Court permanently alienating the land of an insolvent or to its departing from the principle governing the execution of ordinary decrees if a fit case is made out for such action, *Lachh Man Singh v Mahant Ram Das* A I R 1929 Lah 66 117 I C 669

The provisions of Schedule II of the C P Code are inapplicable to proceedings under the Insolvency Act It is contrary to the whole spirit of this Act for a Court to delegate its powers and duties to an arbitrator, *Ladha Singh v Bhag Singh* 34 I C 549 50 P R 1916 135 P W R 1916 151 P L R 1616 see also *Simla Bank v Narpat Rai*, 88 P R 199- But this does not mean that matters in regular suits, in which the insolvent and the Official Assignee may be involved cannot be referred to arbitration Cf *Laduram v Nandalal* 47 Cal 555 In making a reference to arbitration in such cases the consent of the insolvent cannot be ignored, *Ibid* Cf *James Finlay & Co v Raymond*, 8 S L R 60 27 I C 1,8

**Execution :** For the power of the Insolvency Court to execute its own orders, vide notes at p 39, ante Cf *Allan Bros v Sheik Jooman*, 2 Rang 673 A I R 1925 Rang 189 29 I C 291 *Chandra Kumar v Kusum Kumar*, 40 C L J 120 28 C W N 187 (n) Cf 45 Mid 434 (*supra*)

**Substitution of Parties :** Under this section the Court has power to bring on the record the names of the legal representatives of the deceased insolvent *Ramjas v Katha Singh*, cited under sec 17, post see also *Sripat Singh v Prodya Tagore*, 57 I C 810 In an appeal by the J D to set aside a sale under O XXI, r 100 if the J D is adjudicated an insolvent and the Off Receiver does not intervene, a mortgagee of the property cannot fail to be substituted, *Surendra Nath v Tripurapada*, 32 C W N 304

**Jurisdiction to extend time by application of Sec. 148, C. P. Code** Of course, it cannot be disputed that the equitable principle of Sec 148, C P Code, will generally apply to insolvency proceedings as well, if not in direct conflict with some specific provisions of this Act A controversy has however arisen as to whether this power of extension can be exercised to defeat the provisions of Sec 43. For a fuller treatment of this matter vide notes under that section The Patna High Court has held that Sec 43 is mandatory and cannot be defeated by calling in aid Sec 148 of C P Code See 4 Pat 51, Waller J concurred with the view of the Patna High Court in (1924) M W N 331 84 I C 955 But Krishnan J in the same case takes a contrary view holding that the time fixed for discharge can be enlarged under Sec 148, C P C A similarly lenient view has been taken also in Sind, 91 I C 467 Vide also the other cases cited under Sec 43 under the heading "the section is mandatory," and those under sec 27 (2) See also Jwala Prasad J's view in Gopal Ram v Magni Ram, 7 Pat 175 AIR 1928 Pat 18 105 I C 830, according to that learned Judge a Court has inherent power to extend the period fixed by it for the doing of any act even though the period originally fixed by it may have expired

**Review** By reason of the provisions of this section an Insolvency Court can review its orders in circumstances laid down in Or xliii of C P Code, Abbireddi v Venkatareddi 51 M L J 60 (1926) M W N 256 AIR 1927 Mad 175 94 I C 351 See also Official Receiver v Nataraja Sastryal 46 Mad 405 44 M L J 251 AIR 1923 Mad 355 72 I C 225, Munnu Lal v Kunj Behari, 44 All 605 20 A L J 517 (supra) Cf Anandji Damodar v James Finlay & Co, 15 S L R 28 62 I C 441 Cf Re Jaharmal Punaji, 27 Bom L R 190 50 I C 437, Re Lister, 2 Ch D 749

**No Review by Official Receiver** An Official Receiver has no power to review the order of his predecessor, Ahmed Haji v Mackenzie Stuart & Co AIR 1928 Sind 40 105 I C 366 This view follows by implication on reading secs 50 & 80 together, Ibid

**Transfers and Withdrawal of Proceeding** By virtue of this section, the High Court and the District Court can exercise the powers of withdrawal and transfer under secs 22 to 24 of C P Code Cf 41 Mad 904 (F B ), supra Transfer of an insolvency case to a Court not invested with insolvency jurisdiction under sec 3 is ultra vires Premchand Indoju v Soleti Gopalappa 45 M L J 689 (1923) M W N 54 19 I W 695 AIR 1924 Mad 398 75 I C 56 For the power of the District Court to transfer or withdraw a case from the file of a subordinate Court also see Digendra Chandra v Lamani Mohan C W N 958 (1960) 48 I C 333 As the District Court in its insol-

veney jurisdiction is subject to the superintendence of the High Court on its Appellate Side, (*Re Maneckchand Virchand*, 47 Bom 273), the powers of withdrawal or transfer from a District Court under sec 24, C P Code, can be exercised only by the Appellate Side of the High Court, and a Judge sitting on the Original Side and exercising Original Insolvency Jurisdiction, has no such power, *Narajan Vithal v Jankibai*, 39 Bom 604. The case of *Srinivas Aiyangar v Official Assignee*, 38 Mad 472, 25 M L J 299 1914 M W N 45 21 I C 77, is no authority for the contrary view, because the point was only assumed and not decided in that case Cf *Re Naginlal Maganlal*, 49 Bom 788 27 Bom L R 170 AIR 1925 Bom 543. For the above reason, the Rangoon High Court on its Original Side recently declined jurisdiction to transfer an insolvency case pending in a Court exercising jurisdiction under this Act to another Court, *Re Oomer Ahmed Brothers* 4 Rangoon, 554 AIR 1927 Rang 103 100 I C 65 Cf *Chettiar Firm v Yusuf Ismail*, C M A No. of 1925 (Rangoon) *A U S Firm v Muruganathan*, 49 Mad 514 48 M L J 228 86 I C 1031 Cf also 22 L W 326 90 I C 1054. We have already seen at p 45 that the High Court cannot withdraw an insolvency petition from the file of a subordinate judge and transfer it for trial and disposal to the Original Side of the High Court, *Goculdoss v Sadashier*, cited there.

**Withdrawal** For withdrawal of an Insolvency petition see sec 14 post. A garnishee application by the Receiver under sec 54 cannot be allowed to be withdrawn when both the sides have concluded their respective cases Cf *Official Assignee v O K M Firm* 52 M L J 332.

**Stay, Injunction etc** This section does not empower the Insolvency Court to stay a sale or proceeding in a Subordinate Court *Bashyan Reddi v Soma Sundaram Chetti*, 3 L W 250 32 I C 897. The Insolvency Court cannot stay every pending litigation but can only issue an injunction if circumstances enumerated in O XXXIX, r 1 of C P C are proved to exist *Ram Sundar v Ram Dheyan*, 3 Pat L J 456 (1918) Pat 302 5 Pat L W 250 46 I C 224. Such an injunction can be issued against a person not party to the Insolvency proceeding *Ibid* ibid also notes at p 45 Cf *Re Hawke*, 16 Q B D 563. The insolvency Court can grant an injunction to prevent a creditor who claims a lien from bringing the property to sale pending the decision of the dispute between two creditors, *Hajee Ali v Bham* 6 Rang 352 AIR 1928 Rang 241 111 I C 908. A similar view has been taken also in *Urmil Industrial Bank v Dinesh* 55 Cal 1053 32 C W N 427 AIR 1929 Cal 609 113 I C 105 Proceedings in bankruptcy and the issue of advertisement of adjudication can

be stayed pending the hearing of an appeal from the order of adjudication, *Re Wigzell, Ex parte Hart*, (1921) 2 K B 835

**Power of Restoration or to order refund :** By virtue of this section, sec 144 of the C P Code may be availed of by an Insolvency Court, but in cases in which the said section does not in terms apply, such a Court may not always possess the power of restoration or power to order refund, *vide Din Mahomed v Tara Chand*, 116 I C 192, cited under sec 51, under the heading "Benefit"

**Procedure:** Vide notes at p 38, ante Rules of procedure referred to in the section include all rules of pleading, settlement of issues, recording of evidence etc Cf *Krishna Iyer v Official Receiver*, A I R 1925 Mad 381 75 I C 445

**Sub-sec. (2)** Under this sub-section the High Court (as also the District Court) has the same power in insolvency cases as in civil suits and this is so subject to the provisions of the Act therefore the appellate powers of the High Court are subject to the provisions of s 75, consequently an appeal does not lie from the decision of the Sub judge to the High Court whatever the value of the subject matter may be *Fool Kumari v Khirod Chandra* 31 C W N 502 A I R 1927 Cal 474 102 I C 11, See also *Nidhon Mullick v Ramani Mohan*, 63 I C 846 The wordings of sub section (2) show that the pro-

Powers of the High dure Code will apply also to the cases Court that come up before High Court or Dis-

trict Court on appeal or revision So the provisions of O XLI will apply to appeals in Insolvency cases Moreover, it is to be noticed that sec 108 of Civil Procedure Code has made O XLI—which deals with appeals from original decrees—applicable to appeals from orders under any special or local law, in which no different procedure is provided Consequently, under this sub-section, the High Court can have recourse to O XLI, r 5 to order stay of proceedings, *Nagindas v Ghelabai* 56 I C 449 As to the power of the High Court to set aside an interlocutory order, see *Gangadhar v Shridhar*, 61 I C 589 A District Judge sitting as an appellate Insolvency Court has the same powers as he would have had if he had been sitting to hear an ordinary appeal, *Mannulal v Kunjo Behari*, 44 All 605 20 A L J 527 A I R 1922 All 206 67 I C 317 The powers conferred by this section, which are made "subject to the provisions of the Act," cannot be exercised in such a way as to give the Original Side of the High Court a jurisdiction which it does not otherwise possess, *Re Oomer Ahmed Bros*, cited at p 48, ante

So a respondent in an Insolvency appeal is entitled to file a memorandum of cross objection under O XLI, r 22,

C P Code, *Nallagatti Chettiar v. Chokkalingam*, 41 Mad 904, F B 35 M L J 236 S L W 240 (1918) M W N 638 48 I C 20, Where however the appeal is dismissed as presented out of time, the memorandum of objection cannot be heard, (*Ibid*). In an appeal against an order of the District Insolvency Court granting review, the High Court must be guided by the provisions of O XLVII, R 7 of the C P Code, 1908, *Mannulal v. Kunj Behari supra*. The High Court will not interfere with the discretion of the District Judge unless wrongly exercised, *Nallagatti Goundan v. Ramana Goundan*, 47 M L J 781 20 L W 879 A I R 1925 Mad 170

**Privy Council Appeal** There is nothing in this Act which debars one from preferring an appeal to His Majesty in Council *Chattrapati v. Kharag Singh*, 40 Cal 685 (on appeal, 44 Cal 555 25 C L J 215 21 C W N 497, P C)

## PART II.

### PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF INSOLVENCY TO DISCHARGE

#### *Acts of Insolvency*

**6. [§4.]** A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following cases, namely —

- (a) if in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of *all or substantially all* his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally,
- (b) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property or of any part thereof with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,
- (c) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes any transfer of his property, or of any part thereof, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent,

- (d) if, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,—
  - (i) he departs or remains out of British India,
  - (ii) he departs from his dwelling house or usual place of business or otherwise absents himself,
  - (iii) he secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him,
- (e) if any of his property has been sold in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money,
- (f) if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent under the provisions of this Act,
- (g) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended or that he is about to suspend payment of his debts or
- (h) if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money

*Explanation* —For the purposes of this section the act of an agent may be the act of the principal

**Act of Insolvency** This section does not define the expression "act of insolvency" but simply mentions the several cases in which the debtor is to be taken as having committed an *act of insolvency*. Cf *Bulomal v Soomar Khan* A I R 1928 Sind 177 112 I C 646 In order to be an act of insolvency the act must be within the meaning of the section Cf *Muthu Chettiar v Nagindas* 78 Bom L R 680 (a case under Presl T Insolv Act) The list of the cases mentioned in this section in which a debtor commits an act of insolvency is almost the same as that in section 1 (1) of the Eng Bankruptcy Act 1914 (as amended in 1926) Acts of Bankruptcy are of three kinds namely (1) those which arise from dealings by a debtor with his property (2) those which consist of personal acts or defaults committed by him and (3) those which arise from the conditions of his affairs showing him to be an insolvent The essence of the first two classes of the acts lies in

the intention of the debtor to avoid or evade the payment of his debt, see Halsbury's *Laws of England*, Vol II, p 13 Cf *Banker v Burdekin*, (1843) 11 M & W 128, *Stuart v Moody*, Cr M & R 777, *Ponnusami v Narasimma* 25 M.L.J 545 (548) 21 I.C 293 14 M.L.T 305 It should be noticed that the above acts of insolvency with the exception of those mentioned in cl (e) & (h) are *acts of commission* Cls (e) & (h) specify the ways in which a debtor may be forced into acts of insolvency Cf *Lachmi Chand v Begum Behari*, 32 C.W.N. 716

The commission of an act of insolvency by the debtor entitles both the creditor and the debtor to present an insolvency petition subject to the provisions of sections 9 and 10 respectively and the Court may on such petition make an order adjudging the debtor an insolvent, sec 7, below An act of insolvency has got this importance that it gives a cue to the external world that the affairs of a debtor have become embarrassed and that it is therefore of great importance that he should be brought under the operation of law at an early date, *Ex parte Chineri* 17 Q.B.D 342 For a bankruptcy notice, see *Herbert v Higgins* 95 L.J.Ch 303 The effect of an act of insolvency once unequivocally committed cannot be whittled down by pretentious pleas Cf *I. re Shivalal Rathi* 40 I.C 207 (Bom) *In re Dhunput Singh* 20 Cal 771 (on appeal, 23 Cal 26 P.C.) Where the debts come into existence subsequent to the so-called act of insolvency the creditor is not entitled to rely on the said act of insolvency to have the debtor adjudicated an insolvent see *Muthiar Chettiar v Lakhshminarsha*, 1 L.W. 141 61 I.C 56 (1920) M.W.N. xxvii (97)

**Acts of Insolvency to be strictly construed** Words defining act of insolvency should be strictly construed, because commission of such an act entails disabilities on the person committing it *Ex parte Chineri* (1884) 12 Q.B.D 343 (346). *Re H. B.* (1904) 1 K.B. 91 Cf *Lulomai v Soomar Khan*, A.I.R. 1928 Sind 177 112 I.C 646 *Mercantile Bank v Official Assignee* 39 Mad 750 39 I.C 942 Adjudicating a person an insolvent is a matter of serious consequences and Courts of Law should take particular care to see that the provisions of the law in the matter are strictly observed and care fully considered *Veerayya Chettiar v Doraiswami*, A.I.R. 1928 Mad 393 110 I.C 37

**Act of Insolvency when not to be scrutinised** Where the insolvent himself gives evidence saying that he is unable to pay the debts and where the situation is as if he is himself the petitioner there is no use closely scrutinising the act of insolvency *Perrya Karuppan Chettiar v Angappa Chettiar*, A.I.R. 1925 Mad 483 21 L.W. 52 86 I.C 229

**What are not Acts of Insolvency** A mere intimation to a creditor by the debtor or his agent that the debtor is insolvent or is "in difficulties" does not amount to an act of insolvency Cf *Mercantile Bank v Official Assignee*, 39 Mad, 250 Or, in other words, a bare declaration of inability to pay debts is no act of insolvency, *Rama Suami Chettiar v Muthialuswami*, A I R 1928 Mad 903 109 I C 83, 1 *cerajja Chetti v Doraiswami*, *Supra In re a Debtor*, (1929) 1 Ch 362 98 L J Ch 38 A trader has a right to go abroad to look after his concerns, and it will not be an act of insolvency though his creditor may thereby be delayed, *Hawner v Barber*, Holt 175, *Ex parte Mutni*, 5 Ves 574 The mere failure to keep an appointment made with a creditor is not an act of bankruptcy, *Key v Shaw*, S Bing 320, *Toleman v Jones*, 9 Moore C P 24 Absenting oneself, unless from the place of abode or place of business or to avoid a creditor, is not an act of bankruptcy, *Bernasconi v Farebrother*, 10 B & C 549 Purchasing goods from one creditor and selling them in retail and utilising the sale proceeds to pay off other creditors are not acts of insolvency, *Durga Ram v Harkishen*, 23 A L J 536 L R 6 A 415 (clv) A I R 1925 All 564 88 I C 440 Like wise, omission to keep account for some time or want of necessary vigour in carrying on business will not constitute an act of insolvency, *Ibid*

**Act of Insolvency of a Firm** An act of insolvency committed by a person in his capacity as a partner of a firm and on behalf of the firm is regarded as an act of insolvency of the firm, see Mayne's Partnership, p 432 Every partner of a firm, and in fact the entire firm itself, can be adjudged insolvent in respect of acts done by any partner on behalf of the firm, *Ghanshamdas v Sasson & Co*, A I R 1926 Sind 90 93 I C 448 No doubt, in order to sustain a joint adjudication against two or more persons, it is necessary that some act of insolvency shall have been committed by each of them But the act of insolvency may be a joint act committed by one partner on behalf of himself and as agent of others or as a matter of fact, it may be committed by a person who is not a partner, but a mere agent and his authority need not be special or explicit The act of partner who gives notice that his firm has suspended or is about to suspend the business is *prima facie* a joint act on behalf of all persons who are liable as partners in that firm, unless they can show that they were solvent and able to pay the debts of the firm, *In re David Sassoon & Co* 22 S L R 273 A I R 1927 Sind 155 100 I C 19 It has however been held by the Calcutta High Court that a notice of suspension of payment by one partner is not an act of insolvency for the other partners, *Debendra v Pursottam*, 55 I C 186 (Cal) Nor will the attachment and sale of the

separate property of one partner operate as an act of insolvency of the firm, see 51 M.L.J. 326, cited under cl. (e) at p. 64.

**Onus of proving Act of Insolvency** The onus of proving an act of insolvency is on the party who relies on it as the foundation of his right to present an insolvency petition, (1882) 22 Ch D 436. Where the surrounding circumstances raise a presumption that a particular transaction is a bankruptcy act, the onus is shifted on to the other side who alleges the contrary, see *Lx parte Kilner*, 13 Ch D 245. Cf (1877) 5 Ch D 979. When one partner gives notice that the firm has suspended payment, the onus is not on the creditor to prove that that partner had authority from the other partners to give the notice, *Re David Sassoon & Co*, A.I.R. 1927 Sind 145 100 I.C. 389, *Ganga Prasad v Madhuri*, 25 A.L.J. 331 A.I.R. 1927 All. 352 100 I.C. 550. Where on a creditor's petition the debtor himself swears to his inability to pay, there is no purpose in closely scrutinising the acts of insolvency, *Purva Karuppan's Case, supra*. Where an assent by a creditor to a transfer is set up as a bar to such creditor relying on the transfer as constituting an act of bankruptcy, the burden of proving such assent is on the party alleging it, *Re Michael*, 8 Mar 305.

**Estoppel or waiver with respect to Act of Insolvency:** A creditor who is a party, or privy, to a transaction cannot rely on it as an act of insolvency, *Official Receiver v Soma Sundaram infra* *Re Sunderland*, (1911) 2 K.B. 658, *Re Brindley*, (1906) 1 K.B. 377, *Re Mills*, (1906) 1 K.B. 389, *Bamford v Baron* 2 T.R. 591, *Marshall v Barkworth*, 4 B & Ad 508. Vide also notes and cases at p. 61, *infra*. A creditor who receives an assignment deed executed by the insolvent will be precluded by his conduct from relying on the execution of the said deed as an act of bankruptcy, *Re a Debtor*, 94 L.J. Ch 42. Cf *Rukmani Ammal v Rajagopala*, 48 Mad, 294 47 M.L.J. 425 A.I.R. 1924 Mad 839 84 I.C. 281. If after the execution of a deed of arrangement, the creditor makes unnecessary delay in filing his petition for adjudicating his debtor, such delay may amount to acquiescence, and he will be estopped from relying on the deed as an act of bankruptcy, *Re a Debtor* 95 L.J. Ch 199. Cf *Lx parte Stray*, L.R. 2 Ch 374.

**Clause (a)** An assignment to trustees for the benefit of creditors is an act of insolvency under this subsection, *Hastomal v Kotumad* 6 S.L.R. 183 10 I.C. 443. In the Act of 1907, the words *all or substantially all*, did not occur, so under the present Act, a transfer of a portion of the property will not amount to an act of insolvency. The transfer must be in respect of the entire property or to such an extent that

it practically leaves nothing for the insolvent. The transfer of a part of the property may not be within the mischief of the section, *Re Spackman*, (1890) 24 Q B D 728 (738) \*

The transfer must be to a third person and not to a creditor. Cf *Lifton Ltd v Bell*, (1924) 1 K B 701. The creditor may, however, in another capacity be regarded as a third person within the meaning of this clause. The words "third person" are not intended to exclude the conveyance to some of the creditors themselves as trustees for the general body of creditors, *Official Receiver of Trichinopoly v Soma Sundaram*, 30 M L J, 415 34 I C 602. Ordinarily, the debtor conveys his property to a trustee for payment of his debts, and the transaction gives rise to an act of insolvency, and the creditors may at once apply for an adjudication order, as they are not bound to wait and accept a deferred payment from the hands of a trustee. In *re Brijmohan Dobai* 2 C W N 306, also see *Official Receiver of Trichinopoly v Soma Sundaram* 30 M L J 415 34 I C 602 *Re Hood*, (1872) 7 Ch App 302, 305. Until the creditors assent to the trust deed, there is no trust and the trustees occupy no better position than that of trustees *de son tort*, and on the bankruptcy of the debtor they will be bound to hand over the assets to the Receiver. *Hassonai v Kotumad*, 6 S L R 183 19 I C 443. As to the position of a creditor who does not assent to a deed of arrangement see also *Re Ellis Mittenacre*, 94 L J 239 (1925) 1 Ch 564. An assignment by a debtor of all his property for the benefit of all his creditors generally constitutes an act of insolvency under this section and will justify an application, *Brijmohan v Bungshidhar supra* *Karsandas v Maganlal*, 26 Bom 476. A transfer for the benefit of particular creditors does not fall within this clause, though it may fall within Cl (b) if satisfying the conditions of that clause. Cf *Re Sanmarc* (1907) 2 K B 170.

In this section "Property" includes money and "Transfer" includes a gift. In *re Imbica Vandana Biswas* 3 Cal, 434 It does not matter whether the transfer be voluntary or not, *Monmohan Das v Mc Lead*, 26 Bom, 765. Question of intention never enters into the consideration of an act under this Clause, *Re Hood* (1872) 7 Ch App 302, 305. In order to bring a case within the purview of this sub clause (a), the transfer must be for the benefit of the insolvent's creditors generally, so where the transfer is for the benefit of one class of creditors, it will not be an act of insolvency under this clause,—not being for creditors generally—but it may amount to a fraudulent transfer under Cl (b), provided there is an

\* A transfer of the insolvent's property to a trustee for the benefit of creditors is technically known as an assignment in bankruptcy see *Lifton Ltd v Bell* (1924), 1 K B 701

intention to that effect, *Re Phillips, Ex parte Barton*, (1900) 2 Q.B. 329

Though the transfer be for the benefit of the creditors, still it will be an act of insolvency, for this simple reason, that it may have the effect of deferring payment, the creditors are not bound to wait, they may proceed to have the insolvent's assets distributed at an early date, *In the matter of Brig Mohun*, 2 C.W.N. 306 affirmed in 2 C.W.N. 335, see also 26 Bom., 765, *In re Rees*, L.J. 29 Ch & Bk 7, *In re Wood*, L.J. 7 Ch App. 302 Cf *Khookaat v Wool Task*, 19 Cal., 224 (P.C.) An assignment by a debtor of his entire property for the benefit of his creditors divests him of any interest which can be the subject of attachment subsequently issued in execution of a decree against such debtor until the trusts of the deed of assignment have been carried out, *Lalchand v Hussainno*, 22 S.L.R. 1 AIR 1927 Sind, 78 97 I.C. 257 The question of bona fides seems to be immaterial under this sub clause Cf (1890) 24 Q.B.D. 728 (741), *supra*, and 2 C.W.N. 306, *supra*, it should be noticed that there is no question of intention to defeat or delay &c, and the same need not be proved hereunder, inasmuch as the necessary effect of the conveyance or assignment is to defeat or delay his creditor and to prevent his property from being administered under the Bankruptcy Law, *Re Wood*, (1872), 7 Ch App. 302, *Dutton v Morrison*, (1810) 7 Ves. 194, *Ponsford v Walton*, (1868) L.R. 3 C.P. 167, *Ex parte Bentley* (1862) 1 De G.J. & S. 273

**British India**—means “all territories and places within His Majesty's dominions which are for the time being governed by His Majesty through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India,” see sec 3-(7) of the General Clauses Act (X of 1897) An Act of Insolvency by transfer of the debtor's property under clauses (a), (b) and (c) may be committed by the debtor either in British India or without it, Cf *Ex parte Blain* (1879) 12 Ch D. 522 See also *Cooke v Logeler*, (1901) 1 C. 102 *Ex parte Crispin*, (1873) L.R. 8 Ch App. 174 21 W.R. 491 But the petition for insolvency must be presented to a Court having jurisdiction in any local area in which the debtor ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain or is in custody See sec 11, post The expression ‘or elsewhere’ clearly shows that a bankrupt act can be committed abroad,—(1879) 12 Ch D. 522 For the case of a foreigner carrying on business in India, see *Oklahoma Specie Bank v Curlender & Co*, 43 C.I.J. 436 AIR 1926 Cal. 898 96 I.C. 159

**Composition deed—an Act of Insolvency.** The execution of a composition deed by a debtor amounts to an act of

insolvency *Lalchand Khushaldas v Hussaini* 22 S L R 1 AIR 1917 Sind 78 9<sup>th</sup> I C 75, relying on 26 Bom, 4, 6

**Clause (b)** Under this sub clause a transfer of property with intent to delay or defeat creditors is an available act of insolvency, *Debendra v Purusottam*, 55 I C 186 (Cal) the transfer need not be in respect of all or substantially all the properties of the debtor it will do if it be in respect of any part of his property—but it must be with intent to defeat or delay his creditors and the provision as to place where the property exists and the conveyance as made in this clause is the same as in the previous one Cf *Re Hood* L R 7 Ch app 30<sup>th</sup>. This sub-clause does not require the transfer to be to a third person so transfer to one of the creditors may give rise to an act of insolvency Cf *Krishna Das v Raja Ram*, AIR 1930 All 28<sup>th</sup> 1930 A L J 30 The language of this section is somewhat similar to that of Sec 53 of the Transfer of Property Act In this connection the following cases may be referred to— Cal 185 — Cal 198 9 C W N 225 P C 20 Mad 36 — Bom 22 29 Bom 48 The object of this section is quite different from that of sec 53 T P Act This latter section proposes to avoid the transfer but the object of the present section is to indicate when an act of insolvency will be committed to enable the presentation of a petition of insolvency either by the debtor or by the creditor So there is a radical difference between the objects of this section and sec 53 T P Act and therefore the common words in these two sections may not have exactly the same significance Therefore in this section a transfer need not be an actual transfer a mere show of transfer will amount to an act of insolvency under sub clause (b) of sec 6 provided it is with intent to defeat or delay his creditors The creation of a document by a debtor purporting to transfer his property to another with the intention of putting the property nominally in the name of that other while retaining the beneficial interest in the debtor himself would amount to an act of insolvency if done with the intention of delaying or defeating creditors it does not matter that there was no intention to give effect to the transfer *Secretary of State v Nagah* 25 M L T 1<sup>st</sup> 36 M L J 180 50 I C 593 see also 33 Mad 374 20 M L J 711 The deed of assignment will operate as an act of insolvency notwithstanding the fact that it has not been perfectly executed for instance where the insolvent executes the deed but which has still to be executed by his partner *Ex parte Snouball Re Douglas*, (18 2) 5 Ch App 534

The absence of a proper stamp will not prevent the execution of a deed from constituting an act of insolvency *Ex parte Squire* (1868) 4 Ch App 4<sup>th</sup> Under the Transfer of Property Act a transfer by a debtor of his property to a creditor

is not within the mischief of sec 53 thereof, 3 All, 530, 50 Mad, 6, 5, Mad, 334, 6 C L J, 410, 34 Cal, 99, 2 A L J 604, but such a transaction under the Insolvency Act may give rise to an act of insolvency. The provisions of section 53 of the T P Act do not, in any way, affect the provisions of this section, *vide* the new sec 53 of the T P Act. A collusive suit brought by a debtor and its subsequent withdrawal or compromise of the same with the object of putting another party in possession of immoveable property may amount to a transfer of property by the insolvent within the meaning of sec 6 (b) *Parannath v At argit*, 13 A L J 434 29 I C 217.

To bring a transaction within the meaning of clause (b) there must be a fraudulent intention on the part of the debtor,

*Re Shackman*, (1890) 24 Q B D 728

Fraudulent intention (37) The element of fraud involved here must be *legal* fraud upon the creditors and not a mere moral fraud, see *Re Wood* (1872) 7 Ch App 302 That is to say the transaction should be a regular design to prevent the distribution of the insolvent's assets among his creditors in accordance with the bankruptcy laws *Dutton v Morrison* (1810) 17 Ves 194, *Ex parte Chaplin, Re Sinclair* (1884) 26 Ch D 319 Cf *Official Assignee v Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd* 29 C W N 374 So where good faith is established neither sale nor mortgage will be an act of insolvency, *Rose v Hazcock*, (1834) 1 Ad & El 460

The question whether a certain transfer of property has been made with intent to delay or defeat the creditors within the meaning of section 6 (b) is not a question of law but merely one of fact *Hari Parshad v Bhagawat Singh* 85 P L R 1917 36 I C 594 102 P R 1916 Such a fraudulent intention may be inferred from the surrounding circumstances and need not always be proved *Re Wood*, (1872) 7 Ch App 302, *Yaramal Krishnappa v Chandra Papappa*, 20 Mad, 326 Cf *Dutton v Morrison* (1810) 17 Ves 194, *Ponsford v Walton*, (1868) L R 3 C P 167 For an instance of a case where motive is regarded as immaterial the intention to defraud being presumed from circumstances see *Re David & Adlard*, (1914) 2 K B 694 In *Ramathai Inn v Kamappa* 51 Mad 495 27 L W 508 55 M L J 235 AIR 1925 Mad 480 110 I C 167, a mere perusal of documents was considered sufficient to show that the debtor received no present advantage by transferring a greater part of his property See also *Official Assignee v Moideen heather*, 50 Mad 918 AIR 1927 Mad 1013

An assignment by a debtor of his property in consideration of a past debt is an act of bankruptcy, *Re Palliss* (1900) 2 Q B 429, *Horsley v De Mattos* (1758) 1 Bur 467, *In re Davins, Ex parte Miles*, (1921) 3 K B 628 (631) This

is however not so when the debt was advanced on the debtor's undertaking to give security for it at a subsequent time, *Harris v Rickett*, (1850) 28 L J (Q B) 197, *Ex parte King*, (1876) 2 Ch D 256 *Ex parte Izard*, (1874) 9 Ch App 271. But the onus of proving such undertaking or agreement must be on the person who alleged it, *Ex parte Kilner Re Barker*, (1870) 13 Ch D 245, see also *Kalamalai v S T Export Co*, 33 Mad, 334 20 M L J 211. A bona fide assignment for a present equivalent *per se* is not act of insolvency, *Ross v Harlock*, (1834) 1 A D & E L 460, *Mercier v Peterson*, (1868) L R 4 Ex Ch 104. An assignment partly to secure an existing debt and partly to secure a future advance is not necessarily an act of bankruptcy, *Allen v Bonnel*, (1870) 5 Ch App 577, *Ex parte Wilkinson* (1882) 22 Ch D, 788. Such future advance must be taken for the purpose of continuing the business and must not be used as a device, *Ex parte Johnson, Re Chapman* (1884) 26 Ch D, 338, Cf (1894) A C 135. An assignment of the stock in-trade by a letter of hypothecation is an act of bankruptcy, *Re Ambrose Summerse*, 23 Cal, 592.

**Clause (c)** Under the Act of 1907 there was a difference between the clauses (b) and (c) in respect of the subject-matter of transfer, in clause (b) we had "his property or any part thereof" and in clause (c) we had "his property or any part thereof or of any interest therein". From the present clause (e) the words "any interest etc" have been omitted.

The difference in the language of clause (a), (b) and (c) should not be lost sight of. Under clause (a) the transfer should be to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally and the transfer should embrace the whole or substantially the whole of the insolvent's property. But under clause (b) the object of the transfer is to defeat or delay the creditors, and the transfer may be in respect of even a part of the property. Under clause (a) the intention of the debtor is generally an honest one. A transfer under clause (b) must necessarily be a dishonest one. Clause (c) does not require the transfer to be to a third person or with intent to defeat or delay the creditors. The words "fraudulent preference" indicate that the transfer is meant to be in favour of a creditor, though it may be in the name of a third person.

The execution of a document which comes under sec 54 of the Act amounts to an act of insolvency, *Krishna Das v Raja Ram*, 1930 A L J 370 A I R 1930 All 282.

**Enactments** See sec 54 (1) of this Act, and see sec 56 of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act (Act III of 1909). Some people find in the words "any other enactment" a reference to sec 53 of the T P Act. Perhaps that is not so, because sec 53 does not render the transfer altogether void.

but only voidable nor does it contemplate the contingency of the indebted transferor being adjudged an insolvent. In fact, it is inconsistent with the very spirit of the Bankruptcy law, which aims at equality of distribution of the property of the bankrupt among his creditors, see *Hakimlal v. Mushahar*, 34 Cal 999 at p 1015 11 CWN 889 6 CLJ 410—affirmed by the Privy Council in 43 Cal, 521 23 CLJ 406

**Fraudulent Preference** The expression must mean preference given to a particular creditor so as to affect the shares of the other creditors upon distribution of the assets of the debtor because the whole object of the Bankruptcy Law is to secure equality of distribution of the property of the bankrupt among his creditors see *Hakimlal v. Mooshahar*, 34 Cal 999 affirmed by the Privy Council in 43 Cal, 521 23 CLJ 406 So a transfer which is not within the mischief of see 53 of the T P Act may amount to fraudulent preference within the purview of this section. In order to constitute a fraudulent preference there must be the concurrence of three circumstances (1) the trader must contemplate his own immediate bankruptcy (2) he must himself make the distribution, (iii) the distribution must be different from what a Court of Bankruptcy would make *Bourne v. Graham* 2 Jur (N S) 1225 A debtor who gives an undue preference to one creditor, by giving him a large proportion of his property so as to reduce the aliquot share of the other creditors acts fraudulently, and the favoured creditor has no title against the assignees representing the creditors generally *Dadoba v. Vishnudas* 12 Bom, 474 In order to constitute an act of fraudulent preference the transfer must be voluntary and not one made under pressure.

Preference implies an act of free will and there can be no preference where the act is the result of pressure, *Nripendra Nath v. Ishutosh* 21 CLJ 167 19 CWN 157 29 I.C. 128 See also *Moula Baksh v. Tezmal* 11 ALJ, 545 20 I.C. 395 Pressure legalizes the disposition because it rebuts the presumption of an intention on the part of the debtor to act in fraud of the Bankruptcy Law which provides for the equal distribution of his assets among all his creditors. So a mortgage by the debtor to one of the creditors to secure a barred debt did not amount to an act of fraudulent preference—not being a voluntary affair *Brown v. Ferguson* 16 Mad 499 Under an old Mahalid case a transfer by a debtor of his property to a big creditor of his in part satisfaction of his debts to the latter was held not to constitute an undue preference, "Joakin v. Secretary of State" 3 Ill 530 This may however be good law under see 53 of the T P Act but not so in an Insolvency Act. A deed is void against the creditors when the debtor is in a state of insolvency or when the effect of the deed is to leave the debtor without the means of paying his present debts,

*Chidambaram v Srinivasa*, 18 C W N 841, P C 33 Mad 334 (affirming 30 Mad, 6) *Vide* also the notes under the heading "Preference" in sec. 54.

As to the cases of transfer which apart from the Bankruptcy Law, will not amount to fraudulent preference, see *Hakim Lal v Mushahar*, 34 Cal 999 6 C L J 410 11 C W N 889 (affirmed by the Privy Council in *Mushahar v Hakim Lal*, 43 Cal, 521 23 C L J 406), 4 Mad H C 84, 10 Bom H C 206 20 M L J 211, 18 M L J 189, 16 Mad 397

A person in insolvent circumstances may dispose of his property in favour of one creditor though the act may have the effect of disappointing other creditors, *Official Assignee of Bombay v Brij Kishore*, 3 A L J 604, A W N (1906) 250 A mere voluntary payment of debt is not an undue preference unless such payment is fraudulent and is made with the intent of diminishing the sum to be divided amongst the creditors, *In re Harmarni* 17 Bom, 313 In deciding whether or not a payment made to a particular creditor amounts to an unfair preference the Courts should be guided by the provisions of the Insolvency Act, *In re William Hastie*, 11 Cal, 451 Whether the preference is fraudulent or not must be determined with reference to the state of the debtor's mind, *Nripendra v Ashutosh*, 43 Cal, 640 20 C W N, 420 33 I C 548 see also *Official Assignee of Bombay v Brijkishore*, 3 A L J 614 A W N (1916) 250

As to whether a creditor who is a party or privy to a transfer by the debtor can rely on the transaction as an act of insolvency for the purpose of proceeding against the insolvent, various opinions have been maintained see *Ex parte Alsop*, (1860) 29 L J (Boy) 7, *Re Tannenberg*, (1889) 6 Morr 49, 60 L T 270, *Ex parte Milner*, (1885) 15 Q B D 605 Acquiescence in the transfer does not however prevent the creditor from availing himself of the benefit of some other act of insolvency committed by the debtor, *Re Mills*, (1906) 1 K B 389 *Vide* notes at p 54

**Clause (d)** This whole clause is controlled by the condition indicated in the words "with intent to defeat or delay his creditors" The three sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) practically lay down that if the insolvent keeps aloof or conceals himself from his creditors or places himself outside their clutches, being away from India, he will be committing an act of insolvency which will entitle his creditors to proceed against him in an Insolvency Court But all the above acts of self-concealment or seclusion must be coupled with an intent to defeat or delay the creditors in order to make this clause operative, *Lx parte, Coates Re Skelton*, (1877) 5 Ch D 979 25 W R 800 So it has been held in *In re Dhunpat Singh*,

20 Cal , 771 (affirmed by P C in 23 Cal 26), that the intent to depart must be proved to be the intent of the insolvent himself , see also *In re William Watson*, 31 Cal , 761 S C W N 555 . In order to adjudicate a person an insolvent, on the strength of this clause, it should be first ascertained whether the debtor departed from the jurisdiction of the Court with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, or 'with like intent departed from his usual place of business or abode within the jurisdiction *Abu Haji v Haji Jan*, 8 Bom L R 684 . The departure must be with an intention to defeat etc , so there is no act of insolvency where the departure is in connection with the business affairs, *Warner v Barber* (1816) Holt (N P) 175 . An act may be a bankruptcy act if the intention to delay etc is there, although no creditor be actually delayed thereby *Touch v Cr R* , 4 P & D 686 i Q B 51 , *William v Dunn* i Taunt 270 , *Fowler v Padget*, 7 T R 509 . Leaving his house to avoid his creditors is a sufficient act of bankruptcy though no creditor called in his house, *Hammond v Hicks* 5 Esp 159 , *Hodson's case*, 14 Ves 86 . The debtor's intention may be inferred from the surrounding circumstances . Thus a debtor who withdraws to a secluded part of the house to avoid a personal demand of payment or closes his shop against his creditor or shuts his shop and leaves home without instructions or any address to which communications may be made commits an act of bankruptcy . This inference can however be rebutted by evidence that the creditor called at an unearthly hour or by other circumstances pointing to a contrary conclusion see *Ex parte Courtis* (1893) 9 T L R 557 Cf *Horsley In re* (1901) 1 K B 309 . Thus, again if a man quits India and remains out of India without providing funds for payment of his dues an intention to delay creditors may be presumed *Kilner Ex parte*, 2 Dea 324 , see also *Holstenholme In re* 4 Mor 258 , *Adeson, In re* (1895) 1 Q B 183 of course this will not be so if the debtor's permanent home is abroad *Ex parte Brandon, In re Trench*, 25 Ch D 500 . When a debtor left his place of business with a large sum of money to save it from being attached after having refused inspection of his account books to his creditors, the Court was justified in concluding that the debtor had left the jurisdiction of the Court with intent to defeat and delay his creditors *In re Iran Mal Vibhafat*, 21 Bom 297 . When a debtor knew that the necessary consequence of his going abroad would be to defeat or delay certain creditors that would justify a conclusion that the going abroad was with intent to defeat or delay creditors *Ex parte Coates* (1841) 20 L T 620 , *Perry v M* & 1 722, although his going abroad had nothing to do with the debts *Holt v Finchhead* , Camp 52 . Leaving the place of business and putting up, after

closing the business, a notice under the signature of a pleader requiring creditors to communicate with the pleader are sufficient to constitute an act of bankruptcy, *Re Hira Lal Shiv Narain*, 97 I C 446 s c, *Shaw Wallace & Co*, A I R 1927 Sind 15. A departure to avoid an arrest is an act of bankruptcy, *Hawner v Barber, infra* though under a groundless apprehension, *Ex parte Bamford* 15 Ves 447. The act of insolvency is complete as soon as the departure is made and is not affected by the consideration of any subsequent circumstances, *Ex parte Gardener*, (1812) 1 Ves & B 45. When a bankruptcy petition is sought to be founded on this, the intention to defeat and delay creditors should be specially alleged, *Ex parte Coates, Re Skelton*, (1877) 5 Ch D 979 25 W R 200, if there is an omission to do so, the omission may be rectified by an amendment before adjudication, *Re Fiddian*, (1892) 9 Mor 63.

The dwelling house may not be a settled house and may mean one's abode at a public house, *Holroyd v Givinne*, 2 Taunt, 176 1 Rose, 113.

In sub-clause (ii) we have the most general expression "otherwise absents himself". The Legislature at first specifies the particular instances of departure, self concealment and seclusion and then uses this general expression to cover every conceivable mode of elusion from the creditor. It is not however necessary that the debtor should be corporeally absent, it is sufficient if the debtor with intent to delay or defeat his creditors makes it difficult for his creditors to ascertain his whereabouts, as by changing his abode surreptitiously and assuming an alias—*Re Alderson, Ex parte Jackson* (1895) 1 Q B 183, 193. Cf *Ex parte Mejer*, (1821) L R 7 Ch 188. *In re William Watson*, 31 Cal, 761. Closing up of the shop by the debtor without leaving any trace of him coupled with evidence of evasion of the creditor is indicative of the debtor absenting himself, *In re Horsley* (1901) 1 Q B 300 (314). mere absence for sometime from the village does not come within the meaning of this clause, *Durga Ram v Har Kishen* L R oA 415 23 A L J 536 A I R 1925 All 564 88 I C 440. The question of intention being the keynote of cl (d) the motive that prompts the departure must be looked to. If the insolvent departed with an evil intention his subsequent return or change of mind is of no account. Cf *In re Dholan Das* 13 S L R 189 56 I C 158, *Fisher v Boucher* (1820) 10 B & C 705.

**Sub-clause (iii) "Secludes himself."** Seclusion means corporeal retirement or physical concealment so as to prevent access to him or communication with him by his creditor see *Ex parte Foster* (1810) Ves 414. The corresponding words

in the English Statute [see English Bankruptcy Act, 1914 sec 1 (1) (d)] "begins to keep house" Sec Robson, p 13 Cf 20 Cal, 771, see *Kes v Shan*, 8 Bing 320

This sub clause as well as the two preceding sub-clauses are all subject to the same condition as to the intention on the part of the debtor to delay or defeat his creditors So the departure seclusion withdrawal, absence, concealment etc on the part of the debtor must be coupled with intent to defeat or to delay creditors

**Clause (e)** If any part of the debtor's property be sold away in execution of a decree against him for the payment of money he will be supposed to have committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of this section The property must be actually sold away It is not enough that it was put up for sale *Ke Dholan Das* 13 S L R 187 56 I C 158 Where the property sold is not, in fact the debtor's, this clause will have no application Cf *Harish Chandra v East India Coal Co* 16 C W N 733 This clause does not apply to a person against whom an adjudication order was taking operation *Lachmichand v Bepin Behari* 32 C W N 716 The attachment and sale of the separate property of a partner in execution of a decree against all the partners in respect of a partnership debt does not amount to an act of insolvency of the other partners *Rama Santara v Firm of V K R Krishna Iyer* 51 M L J 326 24 L W 390 (1916) M W N 977 AIR 1916 Mad 96 97 I C 393 Cf 16 C W N 733 (*supra*)

As to what is decree for money, see *Hari v Taraprasunno*, 11 Cal 18 *Isidanath v Somasundaram*, 28 Mad, 473

**Clause (f)** If the petitions to be adjudged insolvent: This corresponds to sec 1 (f) of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914 as amended by the Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act, 1926 A petition by the debtor to be adjudged an insolvent constitutes an act of insolvency and *prima facie* the debtor is entitled to an adjudication unless some ground is shown for the dismissal of his petition *Kali Kumar v Gopi Krishna* 15 C W N, 200 12 I C 48 *I dai Chand v Ram Kumar* 15 C W N 213 at p 215, s c 12 C L J 400 *Ponnu Suami v Narayan-Suami* 25 M L J 445 14 M I T 304, 71 I C 293 Cf *Re Gefaldas Aurora* 30 C W N 173 *Racharla Narayanaappa v Kondgi Bhoomappa* AIR 1916 Mad 494 24 L W 219 92 I C 511, presentation of a fresh application for insolvency by the debtor after annulment of a previous adjudication constitutes a fresh act of insolvency, *Jamal Din v Bishambar Dial*, AIR 1919 Lah 72 109 I C 578

**Clause (g):** If he gives notice Notice given by a debtor to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that

he is about to suspend payment of his debts amounts to an act of insolvency on his part Cf *Banarsi Das v Baldeo Das*, A I R 1925 Oudh 222 S 2 I C 742, *Kassanji Mulji v Mulji Ranchhod*, 28 Bom L R 677 It should be noticed that under this clause it is not the suspension of payment but the act of giving notice of such suspension that affords a cause of action and provides the starting point from which limitation is to be reckoned, *Bulomal v Sumarkhan*, A I R 1928 Sind 177 112 I C 646 Suspension need not mean a permanent stoppage, a notice of suspension *de facto* is enough to give rise to an act of insolvency, *Dwarkadas Jathermal v David Sassoon & Co*, A I R 1930 Sind 83 121 I C 865 The clause does not afford a continuing cause of action for presentation of an insolvency petition, *Bulomal's case* Cf *Re Alice Alderson*, (1895) 1 Q B 183 Notice may be given orally or verbally—it is not necessary to give a written notice, *Ex parte Nickoll*, (1884) 13 Q B D 462 (469) Cf *Re Dainty*, 2 Q B D 116 The notice need not be in any particular form, *Gurmukh Singh v Ram Ditta*, A I R 1929 Lah 136 112 I C 132 Notice through a pleader may do, *Re Hira Lal Shiv Narain*, 97 I C 446 A I R 1927 Sind 18 But the notice should be in an unambiguous and decisive form and explicit enough to denote a clear intention to suspend payment It must be about his intention to suspend payment or his actually suspending payment A mere notice that the debtor is in insolvent condition or that he is unable to pay his creditors in full is not enough, and will not be looked upon as an act of insolvency *Merchantile Bank v Official Assignee*, Madras 39 Mad 250 39 I C 942 See also *Narazandas v Chittman Lal* 49 All 321 25 A L J 219 A I R 1927 All 266 102 I C 191 Cf *Ex parte Oastler*, (1885) 13 Q B D 471 33 W R 126 An admission of indebtedness coupled with a plea of inability to make an immediate repayment is not necessarily an act of insolvency, *Veerappa Chetty v Doraiswami* A I R 1928 Mad, 393 110 I C 737 The notice contemplated by this clause is a notice to be intentionally given by the debtor but the intention can be gathered from the circumstances of the case (*Ibid*) A statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts coupled with the fact that the debtor told his creditors that he intended to deal with them collectively and with one or more of them individually clearly amounts to a notice to suspend payment, *Gurmukh Singh v Ram Ditta*, A I R 1929 Lah 136 112 I C 132 The test for determining whether notice of suspension of payment has been given is whether the words used by the debtor could naturally induce the creditors to believe that the debtor intended to suspend payment, *Dwarkadas Jathermal v David Sassoon & Co* *suffra* Merely admission of insolvency is not enough, *Ibid* See also *In re Miller*, (1901) 1 K B 51

49 W R 63, *In re Crook* (1890) 24 Q B D 320, *Crook v Morley* (1891) A C 316. Where it is difficult to distinguish between an admission of insolvency and a notice of suspension of payment the circumstances of each individual case are to be looked to and the effect of the words used on the mind of the hearers is to be taken into consideration, see *Dwarkadas Javhermal's case* *supra* also *Clough v Samuel* (1905) A C 442. Thus the sufficiency or otherwise of the notice always depends on the particular facts of each case. An offer of composition has been construed as a notice of suspension of payment, *In re Debtor*, (1929) 1 Ch 362 98 L J Ch 38. A request to the creditor not to put pressure till the market improves or an offer to settle at a certain percentage is sufficient notice under this section. *Re David Sassoon & Co*, A I R 1926 Sind 246 95 I C 453. An intimation that a refusal on the part of the creditor to accept the debtor's offer would oblige the latter to close his business may be construed as a notice of suspension of payment *Dwarkadas Javhermal's case*, *supra*. A notice of suspension of payment by one partner is not an act of insolvency for the other partners, *Debendra v Pursottam* 55 I C 186 (Cal.). But such a notice can be used for showing that the transfers made shortly before bankruptcy were for the purpose of deferring or delaying the creditors, *Ibid*. As to meaning of 'suspension of payment,' see 49 All, 321 25 A L J 219 A I R 1927 All 266 102 I C 191, *supra*. The expression 'suspended payment of his debts,' means entire suspension of a person's whole indebtedness, *Ibid*. While a bare declaration of inability to pay debts does not amount to an act of insolvency, it may well be accompanied by such circumstances and might have been in such a context that if the impression produced upon the minds of the creditors receiving it is such as to amount to a statement that debtor is going to suspend the payment of his debts, it might amount to an act of insolvency. *Ramastwami Chettiar v Muthialu Swami* A I R 1918 Mad 903 109 I C 83. Consequently, a statement by a debtor in reply to demands by creditors that he has placed all his title deeds in the hands of a third person for the sale of his properties and the discharge of the debts amounts to an act of insolvency, *Ibid Comp Clough v Samuel*, (1905) A C 442 and *Crook v Morley*, (1891) A C 316.

The fact that the debtor has called a meeting of his creditors and offered a composition is not equivalent to giving notice, *Re Walsh*

What is not notice (1885) 2 Mort 112. Likewise, a statement by the debtor's solicitor that adjudication will soon be applied for is no notice. *Trustees v Rowland* (1896) 2 Q B 124, nor is such solicitor's letter saying that he has received

instructions to issue circular letters to the creditors *Re Morgan*, 1915 2 Wans 508

**Clause (h)** The arrest or imprisonment of a debtor in execution of a decree for money is an act of insolvency here under. Compare sec 55 of the C P Code. This clause just like cl (e) is intended to enable a creditor to procure an act of insolvency or, in other words to compel the debtor to commit an act of insolvency see *Lachmichand v Bebin Behan*, 5 C.W.N. 16

**Explanation** —An act done by the agent may amount to an act of insolvency on the part of the principal. Thus a trader residing

act of an Agent

out of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta

High Court but carrying on business at Calcutta by a *gomastha* can be adjudicated an insolvent, if the *gomastha* stops payment and leaves his usual place of business or does any act which if done by the trader himself would have rendered him liable to be adjudicated an insolvent *In re Hurruck Chand* 5 Cal, 605 6 C.L.R. 282. This case was dissented from in a subsequent case where it was held that a departure such as is made an act of insolvency is a departure by the debtor personally and cannot be committed by any other person on his behalf such departure must be his departure and the intent to depart must be proved to be his intent. Moreover a man cannot commit an act of insolvency by an act of his agent which he has not authorised and of which act he had no cognisance *In re Dhunput Singh* 20 Cal 771. This view records with the English cases which maintain that an act of insolvency is a personal act or default and cannot be committed through an agent *Lx partie Blain* 12 Ch D 522 *Cooke v Vogeler* (1901) 4 C 102. When the case of *Dhunput Singh* went in appeal before the Privy Council (see *Kastur Chand v Dhanput Singh* 22 I.A. 162 23 Cal 26 5 M.I.J. 169 P.C) their Lordships (though affirming the decision of the High Court) pointed out that the principle in the case of 5 Cal 605 rendering a principal liable for the act of his agent was correct under the Statute. The view taken by the Privy Council seems to represent the correct law inasmuch as that is the only possible view that can be taken of the explanation appended to sec 6. See also *In re Brij Mohan* 7 C.W.N. 306 where the departure of the *gomastha* from the place of business was held to constitute an act of insolvency on the part of the principal. See also *Kalianji v Bank of Madras* 39 Mad 693, 9 M.I.J. 188, 51 I.C. 583 and *In re William Watson* 31 Cal 61 9 C.W.N. 553. The primary condition for binding a principal by his agent's actions is that the act of the agent must be within the scope of his agency see 20 Cal 111 affirmed by 2 Cal 16.

P C If an *ex partner* cannot plead that he is not a partner he cannot raise any plea such as want of authority which may prejudice a petitioning creditor, *Duarkadas v David Sassoon*, AIR 1930 Sind 83 121 I.C. 865

### *Petition*

**Petition and adjudication** 7. [§ 5.] Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor commits an act of insolvency, an insolvency petition may be presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, and the Court may on such petition make an order (herein after called an order of adjudication) adjudging him an insolvent

**Explanation**—The presentation of a petition by the debtor shall be deemed an act of insolvency within the meaning of this section, and on such petition the Court may make an order of adjudication

**Review of the Section** See 6 has mentioned the circumstances under which the debtor is to be taken as having committed acts of insolvency and sec 7 lays down the consequences that will follow from the commission of an act of insolvency. This section provides that when an act of insolvency is committed both the debtor and his creditor can present an insolvency petition and the former can thereupon be adjudged an insolvent. The whole section is subject to the condition specified in this Act some of these conditions have been specified in secs 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 infra so those sections should not be lost sight of. Subject to the conditions specified

**Debtors liable to Bankruptcy proceedings** In the Act all debtors committing acts of insolvency are liable to bankruptcy proceedings. As to the meaning of the term debtor vide notes at p 14, see 1(2) of the English Bankruptcy Act 1914. As to the liability of an alien debtor to bankruptcy proceedings vide p 5. Corporations, registered companies and associations are exempt from bankruptcy proceedings see sec 8 infra. As to how far minors liabilities and debts are subject to bankruptcy proceedings vide under sec 5 infra. A convicted felon can be adjudicated bankrupt *In parte* cases 19 Ch D 1. As to the bankruptcy of married women see sec 125 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914. Comp also *Re Dagnall* (1896) 2

Q B 407, *Re Worsley*, (1901) 1 K B 309, *Re Reynolds*, (1915) 2 K B 186 Also Ringwood, 15th Ed p 7 As to who can be petitioning creditors vide under the heading "Creditor that can make a bankrupt petition," at p 80 81, *infra* It should be remembered that certain creditors are

Creditors precluded from making a bankrupt petition, namely (1) creditors who are from making bank rupt petitions privy to an act of bankruptcy, see pp 54, 61, (2) creditors assenting to a composition deed, see p 82, *infra*, (3) creditors exploiting bankrupt proceedings with an improper object vide under sec 25, *infra*

There is an explanation appended to the section to the effect that the presentation of a petition by the debtor shall be deemed an act of insolvency within the meaning of this section and that on such petition the Court may make an order of adjudication This explanation has been necessitated by the fact that both the creditor's and debtor's right of presenting an insolvency petition has been provided for in the same paragraph "Commission of an act of insolvency is a condition precedent to the filing of an insolvency application and section 6 (f) makes presentation of such an application an act of insolvency, so it may be contended that prior to an application for insolvency, in the absence of other acts of insolvency, there should be a similar previous application within the meaning of clause (f) of sec 6 To obviate this anomaly and to avoid an idle formality, the explanation is added enabling the same petition to occasion a contingency for the application and to embody a prayer for adjudication Presentation of a fresh petition for insolvency after annulment of a previous adjudication constitutes a fresh act of insolvency entitling the creditor to start bankruptcy proceedings afresh, *Jamaldin v Bishambhardial*, 109 I C 578

**The Court may make an order** This shows that the order of adjudication (as it is called) is in the discretion of the Court Discretion when applied to law always means discretion guided by judicial principles It must be governed by rule and not by humour It must not be arbitrary vague and fanciful, but legal and regular *Harbans Sahai v Bhairo Pershad* 5 Cal 259 4 C L R 23, *Hirabhai v Dhanjibhai* 2 Bom L R 845 If the Court considers that the debtor's estate should be administered under the bankruptcy law for the benefit of the creditors It should make an order of adjudication, *Re Pinfold* (1892) 1 Q B 73

The other conditions that a petitioning creditor or debtor has to fulfil will be found in sections 9 and 10 respectively As the whole section is subject to the other provisions of the Act, it must be taken subject to the limitation of those sections,

(sections 9 and 10—formerly see 6), *Uday Chand v. Ram Kumar* 15 C.W.N. 215, 12 C.L.J. 400, see also *Kali Kumar v. Govt. Krishna* 15 C.W.N. 990, 12 I.C. 48, *Chhatrapati Singh v. Kharag Singh*, 25 C.L.J. 215 (P.C.) at p. 218.

Under this section the insolvency application filed by the creditor must be directed against the debtor himself. No petition for adjudication lies against the heir of the debtor at the instance of the creditors of the deceased, unless the relation of creditor and debtor has been established between such heir and the creditors, *Re an application by Shivji Dhanji*, 8 S.L.R.

<sup>93</sup> 25 I.C. 930. Thus a creditor of a son for the father's debts cannot after the death of the son for the father ask for adjudication of his son for the father's debts *Naga Subramania Mudali v. Krishnamachariar*, 50 Mad. 981 A.I.R. 1927 Mad. 922, 53 M.L.J. 403, 104 I.C. 642. There is no provision in the Provincial Insolvency Act enabling the creditor of a deceased debtor to file a petition for the administration of his debtor's estate similar to the one contained in sec. 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 25 I.C. 930, 8 S.L.R. 93.

But if an insolvency petition is presented against a debtor, and the debtor dies pending the hearing of the petition the same may be continued for the realisation and distribution of the property of the debtor see sec. 17, post.

**Joint petition** Under the English Bankruptcy Act as well as under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act (sec. 99) two or more persons being partners or carrying on business in partnership may take proceedings or be proceeded against jointly. Having regard to the provisions of sec. 79 (c) as to the adjudication of a firm it seems this will be the law also under this Act, prior to which a contrary view seems to have been maintained. See *Saroda Prasad v. Ramsukh*, 2 C.L.J. 318—followed in *Kali Charan v. Harimohan* 31 C.L.J. 206, 24 C.W.N. 461, 58 I.C. 531. But read the observations of Sadasiva Aiyar J. in *Bolisetti Marappa v. Kolla Kotayya* 44 Mad. 810, 40 M.L.J. 570, 63 I.C. 916 and the notes under sec. 15 under the heading "Separate petitions against joint debtors". Vide also the Rules Nos. 19-27 framed under this Act by the Calcutta High Court. Where the debtor is a firm the insolvency petition must be in the firm name and must be signed and verified in the manner laid down in Rules 19-22 & 71 see *Satish Ch. Addy v. Firm of Hajnaranin Palkura* 2 I.C. 60 (Cal.). In order to sustain a joint adjudication the alleged act of insolvency must be committed by each of the persons charged with it. Or, in other words an act of insolvency committed by one debtor will not be available against his co-debtor *Hansh Chandra v. East India Coal Co.*, 26 C.W.N. 733. Members of a joint family can be adjudged

insolvents only for a joint debt or joint act of insolvency *Paras Ram v. Amir Chand*, 10 Lah L.J. 207 AIR 1928 Lah 354

**Concurrent petitions** Vide notes under sec 36, under the heading "Concurrent Proceedings"

**No annulment of transfer along with the order of adjudication** It is not competent to the Court by the same order adjudicating the debtor an insolvent to order cancellation of sales made by the insolvent immediately prior to the application. *Appireddi v. Chinna*, 45 Mad., 189 41 M.L.J. 606 14 L.W. 639 (1921) M.W.N. 816 AIR 1922 Mad. 246 66 I.C. 271

**8. [§ 6 (6)]** No insolvency petition shall be presented against any corporation or against any association or company registered under any enactment for the time being in force

Exemption of corporation etc from insolvency proceedings

This section corresponds to Sec 126 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, as amended by the Bankrupt (Amendment) Act, 1926 and makes provision for the exemptions of corporations, associations and joint stock companies etc from insolvency proceedings. The whole object of the bankruptcy law is to secure a speedy distribution of the assets of the insolvent among his creditors and to protect the insolvent from their oppressions. As regards the distribution of the assets of the companies there is a special enactment prescribing a special procedure for its winding up. Cf the Indian Companies Act (Act VII of 1913). See Ringwood's Bankruptcy, 15th Ed., p. 9. The other object of insolvency law has no application in the case of companies and corporations inasmuch as having no corporeal existence, they are not subject to any physical pressure. It should be noticed that it is only the registered association or company that is excluded by this section, so it seems that an unregistered association or company (which is no better than a mere partnership business) may be subject to insolvency proceedings. The use of the word "against" twice in the section makes it clear that the clause "registered under etc" goes with both the words 'association' and 'company'.

From the specific enumeration of corporations and registered associations and companies as exempt from insolvency proceedings, it seems that all other bodies having either a juristic or an actual existence are liable to be adjudicated insolvents. So it seems that insolvency proceedings can be taken against two or more persons,

Adjudication of firm carrying on business as partners in the name of the firm though this section,

does not clearly say so. In the Presidency towns Insolvency Act (see 90) there is a provision for taking proceedings against partners in the firm name based upon a similar provision in the English Bankruptcy Act (see sec 115 thereof). Absence of a like provision in the Provincial Insolvency Act led to the view that such a proceeding against two or more partners in the name of the firm is not permissible under this Act, *Kalicharan Shah v. Hanmohan* 31 C L J 206 24 C W N 461 following 2 C L J 318. But this section seems to be wide enough to permit an insolvency proceeding against a firm. The Legislature too perhaps understood this section in that light when they enacted clause (c) of section 9 (2) which presupposes the possibility of a firm being the debtor. When all the names of the partners are not known it is but natural that the proceedings should be taken against them in the name of the firm but an order of the Court may be made for disclosure of all the names of the partners. A receiving order made against a firm operates as a receiving order against all the partners individually. There can be no adjudication order *in gross* against the firm in the firm name but there should be separate adjudication for each individual partner. See Halsbury's *Laws of England*, Vol II, p 13 also Rules 19-24 of the Calcutta High Court rule xxviii of the Madras High Court and Rules 22-27 of the Allahabad High Court also notes under the heading "joint petition" at p 70 *ante*. That the partners can be adjudicated in the firm name also appears from *Debendra v. Purusottam Das*, 55 I C 196 (Cal.). In order to support an adjudication of all the partners the debt must be owing by all the partners, *Ex parte Battaray* (1900) 2 Q B 698. A debt owing by one partner only will not support a joint adjudication against him and his co-partners. *Ex parte Clarke* 1 Dec & Ch 544.

Now on a single petition the members of a joint Hindu family may be adjudicated insolvents just like all other joint

debtors. Vide notes under the heading "Adjudication of joint members of joint family" at p 70, *ante*, and

ind those under the heading, "separate petition against joint debtors" at pp 109-10, *infra*. Cf *Satish Chandra Daddi v. Firm of Rapnoram Pakhira*, 72 I C 60. Members of joint family can be adjudged insolvents only for a joint debt or joint act of insolvency, vide notes under the heading "Family Debt" at p 76 *infra*. Joint family members can be adjudged insolvents only for a joint debt or joint act of insolvency. *Jasbir Singh v. Amir Chand* 10 L L J 207 AIR 1951 Lah 151.

**Minor.** The Act is silent as to whether a minor can be adjudged an insolvent. Generally speaking any person capable of making binding contracts can be adjudicated an insolvent. But a minor is not competent to make a contract, see *Mohor*

*Bibi v Dharmadas*, 30 Cal 539 P C) 7 C W N 441, and *Saruarjan v Fakiruddin*, 9 Cal 232 (P C) 16 C W N 74 15 CLJ o (reversing 34 Cal 163 P B 11 C W N 34 4 CLJ 4,1), *Ma Hunt v Hoshain Ebrahim*, 32 CLJ 214 *Ex parte Sydebotham*, 1 Atk 146 So it has been held that an infant cannot be a "debtor" and therefore cannot be adjudicated an insolvent under any circumstances *Re Sital Prosad*, 43 Cal 1157 20 C W N 140 Cf *Sankaranarayana Pillai v Rajamani*, 47 Mad 462 46 M L J 314 20 L W 357 A I R 1924 Mad 550 Similarly, it has been held that an infant partner of a firm cannot individually be adjudicated an insolvent, *Sanyasi Charan v Ashutosh Ghose*, 42 Cal 225 26 I C 836, *Janki Parsad v Giridharlal*, 16 O C 68 19 I C 704 In view of the provisions of section 247 of the Contract Act, the adjudication of a minor partner as insolvent is illegal, *Jagmohan v Grish Babu*, 42 All 515 18 A L J 611 58 I C 557, see also *Lo ell and Christmas v Gilbert Walter Beauchamp*, (1894) A C 607 63 L J Q B 802

A minor may be bound for the debts incurred for the necessities of his life, but it is doubtful whether such a debt for necessities will be sufficient to support a petition of insolvency, *Ex parte Jones*, (1881) 18 Ch D 109, Cf *Re Soltykoff*, (1891) 1 Q B 413 Authoritative opinion seems to be that such debts for necessities do not render the minor liable to insolvency, see Halsbury, Vol II, p 12 and (1894) A C 607 Cf *Re A and M* (1926) 1 Ch 274 An infant who has traded but has made no express representation that he is of full age cannot be adjudicated a bankrupt on the petition of a person who has supplied him with goods on credit for trade purposes, *In re Hansraj Halji*, 7 Bom 411, see also *Ex parte Jones*, (1881) 18 Ch D 109, *In re Nabodeep Chunder Shaha*, 13 Cal 68, *Stevens v Jackson* 4 Camp 164 1 Marsh 469, *Ieshe v Shiell*, (1914) 3 K B 607 It seems that where a minor raises a debt on the representation of his adolescence which is acted upon he is capable of committing an act of insolvency, *Ex parte Wilson*, 16 Ves 265

Though a minor cannot be adjudicated an insolvent, it is still open to the creditors to make a proper application against the firm which has a minor as a partner and the minor's interests in that firm, *Jagmohan v Grish Babu*, 42 All 515

18 A L J 611 So, a trading concern carried on for the benefit of adult persons and of a minor can be adjudicated as insolvent in the firm name and the property of such concern can be dealt with in the insolvency proceedings for the benefit of the general body of creditors *Re Hirralal Shir Narayan & Co, Sha & Wallace & Co, In re* A I R 1927 Sim this view can be maintained only by importing

of sec 247 of the Indian Contract Act and must be taken as circumscribed by the limitations of that section, and in connection with this matter the following cardinal points should be remembered, (1) a minor cannot become a partner by contract, see *Mohari Bibi's and Mir Sarwarjan's cases, supra*, (2) he can under his personal law, be admitted to the benefits of partnership, but is not personally liable for the obligations of the firm, sec 247, Indian Contract Act, (3) he cannot be one of the group of persons collectively called a firm in sec 239 of the Indian Contract Act, see *Sannyasi Charan v Krishno dhan*, 40 Cal 560 43 M L J 41 26 C W N 54 35 C L J 498 67 I C 124 (P C), (4) unless a proceeding is taken against a family concern invoking sec 247 of the Indian Contract Act, the minor's share therein will not be liable. Therefore, where the adult members of a joint Hindu family are adjudicated, the minor members' shares do not vest in the Receiver and cannot be dealt with by him, *Re Radhakrishniah Chetty*, A I R 1924 Mad 291 19 L W 415 84 I C 128 As to

Minor member of a family the liability of the minor members under the Mital shara Law for the joint family obligations see *Sadasiva Muda*

*Ikar v Hajee Fakcer* 37 C L J 569 27 C W N 677 44 M L J 396 72 I C 48 (P C) Where a firm includes both adult and minor members, only the adult members should be adjudicated, *Fx parte Henderson*, 4 Ves 863, *Ex parte Layton*, 6 Ves 440, *Ex parte Barwiss*, 6 Ves 601, *Lovell and Christmas v Beauchamp*, (1894) A C 607

**Lunatic** Ordinarily, a lunatic cannot be adjudicated an insolvent, an order of adjudication can, however, be passed against him during a lucid interval, *Crispe v Penitt*, Wills, p 473 see also *Re Farnham* (1895) 2 Ch 799 If it be for the benefit of the lunatic, the committee of the lunatic may file a petition in bankruptcy on his behalf, *In re James*, (1884) 12 Q B D , 332, see also *In re Lee*, 23 Ch D 216 A lunatic may be adjudged an insolvent upon a debt contracted and an act of insolvency committed, by him during a lucid interval, *In re Cohen*, 10 Ch D , 183 Also see Halsbury's *Laws of England*, Vol II, pp 10-11 *Anon*, 13 Ves 500, *Ex parte Stamp* 1 De G 345

**Idol** A Hindu idol is a juristic entity, a juridical person, *Pramatha Nath v Pradyumna*, 41 C L J 551 30 C W N 25 (P C), *Damodardas v Lakur Das*, 37 Cal 885 14 C W N 89 12 C L J 110 90 M L J 624 7 I C 240 (P C), and is regarded as a perpetual infant Consequently, the principles of bankruptcy law that apply to a minor will necessarily apply to it

**9. [§ 6 (4)] (1)** A creditor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—

Conditions on which creditor may petition

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors amounts to five hundred rupees, and
- (b) the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time, and
- (c) the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition

[§ 6 (5)] (2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.

This section lays down the circumstances under which a creditor is entitled to present an insolvency petition against his debtor. It mentions three contingencies all of which have to be fulfilled in order to render the creditor's petition maintainable inasmuch as the three sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (1) of this section are linked by the word and and not or which occurs in sec 10 below. Of course mere fulfilment of these three contingencies will not do unless an act of insolvency is first committed by the debtor within the meaning of sections 6 and 7 above. Where on a creditor's petition the debtor himself gives evidence saying that he is unable to pay the debts the situation is as if he himself is the petitioner and the alleged act of insolvency need not be closely scrutinised. *Periyar Karuppan Chettiar v Angappa Chettiar* 71 L W 52 11 R 1925 Mad 483 86 I C 2.

**Sub-sec. (1) : Conditions of Creditor's Petition :-**  
The three conditions contemplated in this section are —

(a) the total amount of debt due to the petitioning creditor or creditors must be Rs 500 or upwards, and

(b) the debt must be a liquidated sum payable immediately or at a future date, and

(c) The petition must be presented within three months of the commission of the act of insolvency.

**Aggregate amount** Although the amount of debt due to each individual creditor be less than Rs 500/-, still the requirements of the section will be fulfilled if the aggregate amount of the debts owing to the petitioning creditors comes up to Rs 500/. If this statutory amount is not reached, a creditor's application will be incompetent, but the deficit may be made up by joining one or more creditors as petitioners. But the date of institution of the insolvency petition will be the date on which the requirements as to the aggregate amount are complied with and not the date of the presentation of the original petition, *Sohan Lal v Sheonath*, 26 A L J 941 A I R 1928 All 676 111 I C 136. It seems that if the statutory amount is under reached when the amount of an unaccepted valid tender is taken into account (i.e deducted), a bankruptcy petition cannot be maintained *In re Lawrence*, (1928) 1 Ch 665.

**Court's duty on Creditor's application** On an application by the creditor for the debtor's adjudication as insolvent it is the duty of the Court to enquire whether the amount of debt due to the petitioning creditor is Rs 500 or more, and also generally to follow the procedure laid down in sec 24, *Nathoo v Ghulam Dastgir* A I R 1926 Lah, 638 (2) 96 I C 424. If the debtor denies owing anything to the petitioning creditor, the Insolvency Court can determine the controversy, *Nur Mohammad v Lal Chand*, 7 Lah L I 201 "When an act of insolvency is alleged the learned Judge must first satisfy himself whether the creditor is a creditor for the amount alleged or for a sufficient amount to justify a petition under the Act, or in other words that the creditor has a right to present the petition," *Tara Chand v Jugal Kishore* 46 All, 713 22 A L J 684 83 I C 967. It is not necessary in the case of a creditor, as it is in the case of a debtor to prove that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, *Jamal Din v Bishambhar Dial* A I R 1929 Lah 72 109 I C 578.

**Family Debt** There is nothing in this Act to prevent the undivided members of a joint Hindu family from being adjudicated insolvents in respect of debts due by the family. *Mulhu Veerappa v Sitagurunatha*, 49 Mad, 217, and it has

been held that the members of a joint family can be adjudged insolvents only for a joint debt, *Patas Ram v. Amir Chand*, 10 Lah L J 207 A I R 1928 Lah 354 109 I C 464, consequently, where a joint Hindu family consists of father and two sons, the debt incurred by one of the sons cannot be made the basis of adjudication of the father and the other son as insolvents, unless it is shown that the debt was incurred for a family purpose, *tbid*.

**Debt** The debt must be owing by the debtor in his own right and not as an executor or otherwise, *Pattison v. Banks, Cooper*, 540. In order to make a person liable to be declared an insolvent it is sufficient if he is personally liable for the debts though the decrees obtained by the creditors do not make him so liable, *Sonia Sundaram Chettiar v. Kanoo Chettiar* (1929) M W N 262 A I R 1929 Mad 573 118 I C 494. The relation of creditor and debtor exists between the lender and the members of a joint Hindu family in respect of the family debt, therefore any member can be adjudicated on account of such debt as if it were his own, *Muthu Veerappa v. Sriaguruna* 49 Mad, 217 A I R 1926 Mad, 133 22 L W 617 49 M L J 697 92 I C 603 Cf 10 Lah L J 207, *supra*. According to English cases, the debt must continue to exist up to the date of the order of adjudication, see *Ex parte Matheu*, (1884) 12 Q B D 506 1 Morr 47. But the present Act does not say that the petitioning creditors in order to maintain an insolvency petition should continue to be creditors up to the time of the order of adjudication. It is sufficient if they are creditors at the time the petition is filed *Venkatarama v. Buran Sheriff*, (1926) M W N 946 99 I C 536 (*infra*). A creditor is not entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against the debtor unless the debt due to him by the debtor was a liquidated sum at the date of the act of bankruptcy. The fact that the debt became a liquidated amount at the date of the presentation of the petition will not entitle him to present the petition, if it was unliquidated at the date of the act of bankruptcy. *In re Debtor* (192 ) 1 Ch 19 (C A) 96 L J Ch 33. The debt must be a real one and the Court can always enter into a question regarding its nature *In re Onslie* 10 Ch D 773. *In re Lennox* 16 Q B D 315. The fact that a suit has been commenced to recover the debt is no bar to a petition for adjudication being based on the debt *Inanta Kumar v. Sadhu Charan*, A I R 1926 Cal 234 8-1 C 751 nor is the realisation of rent by the creditor landlord from the under tenant of the bankrupt in such bar so long as the landlord's dues exceed Rs 500/ Comp *In re a Debtor* (190) 1 Ch 170 98 L J Ch ,5. A decree for rent is such a debt as can sustain a bankruptcy petition see *Munna Singh v. Dyal Lal*, 10 A L J 273 60 I C 758 Statutory interest and costs on-

a judgment debt become a part of the debt, *Re Leh Mann*, (1890) 7 Morr 181. But the costs of an abortive execution cannot be added to make the statutory figure of Rs 500, *Re Long*, 20 Q B D 316, Cf *Re Whelan*, 48 L J BK 43. If the debtor denies owing anything to the petitioning creditor, the Insolvency Court can decide the dispute, *Nur Muhammad v Lal Chand*, 7 Lah L J 201 A I R 1925 Lab 436 90 I C 254. Vide also under the heading "Creditor that can &c" at p 80.

**Interest and Costs :** are parts of debts and can be taken into account to reach the statutory limit of Rs 500/- Cf *Re Leh Mann supra*

**Two or more** This shows that any number of creditors may join to make a petition against a debtor. Persons jointly interested in a debt (such as members of a Hindu joint family) may be parties for the purposes of Insolvency proceedings, *Ex parte Ragataloo Chetti*, 15 Mad, 356

**Liquidated sum** The debt which can sustain a bankruptcy petition is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time. The amount of debt must be a definite and ascertained sum, so that the Court may not have to assess it. A claim for mesne profits or for damages based on tort or breach of contract is an instance of an unliquidated debt. Thus a creditor's claim for damages for breach of contract will not entitle him to present an insolvency petition, but such a claim is provable under sec 34 (1) of this Act, *Re Miller*, (1901) 1 K B 51. For other instances of liquidated sums, see *Ex parte Broadhurst* 22 L H Bank 2, *Johnson v Diamond*, 24 L J Ex 217, *Re Dholan Das*, 13 S L R 187 56 I C 158, *Wolfe v Barr* (1896) 1 Q B 616, *Rangasamy Mudaliar v Srinivasa* [1910] M W N 731, *Juggomohun v Manichend*, 4 Ch W R 8 (P C), *Page v Newman*, 109 Eng Rep 140 Cf *Banarsi Das v Baldeo Das*, A I R 1925 Oudh, 222 82 I C 742. The amount must be ascertained and must be shown to be undisputedly due. So, a claim for not giving re delivery of shares lent by one person to another is not a debt, or sum of money due or claimed to be due, *Owen v Ruth*, (1854) 23 L J C P 105. To constitute a good petitioning creditor's debt, there must be a certain sum certainly due and payable to the said creditor, *Ex parte Muirhead*, (1876) 2 Ch D 22, *In re Sacker*, (1888) 22 Q B D 179, 186. The expression "some certain future time" means any time in the future which is capable of being ascertained *Venkatarama v Buran Sheriff*, 50 Mad 396 51 M L J 680 (1926) M W N 946 24 L W 858 A I R 1927 Mad 153 99 I C 536. Money due on a bill of exchange duly accepted is

Bill of Exchange

a liquidated amount, and the drawer of the bill remains a surety inspite of its dishonour, *Chetandas v Ralli Bros*,

A I R 1925 Sind, 153 S 3 IC 155, and can after payment in respect of it maintain an action on it and also petition for adjudication of the acceptor, *Ibid* Cf *Indian Specie Bank Ltd v Nagindas*, 18 Bom L R 689 35 IC 628 A petition based upon a debt for which the debtor had accepted a bill of exchange, which in pursuance of an agreement to that effect had been renewed although the second bill

**Election of remedies by creditor** had not become due at the date of the presentation, is maintainable, *Re Barr*, (1896) 1 Q B 616 If a creditor seeks

to press his claim as a liquidated sum and grounds his insolvency petition thereon, he will thereafter be precluded from maintaining a suit upon such claim Thus, a person who had lent a ring to another presented an insolvency petition to have that other adjudged an insolvent, and proved in insolvency a debt based on the value of the ring which, since the filing of insolvency petition, was pledged by the insolvent to a third party The lender of the ring failed to get anything for his debt in the insolvency proceedings, and then brought a suit against the pledgee for return of the ring or its value, held in treating the value of the ring as a liquidated debt for the purposes of the insolvency proceedings the plaintiff had already elected to abandon all rights to the ring and as such the action was not maintainable and that the pledgee had obtained a good title on the principle of estoppel preceding the title *Sinnam Chetty v Alagiri Aiyar* 46 Mad 852 45 M L J 516 18 L W 545 (1924) M W N 6 (F B )

**Three months** The creditor must present his petition within three months of the commission of an act of insolvency complained of So, if a notice of suspension of payment is given within 3 months of the insolvency petition, the debtor can be adjudicated on that act of insolvency, *Banarsi Das v Baldeo Das*, A I R 1925 Oudh 222 82 IC 742 Cf *Ghulam Mahomed v Panna Ram*, A I R 1924 Lah 374 72 IC 433 A petition of insolvency presented more than three months after the date of the act of insolvency on which it is grounded is incompetent hereunder, *Aijaparaju v Venkata Krishnayya, infra* Thus in a case the transfer by the debtor of his property in favour of his minor son (which constituted the act of bankruptcy) took place more than three months before the presentation of the petition and in consequence the creditor's petition was dismissed, *Nur Mahomed v Lal Chand* 7 Lah L J 201 A I R 1925 Lah 436 90 IC 254 The period of three months should be reckoned according to the British Calendar, see sec 3 (33) of the General Clauses Act, (Act X of 1897) If an act of insolvency is committed on Aug 13, a petition, presented on Nov 13 following is in time, *Re Hanson*, (1887) 4 Mort 98 35 W R 456 56 L T 573 If the period termi-

nates within holidays '*i e dies non*) it can be extended up to the re opening day, under sec 10 of the said Act and not under the Limitation Act, because sec 78 (1) of this Act has rendered only secs 5 and 12 of the Indian Limitation Act applicable to insolvency matters, so under sec 29 of the Limitation Act, the other provisions of the said Act will not apply to insolvency petitions, see *Kalimuddin Mollah v Sahiluddin*, 30 C L J, 455 24 C W N 4, F B See also *Chavadi Ramasami v Venkateswara*, 42 Mad, 13 35 M L J 531 48 I C 952 So it has been held that sec 14 of the Limitation Act does not apply to insolvency proceedings Therefore, where a proceeding is started in a wrong Court, the period during which the proceeding remains pending in the wrong Court, cannot be excluded in computing limitation, *Trasideva v Paramesh*, 39 Mad 74 27 I C 144 29 M L J, 451 See also 44 M L J 303, *infra* In this connection see the case of *Bulomal v Soomar Khan* cited under sec 78, *infra*, under the heading "The Section" Subject to the aforesaid rule about three months, there is no limitation for filing an insolvency application, *Alagappa v Saradambal* 25 Mad, 724 If the application be filed within three months but if it be not in form by reason of absence of necessary deposit under Rule 27 (4) of the Bombay High Court (framed under this Act) or so forth, time may be granted to the applicant to put his application in form by supplying the omission *Chhotubhai v Dhajibhai* 26 Bom L R 432 A I R 1924 Bom 472 80 I C 432 Under the old Act of 1907 this duration of three months could not be enlarged by the application of sec 5 of the Limitation Act, inasmuch as that section did not apply to the said Act, *Aijaparjulu v Venkata Krishnaya* (1923) M W N 195 44 M L J 303 72 I C 488 [N B In this case the delay was due to presentation in a wrong Court] But under the new Act the law is different vide see 78 *post* In computing time the day on which the petition is presented is excluded, *Re Hanson*, *supra* Formal defects in a petition already filed in time may be rectified by way of amendment after the period of 3 months, *Re Debtor*, (1902) 86 L T 688

**Creditor that can make a bankruptcy petition** See Definition of creditor sec 2 (1) (a) Generally speaking one who is entitled to immediate payment and is capable of giving a valid discharge can maintain an insolvency petition as a creditor, but under certain cases even a creditor who could

not demand immediate payment can file

Creditor not entitled to immediate payment can file an insolvency petition against his debtor, *Ex parte Raatz* (1897) 2 Q B 80 It is not necessary that the petitioning creditor should be a creditor at the time the order of adjudication is passed, it is sufficient that he was a creditor at the time

of filing the petition, *Venkatarama v. Buran Sheriff*, 50 Mad 396 51 M.L.J. 620 (1926) M.W.N. 946 24 L.W. 858 AIR 1927 Mad 153 99 I.C. 536, and when the act of insolvency was committed, *Muthua Chettiar v. Lakshminarasa*, 13 L.W. 141 61 I.C. 756. The mere fact of postponing the payment of a decree debt till the disposal of a connected suit does not have the effect of rendering the decree holder incompetent to petition for the adjudication of the debtor as insolvent, *Ibid.* An undischarged insolvent can present a bankruptcy petition in respect of debts due to him which his trustee either does not or cannot claim, e.g. salaries due to him, *Kitson v. Hardwick* (1872) L.R. 7 Ch. Pr. 473. When a petition is put in by the creditor to adjudge his debtor an insolvent, the

Court to enquire into the amount of debt the creditor can prove the amount of his debt in the insolvency proceeding and for that purpose no separate suit is necessary.

*A. K. Chetty v. Maung Aung*, 1 Bur. L.J. 239 68 I.C. 885 AIR 1923 Rang 21. If there be any controversy as to the amount of such debt the Insolvency Court can judicially determine the question. *Nur Mohammad v. Lal Chand*, 7 Lah. L.J. 201 AIR 1925 Lah. 436 90 I.C. 254—distinguishing 181 P.R. 1883. See also *Nathoo v. Ghulam Dastgir* AIR 1926 Lah. 638 96 I.C. 424. Nay it is the duty of the Court to hold an enquiry into the existence of the debt and adjudicate upon it. *Hukam Chand v. Gangaram* AIR 1927 Lah. 111 99 I.C. 666. An infant or a lunatic is entitled to enforce the payment of a debt due to him by means of bankruptcy proceedings, *Ex parte Brocklebank*, (18--) 6 Ch. D. 358 Cf. (1884) 12 Q.B.D. 332. The mere fact that a man has only one or a solitary creditor is not a sufficient ground for saying that bankruptcy proceedings cannot be maintained against him, *Re Hecquard*, 24 Q.B.D. 71. A corporation or a company may be petitioning creditor. *Ex parte Dan Rylands* (1891) 64 L.T. 742 Cf. *Re H. inter Bottom*, (1886), 18 Q.B.D. 446. A bare trustee can be a petitioning creditor but the beneficiary if not under any disability must join him. *Ex parte Cutley* (1891) 9 Ch. D. 307 Cf. (1884) 14 Q.B.D. 184. One of several executors may present a petition in respect of a debt jointly due to them. *Ex parte Brown* (1832) 1 Deac & Ch. 118. One of several joint creditors may alone make the petition. *Brickland v. Newsome* (1808) 1 Camp. 474 2 Mont. & A., 283 bmt, see under the heading "joint creditor" below also 2 Rang. 309. When a company is the petitioning creditor, the provisions of Orders XXIV and XXV of the C.P. Code must be complied with in the matter of signing and verifying the petition. Cf. *Bolisetti v. Kolla Kottayya*, 44 Mad. 810, *Satish Ch. Addy v. Firm of Rajnarain Pakhira*, 72 I.C. 60 (Cal). If the company is under liquidation the liquidator must figure in the proceeding, *Re H. inter*

*Bottom, supra* One partner can sign a bankruptcy petition on behalf of himself and his co partners even where the firm has already been dissolved *Re Hill*, (1921) 2 K B 831, cf 44 Mad 810, *supra*. An alien or denizen can be a petitioning creditor whenever he can sue for the debt, *Ex parte Pascal*, (1876) 1 Ch D 509, an alien enemy cannot, therefore, do so, see *Lindley* p 745. For the purposes of this section a creditor cannot take advantage of an act of insolvency committed before he became a creditor, *Muthua Chettiar v Lakshminarasa Aiyar*, 13 L W 141 61 I C 756. A creditor who was a consenting party to a deed of arrangement executed by the debtor for the benefit of all the creditors is not entitled to file an insolvency petition against the debtor

Creditor assenting to composition

relying on the said arrangement as an act of bankruptcy, *Rukmani Ammal v Rajagopala Aiyangar*, 48 Mad, 294 47 M L J 495 (1924) M W N 813 20 L W 681 84 I C 281 A I R 1924 Mad 839 *Khetamal v Chun Mal* 2 All 173 (180). See also *Re a Debtor* 94 L J Ch 47. Vide notes at pp 54, 61, ante. An assent by a creditor prevents him from relying on an act of bankruptcy only when it is obtained without fraud or misrepresentation *Re Tannenbergh*, 6 Mor 49—cited at p 61 ante. Notice the difference between this section and see 4 (1) of the Eng Statute and read the observations of Ramesam J in 48 Mad 294, *supra*.

Application in the Insolvency Court is not the creditor's only remedy. He may take Letters of Administration although the liabilities of the deceased debtor appear to be in excess of his assets. It is discretionary with the Court to administer the estate in its Testamentary and Intestate jurisdiction or in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, *In the goods of Makhan Chatterji* 15 C W N 350.

**Joint Creditor** Where a creditor is not the only person entitled to the benefit of a particular debt on the basis of which adjudication is sought but is only *jointly* interested in it along with other creditors his petition for the adjudication of the debtor is not maintainable *Ananta Kumar v Sadhu Charan*, A I R 1926 Cal 234 87 I C 751. Under the English law also one of two joint obligees under a bond is not by himself a good petitioning creditor *Brickbond v Newsome*, (1835) 2 Mont & A 383. But when one of three joint creditors has died a petition may be presented by two survivors, *Re W Tucker*, (1895) 2 Man 358.

**Act of insolvency to be specifically alleged** It is necessary for a creditor to *specifically* state in his petition the act of insolvency alleged to have been committed by the debtor

It is not sufficient to make some vague allegations and then to endeavour to render them definite by means of evidence. See *Mut u v Angappa*, 28 Bom L R 680 A I R 1926 Bom 383. The commission of an act of insolvency by the debtor is a condition precedent to the maintainability of a creditor's petition for adjudication of the debtor as an insolvent. *Iccragia Chettiar v Doraiswami* A I R 1928 Mad 395, 110 I C 737. If an act of insolvency is not set out in the petition the petition is incompetent. It is not correct for a creditor to make various allegations of acts which are not acts of insolvency and then endeavour to prove by evidence that as a matter of fact an act of insolvency has been committed. Cf *Lassanji v Mulji* 50 Bom 624, 28 Bom L R 6 A I R 1926 Bom 405, 96 I C 435. An order of adjudication based on an act of insolvency which is not relied upon in the application to adjudicate the person as insolvent is illegal. *Kondappa v Pullappa* A I R 1929 Mad 910, 119 I C 46.

**Clause (2)** For the definition of a secured creditor see sec 2 (1) (c) ante. This clause simply lays down that a secured creditor can present an insolvency petition in two cases only (a) when he relinquishes his security *in toto* for the benefit of the general body of creditors or (b) when he becomes practically an unsecured creditor in respect of that portion of his debt which is in excess over the value of his security. In either of these cases he virtually ranks with the unsecured creditors in respect of his debt or a part thereof. The benefit of section 9 does not extend to the secured portion (whole or part) of his debt. When he thus comes to rank with the unsecured creditors he becomes subject to the conditions of clause (1) of sec 9 that is the part of the debt in respect of which he becomes entitled to present the insolvency petition should by itself or together with other creditors debts reach the statutory limit of Rs 500. When a secured creditor for the purposes of this section values his security at a particular figure he cannot subsequently amend it for the purposes of proof. *Re Button* (1905) 1 K B 602. But see *Landerlinden Ex parte* 51 L J Ch 60, 20 Ch D 289. The secured creditor must adhere to his valuation and must not depart a whit from it. Comp (1884) 13 Q B D 128 (130) (1899) 7 Q B D 549. Where a creditor's petition omitted to mention a security but the omission was through inadvertence the petition even after the making of a receiving order may be amended so as to include the security. *Re Debtor* 91 I J Ch 41 (1921) 2 K B 100. For further provisions with respect to secured creditors see sec 4<sup>th</sup> post. Cf sec 6 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act 1889.

The circumstances under which a creditor's application is liable to be dismissed have been mentioned in sec 5 (1) and

If the Court does not dismiss the petition in accordance therewith it shall make an order of adjudication, see sec 27 (1), post.

**10. [§ 6] (3)] (1)** A debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition, unless he is *unable to pay his debts and—*

Conditions on which debtor may petition

- (a) his debts amount to five hundred rupces, or
- (b) he is *under arrest or imprisonment* in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money, or
- (c) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made, and is subsisting, against his property

[New] (2) A debtor in respect of whom an order of adjudication *whether made under the Presidency towns Insolvency Act, 1909, or under this Act\** has been annulled, owing to his failure to apply, or to prosecute an application for his discharge, shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition without the leave of the Court by which the order of adjudication was annulled. Such Court shall not grant leave unless it is satisfied either that the debtor was prevented by any reasonable cause from presenting or prosecuting his application, as the case may be, or that the petition is founded on facts substantially different from those contained in the petition on which the order of adjudication was made.

**Effect of Amendment of 1927** For the amendment introduced by Act XI of 1927, *vide* the Footnotes. The effect of this amendment is that now leave of the Court annulling the adjudication will be necessary even when the annulment was under the Presidency towns Insolvency Act. This amendment brings sec 10 (2) of the Act into a line with sec 14 (2) of the Presidency towns Insolvency Act.

\* The words in italics have been substituted for the words 'made under this Act' by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act XI of 1927, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 2nd September, 1927.

**Defects in the Act of 1907.** *Vide Cl 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Bill No 14 of 1918 and Sir George Lowndes's speech, para 2*

**Change of law** [Old sec 6 (3)] The following changes have been introduced in this new enactment—(i) The clause "he is unable to pay his debts" has been added, (ii) In sub-clause (b) the words "he is under arrest or imprisonment" have been substituted for the words "he has been arrested or imprisoned" occurring in the old section, (iii) Clause (2) is entirely new As to the amendment of 1927, *vide the Footnotes*

**Conditions of an insolvency petition** A debtor can make an insolvency petition if he is unable to pay his debts, and if any of the three following contingencies is fulfilled—(a) his debts amount to Rs 500, (b) he is under arrest or imprisonment in execution of a money decree, (c) If there is a subsisting order of attachment against his property in execution of such a decree Cf *Goshain Gobind v. Krishn Lall*, AIR 1924 Pat 166 69 I C 622 Note that the three sub-clauses are linked by the word "or" and not "and" as in sec 9 Therefore the three contingencies are to be taken in the alternative, so that if any of them happens, the debtor becomes entitled to present an insolvency petition, *Samiruddin v. Kadumoyi* 12 C L J 445 (451) s c 15 C W N, 244 But if the Court upon investigation is not satisfied as to the existence of these conditions, it will be entitled to reject the insolvency application, 69 I C 622 (*supra*), *Laxmi Bank Ltd v. Ramchandra* 46 Bom, 757 (*infra*) Once the insolvency petition is filed the debtor will not be put out of Court by the mere fact that the execution proceedings that brought him to Court have terminated before his petition is heard, *Kishen Lal v. Pirbhu Lal*, (1886) A W N 137

**Inability to pay** being a condition precedent to the main mianability of a bankruptcy application it necessarily follows that where a debtor is shown to have been able to pay his debts, his case comes within the meaning of the words "ought not to have been adjudged insolvent" in sec 35 so as to render the adjudication liable to be annulled under the said section *Thamelumangathayar Ammal v. Balusami* (1928) M W N 62 AIR 1928 Mad 394 108 I C 208

The insolvency petition should also be a bona fide one, and it must not amount to an abuse of the processes of Court, *Ponnusami v. Narasimma* 25 M L J 545, *Tritoki Nath v. Badri Das*, 36 All, 250 I B, *Malchand v. Gopal Chandra* 44 Cal, 899 Where the insolvent is in the habit of borrowing and makes use of the bankrupt law as a trick against his creditors the Court will reject his petition as an abuse of the processes of Court, *Re Betts Ex parte Official Receiver*, (1901)

2 K B 39 But a *bona fide* petition to free oneself from the pressure of the creditors will not be so condemned, *Re Painter*, (1895), 1 Q B 85, *Re Hancock*, (1904) 1 K B 585

Under the Act of 1907 it was held in some of the cases that where the requirements of secs 5 and 6 (present secs 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12) of the Act have been complied with, an order of adjudication should follow almost as a matter of course, see *Uday Chand v Ram Kumar*, 12 C L J 400 15 C W N 213, and whether the debtor has committed acts of bad faith is to be determined at the time of discharge and not at the time of adjudication, *Mohiruddin v Secretary*, 57 I C 977 (Cal). Similarly, the question of fraudulent concealment of assets should be gone into only at a subsequent stage, *Ganesh Lal v Duarka Ram*, 27 P L R 734 A I R 1927 Lah 27 98 I C 900 When the petition is otherwise within the provisions of the Act, the petitioner cannot be refused an order of adjudication on the ground that he is a dishonest man, *Chiranjit Lal v Ajodhi Prosad*, 37 I C 391 Failure to keep or to produce account books entails no disqualification for the purpose of adjudication, *Ganesh Lal v Duarka Ram*, (*supra*) The Act in fact entitled the insolvent to claim an adjudication order as a matter of statutory right when its conditions were fulfilled, and it was not in the discretion of the Court to refuse the same to him, *Chhatrapat Singh v Kharag Singh*, 44 Cal 535 25 C L J 215 21 C W N 497, 39 I C 788 15 A L J 87 32 M L J, 1 (P C), also see *Triloki Nath v Badri das*, 36 All 250 12 A L J 355 23 I C 4, *Jagan Nath v Tranga Das*, 41 All 486, *Mohiruddin v Secretary*, H G R Samity 57 I C 977, *Keramat Ali v Bairya Nath*, A I R 1926 Cal 955 95 I C 297 Under the present Act also if the conditions specified in this section are fulfilled, an order of adjudication should be made, Cf *Goshain Gobind v Kshun Lal*, A I R 1924 Pat 166 69 I C 622 There is no material difference between the old and the new Acts as to what has to be proved in order to entitle the insolvent to present his insolvency petition, *Laxmi Bank Ltd v Ramchandra*, 46 Bom, 757 24 Bom L R 292 A I R 1922 Bom, 80 67 I C 238, *Re Gopaldas Aurora* 30 C W N 173 A I R 1926 Cal 630 94 I C 793 Where a debtor's petition alleges facts entitling him to present his insolvency petition, the Court should judicially determine the matters referred to in see 25 one way or the other and either adjudicate the petitioner or dismiss the petition, *Laksmi Narain v Krishen Lal*, 40 All 665 16 A L J 703 47 I C 733 Cf *Daulat v Saheb Lal*, 6 N L R 145 8 I C 1115 It should however never be forgotten that notwithstanding proof of the existence of the conditions mentioned in the statute the Court is not bound to pass an order of adjudication where the application constitutes an abuse of

the processes of the Court, and that it is always the duty of the Court to have regard to this aspect of the matter when the question is raised, *Malchand v. Gopal*, 44 Cal., 899 25 C.L.J. 83 21 C.W.N. 298

**Unable to pay his debts** This clause is new. The Act of 1907 did not make the debtor's inability to pay his debts a condition precedent to an adjudication order in his favour. That Act simply provided that (i) an insolvency petition by the debtor should contain a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts—old sec 11 (1) [new sec 13], and (ii) in the case of a petition by the creditor it was liable to be dismissed on proof of the debtor's ability to pay his debts. In fact all that the repealed Act required was *profession* of inability and not *proof* of inability. So it has been maintained in a Calcutta case by Jenkins C.J. that a debtor's application for insolvency cannot be dismissed on the ground that he could not satisfy the judge that he was unable to pay his debts, *Kali Kumar v. Gopi Krishna*, 15 C.W.N. 990 12 I.C. 48. See also *Jagla Nath v. Parbati Bibi*, 14 Cal., 691 *Mehr Singh v. Darianand College*, 44 I.C. 830 27 P.R. 1918, *Bidhata Din v. Jagan Nath*, 9 A.L.J. 699. The reason for this change has thus been given by the Select Committee—"While admitting that the object of an insolvency law is to deal with all insolvents, whether honest or not, and that no applicant who is in fact solvent should be liable to have his petition dismissed in limine it seems reasonable that the Court should have discretion as to the amount of protection to be afforded to a petitioning debtor in each individual case, the debtor being required to show that he is in fact unable to pay his debts and that he has not concealed his property" (Statement of Objects and Reasons). The expression "unable to pay," in this section must have the same meaning as it has in sec 13 (old sec 11). The expression must necessarily mean that the debtor has less realisable assets than the amount of his debts. *Ponnusami Chetty v. Narasimha*, 25 M.I.J. 515. So when the petition for insolvency itself shows that the insolvent's assets greatly exceed his liabilities he will not be entitled to an adjudication (*Ibid.*). If the insolvent has on his own showing a marketable property of an infinitely greater value than his outstanding debts, the Court can dismiss his petition. *Dad Khan v. Chandi Ram*, A.I.R. 1925 Lah. 630 89 I.C. 585. Under this section, the petitioner has to prove only that he is unable to pay his debts, not that he will never be able to pay his debts. The possibility of the insolvent succeeding to a rich father and one day being able to pay will be no ground for rejecting his application, *Gulam Haider v. Durga Das*, A.I.R. 1927 Lah. 136 99 I.C. 7. The fact that the insolvent's father is a rich man or that his father allows

him to cultivate certain lands is not sufficient to show that he can pay the debts alleged due by him, *Thakar Singh v Hardit Singh*, A I R 1928 Lah 237 (1) 106 I C 574 (1). A co pareener's interest in the joint family property is assets and may be taken into consideration for determining the question of ability to pay, *Bhagirath Lal v Kanual Narain* 30 P L R 698 11 Lah L J 480 122 I C 237. Where the inability to pay is alleged to be due to the inalienability of the occupancy right held by the debtor, he has to show that he is not really allowed by the landlord to alienate the occupancy right *Barat Ali v Guranditta* 27 Punj L R 422 99 I C 997. In valuing the assets of the applicant the Court must exclude such property as is not saleable under the law *Gopal Prasad v Bhuneswar* A I R 1928 Nag 226 108 I C 433. It has however been held that the fact that the debtor's power of alienation is in certain respects restricted by statute is a wholly immaterial circumstance in considering the debtor's inability to pay his debts *Motiram v Kewal Ram*, 9 Lah L J 550 (*infra*). So land belonging to a debtor cannot be excluded in considering whether he is able to pay his debts, merely because he is an agriculturist and his power to alienate land is in certain respects restricted by statute, *Kashmira Singh v Badardin* A I R 1929 Lah 573 120 I C 173. That is to say, in considering the question of ability to pay a property though inalienable may be taken into consideration as a realisable asset *ibid*. At any rate mere possession of occupancy right will not make the debtor unable to pay his debts unless it is shown that he unsuccessfully applied to the landlord for his consent to an intended transfer of the occupancy right *Jai Singh v Farid Baksh* 30 Punj L R 15 A I R 1929 Lah 39 115 I C 423. This section should not be so strictly construed as to provide a means of defeating the provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, or where a sale of the whole of a debtor's land would be necessary to provide sufficient money to pay his debts to debar him from seeking the protection of the Insolvency Court *Dad Khan v Chandi Ram* *supra*. Where the debtor is *prima facie* unable to pay his debts his application should not be rejected merely because upon a nice calculation of the value of his assets it might be possible to hold that the value of the assets exceeds the amount of his liabilities *Mul Singh v Ram Singh* 6 L L J 306 A I R 1924 Lah 724 89 I C 325 *Firm of Amrit Chand v Blag Singh* 10 Lah L J 493 A I R 1929 Lah 49 114 I C 54. Where all the properties of a debtor are under attachment and he is denied permission to effect a private sale in respect thereof, an apparent surplus of his assets over his gross debts indicated by arithmetical calculation will not establish his ability to pay *Lakshminarayana v Subramanya* *infra* or in other

words the mere fact of the value of the assets being in excess over the liabilities is no proof of *ability to pay*, if such assets, after realisation, do not bid fair to cover all the debts, *Firm of Moti Ram v Firm of Kewal Ram*, 9 Lah L J 550 A I R 1928 Lah 202 103 I C 569 The Court should not infer "ability to pay" from the mere fact that the disposal of his property by the debtor was only with a view to defraud his creditor, *Laxmi Bank Ltd v Ramchandra* 46 Bom 757 24 Bom L R 292 A I R 1922 Bom 80 67 I C 238 The expression "unable to pay" also occurs in sec 54 In that section such inability may result from temporary causes, such as immediate non availability of the money Cf 14 Cal , 691 From the above cases it is apparent that there is no unanimity of judicial opinion as to whether the section contemplates immediate inability arising from temporary causes such as the money being locked up for the time being It is well nigh impossible to enunciate a definite principle in this matter and every case must be decided on its peculiar circumstances The following observations may furnish a sensible guide in this direction It is quite an error to suppose that the man is not entitled to be declared insolvent because the sum total of his assets is larger than the sum total of his debts It may well be and is frequently the case that a man's securities are locked up and are not available at the time he is called upon to pay his debts but he is none the less entitled to be declared insolvent unless he is found guilty of dishonest conduct The practice of leaving a man to the mercy of his creditors who with a view to extracting money from him gets him locked up in jail after he has voluntarily placed the whole of his property at the disposal of his creditors is in my judgment a practice which cannot be too strongly reprehended *Satish Chandra Addy v Firm of Rajnaraian Palkura* 72 I C 60 (Cal ) Where the applicant had transferred his property to his wife and was possessed of no property excepting in his capacity as trustee of certain *thal urduara* a *prima facie* case of inability to pay has been made out *Hinga Lal v Jawahir Prasad* 5 O W N 964 114 I C 126 A father cannot be adjudicated an insolvent for inability to pay his son's debts not shown to have been incurred for a family purpose *Paras Ram v Amir Chand* 10 L L J 20 A I R 1928 Lah 354 109 I C 464

In order to prove the debtor's inability in a case started by him *strict proof* is not necessary Proof of inability to pay only such proof is to be given as will satisfy the Court that there are *prima facie* grounds for believing the same see *proviso* to see "4 post" Where it appears to the Court *prima facie* that the debtor is not able to pay his debts and his liabilities exceed his assets in order of adjudication

be made *Mnl Singh v Ram Singh*, 6 L L J 306 A I R 1924 Lah 724 89 I C 325 The Court is not required to make a detailed and lengthy enquiry into the alleged inability of the applicant to pay his debts, *Firm of Moti Ram v Firm of Kewal Ram*, 9 Lah L J 550 A I R 1928 Lah 202 105 I C 569 Cf *Ganesh Lal v Dwarka Ram*, A I R 1927 Lah 27 98 I C 900, *Rasul Balsh v Gulab Bai*, 4 Luck 52 A I R 1929 Oudh 371 113 I C 20 It is only *prima facie* proof that is necessary to establish such inability, *Laksmi Narayan v Subramania Iyer*, 45 M L J 129 (1923) M W N 328 A I R 1923 Mad 585 73 I C 74 The mere statement of the insolvent that his liabilities exceed his assets is some evidence of his inability to meet his liabilities, *Racharla Narayanaappa v Kondigal Breemappa*, 24 L W 219 A I R 1926 Mad 494 92 I C 541 Where the debtor has filed a list of his assets he cannot be required to prove that he has no other property except the one mentioned in the list It is for the creditor to prove affirmatively that he has properties sufficient to satisfy his debts, *Sita Ram v Hukam Chand*, A I R 1927 Lah 354 101 I C 624 The finding as to inability to pay must be arrived at judicially with reasons given therefor which can be checked, and the matter must be considered from the point of liquid assets, *Mathura Ram v Baldeo Ram* A I R 1924 All 800 80 I C 21 As to what is debt see p 14, ante

**Clause (a): Five hundred Rupees** This clause fixes a statutory limit for the amount of the insolvent's debts Non compliance with the provisions of this cause will affect a debtor's claim for adjudication unless he comes under clauses (b) and (c) Where a debtor is jointly and severally liable together with others for a debt exceeding Rs 500/- he can apply for insolvency, *Gangaram v Ram Chandra*, 20 I C 250 9 N L R 91 *Ghulam Husain v Rameshwar Das*, A I R 1927 Lah 108 99 I C 524, where several persons are jointly and severally liable for one debt exceeding Rs 500, each of them will be qualified as regards the amount of debt, *Ghulam Haider v Mangal Sen Desraj*, A I R 1926 Lah, 235 2<sup>2</sup> Panj L R 49 98 I C 426 See also *Ananta Kumar v Sadhu Charan* A I R 1926 Cal 234 87 I C 751 Whether this statutory limit has or has not been reached should first be determined before an adjudication order is made in favour of a debtor who relies on clause (a) It seems to have been so maintained in *Samiruddin v Kadumoji*, 12 C L J 445 15 C W N 244 The present Act has however made a few provisions in sec 25 (2) to the effect that the Court shall dismiss the debtor's petition if it is not satisfied as to his right to present the petition, and the debtor has no such right under cl (a) of sec 10 if the statutory limit is not reached

When the debtor's such right is founded upon the ground that his liabilities have reached the statutory limit, the Court shall, under sec 24 (1) (a), require proof of this fact. So, if a creditor challenges the debt shown as due to another creditor as a mere fictitious entry in the petition, the Court should investigate the matter (*Khushhal v. Bholar Mal*, 37 All, 252 13 A L J 270 28 I C 573) and should bring the result of his investigation to bear on the question of the statutory limit, which, if thereupon be found to have been under-reached, the Court should dismiss the petition under sec 25. It should be noticed that this view of the law does not militate against the doctrine of "automatic adjudication" upheld in the following cases, *Lalay Chand v. Ramkumar*, 12 C L J 400 15 C W N 213, 7 I C 391, *Samiruddin v. Kadumoyi*, 12 C L J 445 15 C W N 244 7 I C 691, *Chhatrapat Singh v. Kharag Singh*, 44 Cal, 535 25 C L J 215 21 C W N 497, P C, *Jagannath v. Ganga Das* 41 All 486, and the other cases at p 56. Money due under the decree of a Rent Court is a "debt" within the meaning of this clause, *Munna Singh v. Digbijai Singh*, 19 A L J 273 60 I C 758. Compare this case with *Parbati v. Raja Shyam Rukh*, 20 A L J 147.

**Clause (b): Under Arrest or Imprisonment** The repealed Act contained the words "He has been arrested or imprisoned etc." This change has perhaps been thought necessary in view of the fact that the language of the old Act is open to the construction that the debtor was once arrested or imprisoned, but the arrest or imprisonment is no longer subsisting though such a construction would be very much forced and not strictly grammatical. Cf sec 11 below. The present Act however makes it clear that the arrest or imprisonment must be subsisting at the time of presenting the insolvency petition. So it has been held that a judgment debtor who has been arrested but released after a few hours detention cannot apply to be adjudged an insolvent after his release, *Jumat v. Muhammad Azim Ali* 25 All 704 also see *In re William Hastie*, 11 Cal, 451. Similarly, an arrest should precede the application and a subsequent arrest will not confer on the petitioner a right to continue an application filed before the arrest. *Dit Mal v. Saudagar Mal*, A I R 1927 Lah 38 98 I C, 885. Note that the Act mentions both 'arrest' and 'imprisonment,' obviously to guard against a possible contention that 'arrest' does not include imprisonment and that they are distinct things as was contended in a Bombay case, *Mahomed Hussein v. Radhi* 12 Bom 46 see also *In re Quarmi*, 8 Mad, 503. Note the use of the word 'or.'

**Clause (c): Attachment etc.** The attachment must be in execution of a decree for payment of money. The

"such" shows that the decree must be of the same nature as that referred to in clause (h). Attachment not in execution of decree (e.g. attachment before judgment) will be of no avail. For the same reason, no insolvency petition can be founded on an attachment in execution of a money award, comp. *Ram Sahai Mull v. Joylall*, 32 C.W.N. 608 A.I.R. 19-S.Cal. 840. The attachment must be subsisting at the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition. So, where the attachment is withdrawn or liquidated or the attached property is already sold, there is no right to present the petition. The attachment must be *against the insolvent's property*. Cf. *Harish Chandra v. E I Coal Co.*, 16 C.W.N. 733 (a case under the Presidency Act), see also *Jumai v. Muhammad Azim Ali* 25 All. 204 23 A.W.N. II.

**Sub-sec. (2)** The provision of this sub-section is new and is intended to prevent a common abuse often made of the insolvency law. Formerly when a debtor was in difficulty with his creditors, he would make an application for insolvency, and as soon as he succeeded in obtaining an adjudication order in his favour he would abandon the proceeding. But when he would again be pursued by his creditors he would resort to the Insolvency Court for fresh reliefs. Thus, an insolvent would enjoy the immunity that the insolvency law conferred on him without fulfilling the obligations the said law imposed on him. Read the following emphatic condemnation of this practice by Sir George Lowndes — "The main defect in the old Act was that it lent itself very largely to the devices of dishonest debtors. As the Usurious Loans Act was introduced for the protection of honest debtors against dishonest creditors, so an amended Insolvency Act is necessary for the protection of honest creditors against dishonest debtors. I will pursue for the moment the course of the dishonest debtor, he files his petition and if he is in jail he automatically gets his release under the existing Act and he is practically protected from going to jail again. That is sufficient for him, that is all he wants he does not want to pay his debts, all he wishes is to escape the penalty of jail. It is not necessary for him to apply for his discharge and until he applies for it, the Court has practically no power over his misdeeds" (for the full speech *vide supra*). Before the passing of this Act cases of this description often arose for consideration before the Court, and the Court in absence of clear provisions had to invoke its inherent jurisdiction in order to disconcert such successive applications as an abuse of the processes of the Court, see *Malchand v. Gopal Chandra*, 44 Cal. 899. See also the reasons given by the Select Committee for introducing this clause. As to the effect of the amendment of 1927, *vide p. 84, supra*. This sub-section implies that, apart from annul-

ment, a second petition lies, *Terra Venkatagari v. Maddipattai*, (1927) M.W.N. 176 AIR 1927 Mad, 179-101 I.C. 349

It should be noticed that the leave contemplated by the sub-section is not necessary in the case in which the previous application for insolvency was dismissed before the order of adjudication. In fact the refusal of an application for declaration of insolvency does not necessarily bar a second application for the same purpose, *Muhammad Shia v. Mahabir Prosad*, 15 A.L.J. 572. The statute does not provide that a leave may be granted on questions of facts, nor does it provide that the District Court should not grant leave on questions of facts. The matter is however, in the discretion of District Court, *Shibjee Shah v. Hira Lal*, AIR 1928 Pat 23 104 I.C. 613. Where an adjudication is annulled for omission to apply for discharge within the appointed time and such omission arose from an impression in the insolvent's mind that his estate having been under administration by the Official Receiver, he needed not to apply till the assets in the Receiver's hand had been distributed among the creditors, leave hereunder should be granted for a fresh application for adjudication *Beli Ram v. Mangal Das* AIR 1928 Lah 452 11 I.C. 23. Leave should likewise be granted for fresh petition where the insolvent was misled by an obscure order of the Court and failed to apply for discharge within the fixed time and in consequence his adjudication was annulled *H Gee v. Shub Narain* AIR 1929 Pat 184 118 I.C. 332.

**Remedy on ex parte order of annulment of adjudication.** As to whether the remedy of a person aggrieved by an *ex parte* order annulling an adjudication lies in a proceeding under O IX of the C.P. Code or in a petition hereunder *vide Ienugopalachanor v. Chunnilal* cited under sec 43 under the heading "Effect of annulment."

**Effect of Presentation of Insolvency petition no Execution.** The mere presentation of an insolvency application does not prevent the execution of a decree *Ram Bharosey v. Sohan Lal* L.R. 5 A 408 AIR 1924 All 207 82 I.C. 1.

### 11. [§ 6 (2)]

*Court to which petition shall be presented*

Every insolvency petition shall be presented to a Court having jurisdiction under this Act in any local area in which the debtor ordinarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain or if he has been arrested or imprisoned where he is in custody:

[New] *Provided that no objection as to the place of presentment shall be allowed by any Court in the exercise of appellate or revisional jurisdiction unless such objection was taken in the Court by which the petition was heard at the earliest possible opportunity, and unless there has been a consequent failure of justice*

**Review.** This is sec 6 (2) of the Act of 1907 with the addition of a *proviso* and has its origin in sec. 4 (1) (d) of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914 under which a petition will not be good unless the debtor is domiciled in England within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition and has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling house or a place of business

**Jurisdiction** Every insolvency petition, whether by a creditor or by a debtor must be presented to a Court having jurisdiction under this Act As to which Courts have jurisdiction under this Act, see section 3 and the notes thereunder at pp 23-24 See also *In re Tarnicharan*, 11 B.L.R. App 25 It should be noticed that the section equally applies to a creditor's and a debtor's application The section does not say what will happen when a District Court enjoys a concurrent jurisdiction with a Subordinate Court We are apt to think that in such a case the principle of sec 15 of C.P. Code will apply

**Adjudication by foreign Court does not affect jurisdiction under this Section** Adjudication by a foreign Court, will not operate to preclude the filing of a petition for adjudication under this Act, if jurisdiction of the Court can be invoked under this section Cf *Re a Debtor*, (1922) 2 Ch 470 (C.A.) Cf 4, C.L.J. 436

**Ordinarily resides or carries on business:** The term "residence" is an elastic one of it cannot be given, *Anilaba* It ordinarily denotes the place and sleeps or where his family or servants eat, drink and sleep, *R v North Curri*, (1825) 4 B and C 953 "A man's residence is where he habitually sleeps" In *re Oldham*, (1870) 1 O'M and Ha, 158 It is not convertible or identical with ownership, *R v Fermanagh*, (1897) 2 I.R. 559 (564). *R. v Tyrone*, (1901) 2 I.R. 497 (510) The residence of a man is primarily the dwelling and home where he is supposed usually to live and sleep, it may also include a man's business abode, the place where he is to be found daily; *Kumud Nath Roy v Rat Satindra Nath*, 38 Cal 303 15 C.W.N. 399 13 C.L.J. 221. But long residence is not necessary; even temporary residence for a time and for a particular purpose is enough

to give the Court jurisdiction in insolveney proceedings *Abdul Raak v Basiruddin*, 17 CWN 405 15 CLJ 45. The language of this observation has not been hedged in by suitable limitations with the result that it has enabled unscrupulous persons to practise fraud upon the law and by temporary shifting and sojourn to dupe the judiciary into granting adjudication in an atmosphere beyond the reach of effective opposition Under the English law also the residence may be a temporary residence for a substantial time and for a particular purpose *Ex parte Hecquard* (1889) 24 QBD 1 cited with approval in 17 CWN 405 For an exhaustive commentary on the meaning of the term see *Anilabala v Dhirendra* 32 CLJ 314 A foreigner who had a room in a hotel in London for 18 months before presentation of a petition was deemed to be a resident in England *Re Norris Ex parte Reynolds* (1885) 5 Moor 115 but a Scotsman who occasionally comes and stops in London is not so *Re Erskine* (1893) 10 TLR 32 Residence does not necessarily imply a permanent or continuous residence it is sufficient if the debtor is a *bona fide* resident of the place for the time being *Re De Momet* 21 Cal 633 *Lakshmi Narayan v Subra Mania* (1921) MWN 328 45 MLJ 129 AIR 1923 Mad 585 3 IC 4 So where a person resides with his relatives at a place for the time being the Insolvency Court of that place will have jurisdiction to entertain his application for insolveney *Henri Tlo za Lictor v Md Gul Khan* 39 IC 453 sc 1 O LJ 106 Occasionally leaving the place does not take away the *cont m or* character of the residence 45 MLJ 129 3 IC 4 (*supra*) But this does not mean that casual stopping with a relative in a certain place will give jurisdiction to the Court *Maddie Pershand v Walton* 18 CWN 1050 Similarly where a person takes a temporary residence at a place with the object of filing his schedule of insolveney there the Insolvency Court of the locality will refuse to entertain his insolveney petition *Sugamaniam v Pitchai* 10 IC 786 The Courts should always see whether the transterritorial application is inevitable or it is only a part of the scheme to evade or shut out opposition but it is regrettable that they seldom do so The term "residence" may be used in two senses the one denoting the personal habitual habitation the other constructive technique and legal habitation His *personal abode* is where he constantly lives with his family Such an abode will be his legal habitation as well The *personal and legal habitation* may not always be the same for instance a person has a permanent family dwelling house at a place but passes a great portion of his time with his family in other places here the former will be his legal and the latter his personal residence see *Anilabala v Dhirendra* 32 CLJ 314 Both these sorts o

residences may create jurisdiction under this section. Therefore, a merchant residing at different places can be adjudicated by the Court within whose jurisdiction he has his ancestral house and lands, *Kast Iyer v Official Receiver Tanjore*, (1925) M W N 797. When the jurisdiction of a Court is determined by the residence of the insolvent, it will not be ousted simply by the fact that the majority of the insolvent's creditors live outside the jurisdiction of the Court, *Khetar Chunder v De Monte* 51 P R 1874. Residence is primarily a question of fact. Ordinarily, where a man is expected to be found all throughout the year that will be his residence. The term is however a flexible one. In case of traders carrying on business at several places, their place of residence is manifestly the place where they earn a living and do their daily work, nor does that place cease to be their residence simply because for purposes of rest or recreation or family ties they occasionally return to the house where they and their family have been brought up. *Municipal Board v Hafir Alabaksh*, 22 A L J 45. Cf *Halcot v Batfield* 1854 K 1y 534 101 R R 719. Where a man keeps more than one establishment, each of them will be his residence. *Re Moir* (1884) 25 Ch D 605, *Re Wright* (1915) A C 717. If a man who is too poor to have a permanent or continuous residence at a place remains within the limits of a District the Court of that District will have jurisdiction notwithstanding the fact that he occasionally went out of it, *Lakshminarain v Subramania* 45 M L J 129 (1923) M W N 328 A I R 1923 Mad 585 73 I C 74, *supra*. But a mere visitor or a person who puts up at a place with the simple object of obtaining benefit of the Act, cannot claim a similar position see *Re De Momet* 21 Cal, 634, *supra*. Cf also 1 B L R 84 (O C), 10 I C 786 (L B).

This section precludes a Court from exercising insolvency jurisdiction over a foreigner domiciled and resident abroad, *Ex parte Blatt* (1899) 15 Ch D 522.

The expression *carry on business* is a very elastic one, and

*Carry on business*

almost incapable of definition and the tribunal must in each case look to the particular circumstances, *Maharaja*

*Monindra Chandra v Chundy Churn*, 24 C W N 582, sc 31 C L J 327, see also *Goswami Gurdhari v Goverdhone*, 21 I A, 13 18 Bom, 294 (P C). If a man has an interest in a business and a voice in what is done, a share in the gain or loss and some control, if not over the actual method of working at any rate, upon the existence of the business at a place, he will be deemed to be carrying on business there, *Kripa Ram v Mangal Sen*, 19 A L J 696 (*infra*). A business is deemed to be carried on so long as there are debts undischarged and assets to be got in and the appointment of the Receiver would

not affect the question, *Gokul Das v Dwarika Dass*, 48 Mad., 795 49 M.L.J. 457 22 L.W. 411 (1925) M.W.N. 749 A.I.R. 1925 Mad. 1249

For a man "to carry on business" at a place it is not necessary that he should have an office or regular place of business there, *Gresh Chunder v Collins*, 2 Hyde, 79. It is not also necessary that the business should be conducted by the debtor personally, it may be carried on by his agent, manager or servant, Cf *Multhaja v Allan*, 4 Mad., 209, *Kripa Ram v Mangal Sen*, 19 A.L.J. 696 A.I.R. 1922 All 337 65 I.C. 73. This is obvious from the fact that the word "personally" is mentioned in the case of the works for gain and not in the case of business. So where a firm carries on business through agents at a particular place the Court of that place has jurisdiction to adjudicate it insolvent though its principal centre of business is elsewhere, *Chetandas Mohandas v Rali Brothers*, 1925 Sind, 153 83 I.C. 135 Cf A.I.R. 1926 Sind, 18 97 I.C. 446

*N.B.* We have similar expressions in sections 16 and 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, so the cases under those sections may be referred to in this connection.

**Has been arrested etc** Compare this expression with the language of Clause (b) of Sec. 10 above. The expression no doubt here implies a *subsisting* arrest or imprisonment otherwise how could the debtor be in custody? It means the same thing as "under arrest etc". See p. 91, *ante*. Also see *Jumai v Muhammad Azim* 25 All., 204 23 A.W.N. 11

The word "or" in the latter part of the first paragraph of the section has been used in its ordinary sense, it marks alternatives and gives the debtor an *alternative choice*. It does not restrict the debtor to present his insolvency petition only to the Court within whose jurisdiction he is in custody, notwithstanding the arrest or imprisonment, he can apply even to Courts which have jurisdiction over his residence and place of business *Ghansam Das v Vishnudevi* 5 S.L.R. 259 15 I.C. 830

**Proviso: Objection to territorial jurisdiction:**  
The proviso is new. It lays down that an objection as to territorial jurisdiction of a Court should not be allowed to be raised for the first time in an appeal or in a motion, and that such an objection should not at all be raised for the first time in an appeal or in a motion, and that such an objection should not at all be raised in an appeal or in a motion unless *illegal exercise of jurisdiction has led to miscarriage of justice* *Periya Karuppan v Angappa*, 21 L.W. 52 A.I.R. 1925 Mad. 483 86 I.C. 229, *Kasi Iyer v a Official Receiver, Tanjore*, (1925) M.W.N. 797 23 L.W. 355 A.I.R. 1926 Mad. 228 93 I.C.

914 Objections as to jurisdiction can be raised before an appellate or revisional Court only under two conditions—(a) when such objection was taken in the Court of first instance and (b) when such illegal exercise of jurisdiction has caused failure of justice Cf *Ibid*

*Earliest opportunity*" An objection as to jurisdiction ought to be taken at the earliest opportunity, such an objection should not be allowed after the objecting party had taken the chance of a decision in his favour on the merits, *Ex parte Sunbanks*, (1879) 11 Ch D 525 (537), *Ex parte Butters, In re Harrison*, (1880) 14 Ch D 265

This proviso has been found necessary to undo the effect of the decision in *Madho Pershad v Walton*, 18 C W N 1050, which has held that the principle of sec 21 of C P Code, 1908 that no objection as to the place of suing shall be allowed by any appellate Court does not apply to insolvency proceedings and therefore proceedings in a Court having no jurisdiction are liable to be set aside. The reason for the introduction of this proviso has been thus explained by the Select Committee—"Section 6 (2) (now sec 11) lays down where an insolvency petition is to be presented but does not contain any saving in the event of the petition being presented in the wrong Court. The point was raised in *Madho Pershad v Walton* 18 C W N 1050 20 I C 370, where the insolvent successfully presented an appeal on the ground that the petition had been presented in the wrong Court. This proviso is intended to stop this loophole in the existing law"

**Fresh petition on dismissal for want of jurisdiction.** Where a petition is dismissed for want of jurisdiction, it is still open to the petitioner to present a fresh petition in the proper Court *Madho Pershad v Walton*, 18 C W N 1050 20, I C 370

**12. [§ 6 (1)]** Every insolvency petition  
Verification of pett n shall be in writing and shall be  
signed and verified in the  
manner prescribed by the *Code of Civil Procedure*,  
1908, for signing and verifying plaints

**Change of Law.** This is old sec 6 (1) with the omission of the portion "and the procedure laid down in the said Code with respect to the admission of plaints shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of such petitions" which now forms a separate section, viz sec 18. This section lays down that (1) every insolvency petition shall be in writing (2), it shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by O VI, rr 14 15 of the *Code of Civil Procedure*, 1908

**Signed and verified** As in O VI r 14 the petition must be signed by the party and his pleader. If the petitioner, by reason of his absence or any other good cause, is unable to sign the application himself, it may be signed by his duly authorised agent. The petition shall also be verified at the foot by the party or by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case see O VI, r 15, C P C Cf *In re a Debtor* (1910) 2 K B 59 Unless the petition be duly verified there can be no adjudication order, see *In re Bethal Das* 12 C W N 538 The section uses the word shall which necessitates strict compliance with the requirements hereof. If the insolvent is unable to verify the schedule on account of his absence from India it should be verified by an affidavit sworn before a Notary public or the British Consul *In re Anstruther* 11 B L R Ap 34 As to the mode of verification on behalf of a Bank see *Ranikamal v Bank of Bengal* 5 C W N 91 also O xxix r 1 C P C Having regard to the corresponding provision of the C P Code it seems likely that defective signatures and verifications can be allowed to be amended see *Rajit Ram v Katesar* 18 All 396 *Basdeo v John Smith* 22 All 55 As to the signing of an insolvency petition by a firm see Calcutta Rules (new) 19 22 and 24 also *Satish Chandra v Firm of Rajnarain Paklura* 72 I C 60 cited under sec 79 *infra* A creditor's petition may be signed by his attorney *Ex parte Richards* (1884) 14 Q B D 22

**13 [§ 11] (1)** Every insolvency petition presented by a debtor shall contain the following particulars namely —

- (a) a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts
- (b) the place where he ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain or if he has been arrested or imprisoned the place where he is in custody
- (c) the Court (if any) by whose order he has been arrested or imprisoned or by which an order has been made for the attachment of his property together with particulars of the decree in respect of which any such order has been made

- (d) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him together with the names and residences of his creditors so far as they are known to, or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by him,
- (e) the amount and particulars of all his property, together with—
  - (i) a specification of the value of all such property not consisting of money,
  - (ii) the place or places at which any such property is to be found, and
  - (iii) a declaration of his willingness to place at the disposal of the Court all such property save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the *Code of Civil Procedure*, 1908, or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree,

- [New] (f) a statement whether the debtor has on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent, and (where such a petition has been filed)—
- (i) if such petition has been dismissed, the reasons for such dismissal or,
  - (ii) if the debtor has been adjudged an insolvent, concise particulars of the insolvency, including a statement whether any previous adjudication has been annulled and, if so, the grounds therefor

(2) Every insolvency petition presented by a creditor or creditors shall set forth the particulars regarding the debtor specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) and shall also specify—

- (a) the act of insolvency committed by such debtor together with the date of its commission and
- (b) the amount and particulars of his or their pecuniary claim or claims against such debtor

**Review** This is old sec 11 with the addition of a new clause 11<sup>o</sup> clause (f) *vide supra* Cf sec 6 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act 1914

**Arrangement of the Section** It contains two clauses— Clause (1) refers to an insolvency petition by the debtor, and clause (2) refers to that by the creditor. Clause (1) contains six sub-clauses mentioning various particulars which as far as practicable should be stated in the debtor's application. Of these the particulars in clause (b) should be stated even in the creditor's petition. Sub-clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) contain additional particulars to be specified in the creditor's petition.

**Effect of mis-statement** The section uses the word *shall* so it is obligatory upon the creditor or the debtor as the case may be to supply the necessary particulars mentioned in the section. If the necessary particulars are omitted the petition should be returned to the party for amendment. A petition in which the act of insolvency or the date of its commission is not duly set out may be allowed to be amended *Re Dunhill* (1800) 62 L T 943 7 Mor 235 (1894) 2 Q B 234

**Power of Amendment** The Court has power to allow amendment of a petition even after the making of the receiving order *Re a Debtor* (1922) 2 Ch 470 (C A) (1922) 2 K B 109 (C A)

Mis statement of particulars of all the pecuniary claims against the debtor in his petition does not disentitle him to an order of adjudication *Karim Baksh v Mahabia Bania* 12 I C 685 (Cal). Even when such mis statement is the result of bad faith on the part of the insolvent that would not stand in the way of his obtaining an adjudication order though the propriety of his conduct may subsequently be reviewed and penalised. So it has been maintained that when the insolvent includes bogus debts in his schedule he is guilty of bad faith and can suitably be dealt with at a later stage *Manilal*

*Blaga- an Das*, 26 I C 24 (All), similarly, concealment of the insolvent's properties from the list of his assets is no ground for refusing adjudication, *Jeev v Rangaswami* 36 Mad., 402, see also *Kappuramai v Guntur Cotton Mills Ltd.*, 14 M.L.T. 587 (1914) M.W.N. 155, *Larmi Bank Ltd v Ram Chandra*, 46 Bom., 751 24 Bom., L.R. 292 A.I.R. 1922 Bom. So. 67 I.C. 235

Amendment is permissible if necessary particulars are omitted from the petition, see O VI, r 17, C P Code read with sec 5 of this Act, also sec 109 (3) of the English Bankrupt Act, 1914, comp *Mahomed Aliub v G P Gunnis & Co* 19 I.C. 19. For amendment in case of mis-statement vide under the last heading. Ordinarily, an amendment of a bankrupt notice is not allowed except in the case of merely formal defects *Ex parte Rylands*, (1891) 8 Vict. So. As to how an omission to mention a security was allowed to be rectified by means of amendment see *Re a Debtor, supra*. An omission to state that the petitioner is a secured creditor or to value the security is curable by amendment, but an amendment slurring the cause of action so as to defeat a possible plea of limitation is not permissible, *Gunnis & Co v Mahomed Aliub*, 7 Mad. 555. An amendment to bring in the names of new creditors as joint petitioners for insolvent is not permissible after 3 months from the act of insolvency upon which the petition is founded, *Re Ma and*, (1895) 1 Q.B. 104. In a case where a petition presented by a bare trustee was dismissed on the ground of non joinder of the cestui que trust the Court of appeal gave leave more than 3 months after the presentation of the petition to amend by adding the cestui que trust, *Ex parte Pearl* 14 Q.B.D. 194 Cf *Re Ellis*, 4 Vict. 283. The general conditions on which an amendment may be allowed by a Court of law will be found summarised in the case of *Uttendra Nath Roy v Rai Janaki Nath Roy* 22 C.W.N. 611 Comp. also *Uttendra Nath v Paresh Nath*, 26 C.W.N. 73

**Clause (a) Unable to pay** Unless unable to pay his debts the debtor is not entitled to present an insolvency petition see sec 10 ante and the notes thereunder, see also *Ponnusami v Narasimma* 25 M.L.J. 545. The allegation of inability to pay the debts is a substantial part of the debtor's claim to be declared insolvent and want of proof of that fact disentitles the debtor to present a bankrupt petition. *Hamelumangalavarammal v Balusamy*, (1929) M.W.N. 62 I.I.R. 1929 Mad. 91 105 I.C. 205 Such inability to pay need not be strictly proved, it will be sufficient if a *prima facie* case is made out, see proved to sec 21 Cf *Bhagirath v Jamri*, 101 I.C. 445 (Pun.)

**Clause (b): Ordinarily resides** See pp 94-95, ante

**Clause (c): Has been arrested** See p 97, ante

See also sec 11 and the notes thereunder The arrest must be a subsisting and not a long-dropped one, *Jumai v Muhammad Kazim*, 25 All, 204 23 A W N 11

**Sub-Clause (d): All pecuniary Claims** Such claims include all the debts proveable under sec 34 (1) of this Act A statement in the petition as to the debt of a creditor will operate as an acknowledgment within the meaning of sec 19 of the Limitation Act, *Ram Pal v Nanda Lal*, 16 C W N 346 See also 16 C W N 84n Arrears of maintenance due from the insolvent are his debts and should be mentioned in the schedule, *Tokee Bibee v Abdool Khan*, 5 Cal, 536, 5 C L R 458 As to the effect of misstatement of particulars of pecuniary claims, vide 19 I C 15 (Cal), *supra*

As to the risk that a debtor would run by omitting from the list the particulars of all pecuniary claims against him together with the names and residences of his creditors under the clause, see *Mian Goman Singh v Ganesh Lal*, 35 P R 1888

**Sub Clause (e)** This clause requires all the debtor's assets to be mentioned in the schedule Money due to an insolvent from a Provident Fund is part of his assets and should be mentioned in the schedule *In re Chrewsbury*, 10 Bom, 313

**Sub Clause (i)** Money has been excluded for this simple reason that it does not require to be valued

**Sub Clause (ii)** The petition should state the place or places where the moveables mentioned in the schedule are to be found, *Watkins v Roheen Bullub*, 10 B L R Ap 11

**Sub Clause (iii) Declaration of Willingness** This declaration is formal such willingness may be implied from the very fact of his application for insolvency Whether the debtor be willing or unwilling that does not matter, because the very effect of an adjudication order is to vest his property in the Court or a Receiver See sec 28 *post* and the notes thereunder One cannot apply for insolvency and at the same time be unwilling to part with his property Such declaration should be in respect of all his properties excepting such of them as are exempted by sec 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure from attachment This exception however does not apply to account books though not liable to attachment within sec 60 of the C P Code The insolvent should be prepared to make over his account books to the Court The reason for this is perhaps that they play a very important part in the ascertainment of the assets and liabilities of the debtor

**By any other Enactment** Cf The Indian Marine Act (Act XIV 1887), sec 81 The Bhigadani Act (Bom Act

of 1862), The Pensions Act (Act XXIII of 1871), secs 4 and 11 under which pensions cannot be attached. The Provident Fund Act (Act XIX of 1925), sec 4. The Burdakhand Land Alienation Act. The Agra Tenancy Act and the other Tenancy Acts of the different provinces and so on. Also see the notes and cases under sec 28, sub-sec (5). Agricultural holdings under C P Tenancy Act are exempt from attachment, *Sitaram v Shk Sardar* 13 N L R 215 42 I C 710.

**Clause (f)** This clause is new. The introduction of this clause has been necessitated by the enactment of the new provision in cl (2) of sec 10. This clause provides that the debtor should also state in his application whether he filed any insolvency petition on a previous occasion, and if so, what was the result thereof that is, whether the same was dismissed or he was adjudged an insolvent thereupon, of course, always giving the reasons or grounds therefor. An early disclosure about previous insolvency petitions will go to prevent all possible attempts to evade the provisions of sec 10 cl (2), which oblige an insolvent to seek permission from the Court after submitting himself to the Court's scrutiny as to his previous conduct and general intention. The rejection of a previous application does not however bar a second application for the same purpose, *Mhd Shia v Mahabir*, 15 A L J 572

40 I C 445. Nor is dismissal for ~~dismissal for default~~ default of the previous petition a bar if a fresh application to a second petition, *Shak Abdul Aziz v Lalit Chandar*, 22 C W N clxxi (171), especially when a new cause of action has arisen out of arrest in execution of a decree subsequent to the dismissal of the former application, *Ram Prasad v Mahadeb*, 2 Pat L T 335 61 I C 870, also *Yerra Venkatagiri v Maddipatla Konappa* (1927) M W N 176 A I R 1927 Mad 579 101 I C 349 which says that sec 10 (2) of the Act implies that apart from annulment, a second petition lies aside also the notes at p 44. Cf *Salig Singh v Ram Kishen*, 10 A L J 51, *Abdul Aziz v Habid Misri* 40 I C 259, *Chauth mal v Khem Karam* A I R 1928 Pat 116 107 I C 842. Under the repealed Act such a disclosure was not necessary and therefore a petition could not be dismissed for the mere omission to do so *Muhammad Shia v Mahabir*, 15 A L J 572 40 I C 415. In this connection a question of some interest may arise as to whether a fresh application for adjudication on the same facts by a debtor is maintainable. The question is not free from difficulty and must be decided according to the merits of each application. But consensus of opinion points to the following

Fresh application on the same facts by a debtor is maintainable. The question is not free from difficulty and must be decided according to the merits of each application. But consensus of opinion points to the following

conclusions (1) If the new application is bona fide and is the outcome of a natural grievance arising from the misfortune attending an earlier application, the Court will entertain it (2) But on the other hand if it is for an inequitable or collateral purpose it will be looked upon as an abuse of the process of the Court and will necessarily not be countenanced see *Fx parte King* (186), Ch D 461, *Fx parte Griffin* (1870) 12 Ch D 450, *Fx parte Tinte* (1880) 15 Ch D 125, *Re Belts*, (1901) 2 K B 30, *Re Sabhatalli* 21 Bom 297, *Sheikh Samiruddin v Kadumoni* 12 C L J 445 15 C W N 244, *Malchard v Gopal Chandra*, 21 C W N 209 followed in *Re Ballal Chand Serosee*, 27 C W N 739 (a case under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act). It has been held in a Lahore case that the dismissal of the first petition for insolvency because of failure to produce evidence does not bar the second petition on the general principles of *res judicata* as in the previous case there was no trial on the merits, *Hasan Din v Kirpa Ram*, AIR 1928 Lah 374 109 I C 86 See 10 (2) provides a special procedure by means of which a debtor, in respect of whom an order of adjudication has been annulled under sec 43, can get his remedy, therefore it will not be open to the Insolvency Court, in such a case to set aside its order under the provisions of O 14 of the C P Code, *Lenn gopalacharanar v Chunilal*, 49 Mad 935 51 M L J 209 (1926) M W N 674 AIR 1926 Mad 942 97 I C 706

Where an application made by a debtor for insolvency was rejected as also the application

Dismissal of previous application by debtor or creditor does not bar another application by another creditor made by a creditor for adjudication as insolvent of the said debtor and thereupon another creditor made a similar application, the Court held that the dismissal of the previous application did not operate as *res judicata* in the later proceeding though the second applicant was a party to the first application, *Chauthmal v Khem Karam*, AIR 1928 Pat 116 107 I C 842

A person who has been declared an insolvent cannot apply for a second order of adjudication until he has obtained an order for discharge or until his previous adjudication has been annulled, *Ram Das v Sultan Husain*, 6 O W N 100 AIR 1920 Oudh 110 115 I C 107 As to fresh application on an alleged set of insolvency committed during the operation of a previous bankruptcy proceeding see *Iachmi Chand v Bebin Behari*, 32 C W N 716 (a case under the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act)

**Sub-Sec. (2)** (1) A petition by a creditor shall contain the particulars specified in cl (b) of Sub-section

that is, those regarding the debtor's residence and place of business and the place where the debtor is in custody, if arrested or imprisoned, (ii) It should also specify the act of insolvency relied on and the date thereof, (iii) the amount of debt in the case of a single creditor and the aggregate amount in the case of plurality of creditors joining in the petition. It seems that if the act of insolvency is not set out in the petition, the petition will be incompetent Cf *Vasanji Mulji v. Mulji Ranchod*, 50 Bom., 624

**For residence etc** See pp 94-95 *ante*. The date is necessary for the limitation provided in sec 9 (1) (c). Names of new creditors cannot be put in the petition by way of amendment after the lapse of three months from the act of insolvency on which the petition is founded, *Re Maund*, (1895) 1 Q.B. 194. As to whether a creditor can avail himself of an act of insolvency committed on a date on which he was not the creditor of the insolvent see *Mulia v. Lakshminaray*, 13 L.W. 141 61 I.C. 756

In the petition of a secured creditor the particulars mentioned in sec 9 (2) must be stated

**14. [§ 7.] No petition, whether presented by a debtor or by a creditor, shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Court**

**Withdrawal of Petitions** Review This section corresponds to secs 5 (7) and 6 (2) of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914 and secs 15 (2) and 13 (8) of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act III of 1909. It uses the word "petition" and not "insolvency petition" which is used in the preceding sections. So all manner of petitions come within the purview of the section. This prohibition against the withdrawal of an insolvency petition without the permission of the Court serves to check the use of the bankruptcy law for collateral purposes or as an abuse of the processes of the Court. Cf *Koppurajurru v. Guntur*, (1914) M.W.N. 153 22 I.C. 276 *Gadige Mudappa v. Parameswara, infra*

**Withdrawal** An insolvency petition whether presented by the debtor or the creditor cannot be withdrawn except with the leave of the Court, *Gadige Mudappa v. Parameswara* 20 L.W. 880 A.I.R. 1925 Mad. 242 85 I.C. 303. Before the Court grants any such leave it should be informed of the facts of the case and the proposed terms of withdrawal, so that it may exercise its judgment as to whether it is a fit case for allowing a withdrawal, *Re Bebro*, (1900) 2 Q.B. 316. Leave should not be granted simply on the ground that the debtor has come to an arrangement with his creditors. If the Court is

satisfied that the parties desire to take the case out of Court, the proper course is to dismiss the petition *In re Pyarichand*, 6 B L R 558. If a petitioning creditor after settling his claim with the insolvent applies to the Court for permission to withdraw the insolvency petition it is open to the Court to refuse leave and to pass an order of adjudication, *Gadigai Mudappa v Parameswara, supra*.

No withdrawal after adjudication should not be allowed to be withdrawn after an order of adjudication has been made *In re Fleming Shaa & Co* 10 S L R 47 35 I C 539 especially if the insolvent is adjudicated on his own petition Cf *Maung Munt v Official Assignee* 3 Rang 313 AIR 1925 Rang 51 90 I C 969 *Re Subrati Jan* 38 Bom, 200 15 Bom L R 48 20 I C 859 *Re Hester* (1889) 22 Q B D 632 6 Morrell 85 After adjudication is made the insolvent cannot be allowed to withdraw his petition on the ground that he has settled with his creditors *Re Subrati Jan, supra*

*After adjudication* nor is a petitioning creditor entitled to settle his claim with the debtor out of Court and withdraw from the proceeding *In re Shivalal* 16 Bom L R 365 40 I C 207 It was perhaps on this principle that the Calcutta High Court recently refused to recognise a private arrangement with the creditors and payment to them in accordance therewith *Beharilal v Harsookdas* 75 C W N 13 61 I C 901 Cf *Re Subrati Jan Mohamed* 38 Bom 200 15 Bom I R 48 20 I C 859 *supra*. The English rule under which leave to withdraw may be given after the making of a receiving order furnishes no justification for withdrawal after adjudication After an adjudication order is made there is no backing out of it except by its annulment or by an order of discharge and a simple application for withdrawal from the petition cannot be used as a device to get rid of the adjudication 35 I C 539 *supra*. The Court cannot impose any condition as to creditors costs being paid precedent to permission for withdrawal *Handas Shah v Jamna Das* 17 All 156

The effect of an order of withdrawal after the property has been vested in the Official Assignee is not to divest the Official Assignee and revest the property in the insolvent so the Official Assignee who has already instituted a suit in respect of a debtor's property can continue it after the order of withdrawal *Haji Sajan v Macleod* 37 Bom 31 10 Bom L R 178

An infant may be allowed to withdraw his petition *In re Hansraj Malji* Bom 411 but it is doubtful whether such withdrawal comes within the purview of this section It seems that this section refers only to those petitions which have been justly presented and over which the Court has jurisdiction

It is obvious that notwithstanding the order of withdrawal, the mere fact that the debtor filed the insolvency petition remains an act of insolvency within the meaning of sec 6 (f) to sustain a creditor's petition.

**Notice** Though the section does not say anything about the question of notice being given by the petitioner (whether he be the debtor or a creditor) to the other parties to the insolvency proceedings, still the Court should not grant any withdrawal without any notice to the parties who may be affected by its order, on the general principle of *audi alterem partem* (hear the other side). Cf *Raja Debi Baksh v Habib Shah* 17 C W N 892, also read the cases under the heading "Notice" under sec 19 *infra*. Also *Re Subrati Jan* 38 Bom 200. No language can be too strong to condemn the inveterate practice of the Mafusil Courts of making *ex parte* orders to the detriment of opposite parties without giving proper notice to them.

**Leave of Court** There is no withdrawal of a bankruptcy petition without the leave of the Court. The Court may grant leave for the withdrawal of a creditor's petition on being apprised of the facts and terms of withdrawal, *Re Bebro*, (1900) 2 Q B 316. *Vide* notes and cases under the heading "Withdrawal" *supra*. Leave to withdraw is, in many cases, granted if there is no opposition inspite of notice. Cf *Re Subrati Jan*, 38 Bom 200, but that is not a very sound principle to proceed on. Even in *ex parte* cases the Court should before granting any leave, scrutinise the facts of the case and see whether the circumstances are such as would justify a withdrawal.

**Leave is discretionary** It is always discretionary with the Court to grant or to refuse leave to withdraw, but the discretion should be exercised in a judicial manner with reference to the merits of each individual case. Such leave should be refused to a petitioning creditor if the withdrawal prayed for is detrimental to the interests of the other creditors. Leave to withdraw may be granted to a debtor who has satisfied his *just* creditors although creditors, whose claims are disputed and are not *bona fide*, oppose the grant of such leave, *Tulsidas Lalubhai v Bharat Khand Cotton Mills* 39 Bom, 47.

### 15. [§ 8] Where two or more insolvency petitions are presented against

**Consolidation of petitions** the same debtor, or where separate petitions are presented against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

**The Section** This is old sec 8 and corresponds to sec 110 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914. It should be noticed that the section contemplates only insolvency petitions against the debtor or debtors and not those by him or them. Therefore it cannot be called in aid to justify a plurality of petitions by the same debtor or the consolidation of separate petitions filed by the joint debtors or the consolidation of the debtor's petition with that of the creditor. See *Ex parte Haines* 3 De G & J 58 27 L.J. Bk 33. In this connection *vide* also the notes under *infra* 30 also see *Ex parte Mackenzie* (1875) 20 Eq 758. The language of the section seems to suggest that the section is confined to petitions presented in the same Court but such a restricted interpretation would lead to obvious injustice, and in that respect the language of the section is faulty.

The object of this section is to minimise the expenses and troubles of the parties to insolvent proceedings as well as to economise public time. It prevents multiplicity of proceedings and saves the debtor from unnecessary harassments.

Petitions founded on different acts of insolvency may be consolidated. Thus where the members of a partnership business become insolvent at different times, proceedings against them may be consolidated, *Re Greaves Ex parte Official Receiver* (1904) 2 K.B. 493, see also *In re Abbott* (1894) 1 Q.B. 442 *Hardhan v. Shamsundar*, 69 P.R. 1888, *Maharaj Mall v. Hira Mall* 37 P.R. 1897. In consolidating several petitions it may be necessary to transfer a case from one place to another. Thus in *Re Stick Ex parte Martin*, (1886) 3 Morr. 78, one petition was presented at Swansea the place of business of the insolvent and another in London. The Court directed the transfer of the London case to Swansea. As to the power of transferring insolvent cases, *vide* notes at p 48 *ante*.

The Debtor has no locus standi to oppose consolidation to oppose application for consolidation, see *Ex parte Mackenzie*, 20 Eq 758 (-61), *supra*

**Separate petitions against joint debtors** According to some opinion the Act does not permit a single petition for adjudication against several joint debtors though when separate applications are filed against them they can be consolidated under this section. As to whether a joint application can be maintained against several persons see *Kali Charan v. Hamman*, 31 C.L.J. 206 24 C.W.N. 461 58 I.C. 531. It has been held that a joint application by several judgment debtors to be adjudged an insolvent is not allowable. *Sarada Prosad v. Ram Sukhi* 2 C.L.J. 318 Cf. *Ghulam Haider v. Mogal Sen Desraj* A.I.R. 1926 Lah. 235 98 I.C. 425. The

Madras High Court has however ruled that a single application may be made by a creditor against the members of a joint Hindu family to declare them insolvents if there is a joint act of insolvency. The real test in such a case is whether, if the application is treated as a suit it would be bad for multiplicity Bolisetti Mamayya v Kolla K Rice Mill Co 44 Mad 810 40 M.L.J. 570 (1921) M.W.N. 330 29 M.L.T. 788 14 L.W. 428 63 I.C. 916 Following this case the Rangoon High Court has held that a single petition in insolvency may be filed against a Burmese and his wife if they are jointly indebted to the petitioning creditor and have committed a joint act of insolvency. Maung Kyi Oh v Aruna chalani 2 Rang 309 A.I.R. 1925 Rangoon, 36 84 I.C. 968 In Alamuri Punniah v Firm Sagarajee Kasarmal, 51 M.L.J. 12 (1926) M.W.N. 983 24 L.W. 867 A.I.R. 1927 Mad., 124 99 I.C. 185—a case of joint partners—the learned Judges have gone a step further and held that if the test laid down in 44 Mad 810 be fulfilled a joint application may be maintained even in the absence of a joint act of insolvency. For another case of partners see Khookwat v Wool Taik, 19 Cal., 223 (P.C.). In this connection see also Vital v Ram Chandra 19 N.L.R. 128 A.I.R. 1923 Nag 257 72 I.C. 327 and the provisions of sec 79 (2) (c) under which the debtor can be a firm.

**16 [§ 9.]** Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on Power to change course of proceedings his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor may be indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of a petitioning creditor.

*N.B.* — This is old sec 9 and corresponds to sec 111 of the English Bankruptcy Act 1914, as amended in 1926.

**The Section** This section empowers the Court to substitute one creditor for another when the latter does not proceed with his insolvency petition with due diligence. The principle underlying this rule is that the petitioning creditor is supposed to apply not only for his own benefit but for the benefit of the creditors generally. He is supposed to be pledged to support the proceeding in all its stages see Robson p 227. The word "petitioner" in this section obviously refers to a petitioning creditor the expression "any other" before the word "creditor" makes it abundantly clear. But the substituted creditor must fulfil the requirements of sec 9 that is the debt due to him must amount to Rs 500 and must be a liquidated sum and he must come within three months of the act of insolvency relied on. No order can be made

under this section, the effect of which would be to extend the period of three months from the date of the act of insolvency, *Ex parte Maughan*, (1888) 21 Q B D 21 5 Mor 152 Cf *In re Maund* (1895) 1 Q B 194 43 W R 207, but the Rangoon High Court is of opinion, that if the original creditor's petition was validly presented, no question of fresh act of insolvency would arise upon substitution under this section, *Sathappa v Chetty Firm*, 7 Rang 785 AIR 1929 Rang 291 122 I C 285 According to this case the effect of substitution is that the substituted creditor takes the place of the first petitioning creditor *ab initio* and is entitled to prosecute the original petition as if it were his own petition This seems to be a very sensible view, because the object of the section seems to be to prevent other creditors from being injured by the action of one creditor who by reason of collusion or otherwise, may not diligently prosecute the petition If the substituted creditor's petition be regarded as a new proceeding this object will be frustrated see *Dinavati Venkata Hanumantha v Gangayya* 51 Mad 594 (1928) M W N 391 55 M L J 168 AIR 1928 Mad 608 110 I C 611 So it follows that the substituted creditor's debt need not be actionable on the date of substitution it is quite enough that it was actionable and not time barred on the original date *Ibid*

Ordinarily the original petitioning creditor has the carriage of the proceeding so it is he who must have the notices properly served at his own expense and bring the petition to hearing *Dasagopal v Bhanji* 75 Bom 161 But if such creditor is colluding with the debtor this section will enable the Court to proceed with the

**Procedure on substitution** insolvency matter, as in the interest of the commercial morality of a country, the Court ought to move in a matter

like this and enforce strict trade honesty It seems that in cases where the debtor does not appear fresh notices should be issued to the debtor upon substitution of one creditor by another under this section Lord Cairns thus observes in *Re Brislow* L R 3 Ch 247 "It would be contrary not only to the first principles of bankruptcy law, but every forensic proceeding that we are acquainted with where you are proceeding upon notice that you should, *in the absence of appearance* and before appearance entirely shift the foundations of the case upon which you are proceeding "

**17. [§ 10.] If a debtor by or against whom an insolvency petition has been presented dies the proceedings in the matter shall**

**Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor**

unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued *so far as may be necessary for the realisation and distribution of the property of the debtor*

**Change of Law** This is old sec 10 with the addition of the clause 'So far as may be necessary for the realisation and distribution of the property of the debtor'". This amendment makes it clear that the object of continuing proceedings on the death of the debtor is for the purpose *only* of realising and distributing his property"—*Notes on Clauses* See Venkatarama Aiyar v Official Receiver *infra* also sec 112 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914 as amended in 1926

**Object and Scope of the Section** The object of the section is to render the realisation and distribution of the insolvent's estate possible notwithstanding his death, *Narain Singh v Gur Baksh Singh* 9 Lah 306 29 Punj L R 399 A I R 1928 Lah 119 107 I C 281 It should be noticed that although death places the debtor beyond the jurisdiction of the Court still the Court retains some control over his estate for the purpose of discharging his liabilities Under ordinary circumstances the estate of a deceased person passes to his heirs but in the case of a deceased bankrupt what really passes to the heir is really the excess if any, of the deceased's assets over his liabilities This section gives effect to this legal fiction Cf *Administrator General v Official Assignee* 32 Mad 467 (464) The section applies only where a debtor dies during the pendency of a bankruptcy proceeding, it does not contemplate the death of a debtor before the commencement of the bankruptcy proceeding

**Death of Insolvent** This section corresponds to sec 108 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883 and provides that after an insolvency proceeding has once been started the proceeding will not be terminated by the death of the debtor, *Iachman Das v Jai Sing* 4 Lah, L J 262 1922 Lah 399 or in other words it will not abate by reason of the insolvent's death so that notwithstanding his death pending the hearing of the insolvency petition a debtor's assets may be available for distribution among his creditors, see *Venkatarama Aiyar v Official Receiver* 51 Mad 344 54 M L J 585 (1928) M W N 237 A I R 1928 Mad 476 109 I C 94—following *In re Walker* (1886) 54 L T 682 After the death of the insolvent his personal representatives may be substituted and brought on the record *Ram Jas v Kantha Sing* 14 P W R 191 59 I C 51 But this does not mean that the heirs of a deceased debtor can be adjudicated insolvent, *Re Shriji Dhamji* 8 S L R 93 25 I C 930 The death of the father pending the insolvency proceedings does not put an end to the Receiver's power to sell the interests of the sons, *Balavenkata*

*Seetharama v Official Receiver, Tanjore*, 49 Mad, 849 51 M L J 269 24 L W 345 AIR 1926 Mad 994 97 I C 825, F B, in fact, the Receiver is not disested of the property by the insolvent's death, *Gokal Singh v Shriram*, AIR 1925 Lah, 366 7 Lah L J 131 26 Punj L R 186 88 I C 558, *Lachman Das v Jai Singh*, 4 Lah L J 262 AIR 1922 Lah 309, *Re Ibrahim Lalji*, 9 I C 633 (Sind) It seems that subject to the provisions of this section the provisions of O XXII of C P Code may be applied to Insolvency proceedings because of sec 5, ante Cf *Ramjas v Katha Singh*, 9 P L R 19 14 P W R 1921 59 I C 51 supra One outstanding feature of the section should not be lost sight of, it equally applies whether an adjudication has been made or not The case of an adjudication order presents no difficulty, as in that case the estate vests in the receiver But where an adjudication has yet to be made the law works out the same effect by means of a legal theory that the deceased bankrupt's estate vests in the heirs only subject to the deceased's liabilities

This section will equally apply whether the insolvency petition be presented by the creditor or the debtor, so it has been held that when the petition is presented by the debtor it may be continued after his death, *Fakir Chand v Moti Chand*, - Bom 438 The official assignee can proceed so far as circumstances permit in the same manner as he would have done had the insolvent been living *In re Sitaram*, 10 Bom H C 58 *Paltu v Janki Prosad* 6 B L R 119, *Re Walker*, (1880) 3 Mor 69, *Ramathai Anni v Kantappa* 51 Mad 495 55 M L J 235 AIR 1928 Mad 480 110 I C 167, *Bromley v Goodeve* 1 Atk 75 The representatives of the deceased insolvent are therefore entitled to appear on the records to take part in the proceedings for realisation and distribution of the insolvent estate, see *Sripat Singh v Prodhat Kumar*, 48 Cal, 87 5 I C 810 Similarly, a creditor's petition may be continued after the death of the debtor If the debtor dies before service of notice upon him, the service may be effected on his personal representatives, *Ex parte Hill and Hymans*, 10 Q B D 538 Where an application is made by a creditor for adjudicating a debtor an insolvent and the debtor dies before actual adjudication, the Judge can order the Insolvency proceedings to be continued in the presence of the heirs of the deceased debtor, *Ramesh Chandia v Charu Chandra* 34 C W N 445, it does not matter at what stage of the proceedings the debtor dies We have seen above that it is immaterial for the purposes of this section whether the debtor dies before or after the making of the adjudication order Cf - Bom 438, o I C 633 (Sind) If a Receiver has already been appointed, the death of the insolvent will not exempt the assets in his hand from distribution, the Receiver can deal with the deceased insol-

vent's estate as he could while the insolvent was alive, *In re Khaja Ibrahim*, 9 I C 633. In fact, the receiver's position is not in any way affected by the death

Legality of adjudication after death

of the Insolvent, *Fakir Chand v Motichand*, 7 Bom, 438, *Hardhian v Shamsunder*, 69 P R 1888. The insol-

vent's death will not invalidate the proceedings, *Dulari v Mohansing*, 3 All, 759. This will be so even in cases where the legal representatives of the insolvent have not been brought on the record, *Rama Sami v Bagirathi*, 6 Mad, 180, *Sheo Prosad v Hirralal*, 12 All, 440. According to some opinion, the words, "proceedings in the matter" will include subsequent steps in connection with it, of which the earliest will be the adjudication of the insolvent, *Venkatarama Aiyar v Official Receiver* *supra*. This view implies that the Court has jurisdiction to adjudicate a person as an insolvent *after his death* *Vide ibid*, also 51 Mad 495, *supra*. This seems to be an extreme view and the wordings of the section do not warrant it, besides it is inconsistent with the ordinary juristic idea that death places a person beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

An appeal preferred against the adjudication of an insol-

Death of insolvent pending appeal against adjudication order vent abates on his death, as such an order is purely personal to the insolvent the right to sue does not survive within the meaning of O XXII, r 4, on the death of an insolvent respondent, *Narain Singh v Gurbaksh Singh*, 9 Lah 306 29 Punj L R 399 A I R 1928 Lah 119 197 I C 281 Cf *Hardhian v Shamsunder*, *supra*

**Administration of Estate of person dying insolvent:** *Vide sec 130 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, 1914 (in the Appendix) Also Slocock v Official Receiver, (1929) 1 Ch 647*

**Notice on the death of the debtor** See Rule vi framed by the Madras (App B) and Bombay (App D) High Courts

**18. [§ 6 (1)]** The procedure laid down in the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908*, with respect to the admission of plaints, shall so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of insolvency petitions

Procedure for admission of petition

This is the latter portion of the old sec 6 (1), and says that the procedure laid down in the C P Code with respect to the admission of plaints, shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of insolvency petitions. For such procedure see Orders vi and vii of the said Code. This section however does

not specify which provisions of the Civil Procedure Code are exactly meant here. The clause "so far as it is applicable" is wide enough to make O IV, rule 2, applicable to insolvency cases. So there ought to be a register of insolvency petitions in every Insolvency Court and the particulars of every petition should be entered in such register.

The section uses the general expression "insolvency petition". So the procedure prescribed in this section is to be followed whether the petition is made by the creditor or the debtor.

**19. [§ 12.] (1)** Where an insolvency petition is admitted, the Court shall make an order fixing a date for hearing the petition  
Procedure on admission of petition.

(2) Notice of the order under sub section (1) shall be given to creditors in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Where the debtor is not the petitioner notice of the order under sub section (1) shall be served on him in the manner provided for the service of summons.

**Sub-sec (1)** This sub-section lays down the procedure which a Court is to follow in respect of an insolvency petition after it has been admitted under sec 18. It says that after the petition is admitted the Court shall make an order fixing a date for hearing. So when a petition complies with the requirements of the foregoing sections it has to be admitted, and after the admission the Court shall fix a date for hearing by an order. The word 'shall' indicates that it is obligatory on the Court to make an order appointing a date.

**Sub sec (2)** This clause is not confined to the case of a petition by the debtor and may refer to creditors to the application of both the debtor and the creditor. See *Darrah v. Fa al Ahmad* A I R 1926 Lah 360 93 I C 903. But see *Ganesh Das v. Khilanda Ram* A I R 1929 Lah 636 119 I C 753. The notice of the order fixing the date must be given to the creditors and when the application is by one of the creditors the notice should be given to the other creditors as well. The word "prescribed" means prescribed by rules framed under the Act, see sec 2 (1) (e) and see <sup>70</sup>. Where a creditor files a petition to adjudicate his debtor an insolvent notice under sec 19 (1) to all other creditors must issue under sec 10 (2); *Muthu Karuppan v. Muthuraman* (1914) M W N, 899 12

L W 1917 70 I C 282 private notice to a creditor in the absence of a general notice, does not validate an adjudication, *Nachappa v Thangavelu* 3 L W 495 34 I C, 696 The Act of 1900 required the notice to be given to creditors by publication in the local Official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed. But the new Act has omitted the words relating to publication in the official Gazette. So now the notice to the creditors need not necessarily be published in the local Official Gazette but is to be given in the manner prescribed by rules framed under s 79 but a mere private notice that is one not in the prescribed manner will be of no avail *Nachappa v Thangavelu supra*. There is however nothing illegal in ordering notification being given in the local Official Gazette *Darrak v Fa al Ahmad* A I R 1926 Lah 360 93 I C 903 The Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts have prescribed rules insisting on publication of the notice under this sub-sec ( ) in the local Official Gazette see Rule 5 of those High Courts Rule XXI (1) of the Madras High Court likewise makes publication in the Official Gazette compulsory. Rule XXIV ( ) of the Bomby High Court does not make such publication compulsory but empowers the Court to insist on such official publication.

The notice can be served on the creditor's agent with a general power of attorney *Kalianji v Bank of Madras* 39 Mad 693 31 I C 583 29 M L J 788

When an order of adjudication was passed without giving notice to the creditor it was held that

*Want of notice vitiates the order* *Humarasamji v Gobinda* 11 Mad 136

Or in other words want of notice vitiates an adjudication order which has therefore to be set aside *Nachappa's case supra*. In a Calcutta case it has been likewise said that an *ex parte* order of adjudication without service of notice cannot stand *Wool Chand v Sarjoog Pershad* 7 C L J 268 sc 12 C W N 773

**Notice** Notice to a creditor under this sub-section need not always be served personally. It may be sent per registered post. If the notice was put under a cover properly addressed and was put into the Post Office a presumption will arise that it reached its destination according to the regular course of business of the Post Office and was received by the person for whom it was meant. This presumption will be stronger when the sender takes the additional precaution of registering it, see *Hankar v Kamshashi* 29 C L J 117 (P C) 23 C W N 77. If the registered cover comes back with an endorsement of refusal to accept on the part of the addressee there will be a presumption under sec 114 of the Evidence Act that the notice

reached the addressee and his refusal to accept will set the doctrine of constructive notice against him, see *Girish Chandra v Kishori Mohon*, 23 C W N 319. As a matter of practice notice to the creditors must be given under this sub-section, see *Jeer v Rangaswami* 36 Mad, 402, but it should be noticed that non service of the notice upon a creditor has not been mentioned in sec 25 (2) as a ground for dismissing the debtor's application, though non-service of such a notice upon the debtor in the case of petition presented by a creditor is a good ground for dismissing the insolvency petition under sec 25 (1). As an order in favour of the insolvent may possibly affect the creditor, previous notice should always be given to the latter. It is an elementary rule of universal application that a judicial order which may possibly affect or prejudice any party cannot be made unless he had been afforded an opportunity to be heard, *Ajant Singh v Christian* 17 C W N 862, *Jagannath v Mohesh* 25 C L J 149 (152), *Rajendra v Atalbehari* 25 C L J, 456, *Satendra Nath Sen v Nagendra Nath* 39 C L J 279.

**Sub-sec. (3)** This sub section obviously refers exclusively to the case where the creditor makes the petition. When the creditor's application has been admitted and a date has been fixed for the hearing of the case by an order of the Court, notice of the order has to be served on the debtor.

Note the difference in the mode of service in the two cases of sub-secs (2) and (3). When the notice has to be served by the creditor on the debtor the procedure laid down in Order I of the Code of Civil Procedure has to be adopted, but that is not so when the notice has to be served on the creditor. The reason for this difference is that the creditor will not be so much affected as the debtor if the order of admission of the petition be not communicated to him. So it has been provided in Sec 25 (1) that when the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the service on the debtor of the notice of the order admitting the petition, the Court shall dismiss the petition. The provision as to service upon the insolvent under this clause is imperative and omission to do so may possibly vitiate the whole proceeding. *Nathnall v Gonesh Mull* 34 C L J 319. The section contemplates a personal service on the alleged insolvent and substituted service is permitted only if personal service cannot be effected *Ibid*. Cf *Re Blackman* (1891) 9 Mort 157.

When the objector had no notice of the application for insolvency, he is entitled to apply under sec 108 (Order IX r 13) to set aside the ex parte order. *Mool Chand v Saroog* 7 C L J 268 &c 12 C W N 223. This case has been apparently decided without reference to an earlier decision which has laid down that Order IX r 13 does not apply to the setting aside of an insolvency order. *Srir Chandra v Mahon*

*Hossein* 8 C W N 468 When the objector has got notice, but there has been for some reason or other an *ex parte* order, the objector can proceed by review, 7 C L J 268 But a Court has inherent jurisdiction to set aside an insolvency order if it was obtained by fraudulent representation or for want of jurisdiction, *Sarat Chandra v Mahomed Hossein*, 8 C W N 468 at p 470 , also *Ramkamal v Bank of Bengal*, 5 C W N 91

## 20. [New] The Court when making an order admitting the petition may,

Appointment of <sup>in</sup> and where the debtor is the <sup>term receiver</sup> petitioner ordinarily shall, appoint an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof, and may direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereto and the interim receiver shall there upon have such of the powers, conferable on a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 as the Court may direct If an interim receiver is not so appointed, the Court may make such appointment at any subsequent time before adjudication and the provisions of this sub section shall apply accordingly

**The Section** This section is practically new though there was a provision for *interim* receiver in sec 13 (2) of the Act of 1907 It is analogous to Sec 16 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act (Act III of 1909) and sec 70 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act 1883 Its object is to give the Court sufficient control over the insolvent's property between the dates of the presentation of the petition and the adjudication order, and to prevent all attempts on the insolvent's part to dispose of his property to the detriment of his creditors or otherwise protect the insolvent's estate so that the creditors may have the fullest benefit of the insolvent's assets *Madhu Sardar v Khilish* 42 Cal 789 s c 30 I C 82 The discretion given to the Court under this section to appoint an *interim* receiver should ordinarily be exercised only in cases where the property of the alleged absconding insolvent has to be preserved from destruction or disappearance and not in order to vest in an *interim* receiver the properties attached by other Courts in execution *Bashiam Reddi v Soma Sundaram* 3 L W 250 32 I C 897 Compare the provisions of O XL r 1 of C P Code By virtue of the provisions of sec 5 of this Act read with those of sec 151 C P Code the Appellate Court too when the proceeding is dragged before it in appeal can appoint an *interim* receiver, just in the manner it can appoint a receiver under

O XL, r 1, C P Code Cf *Abdul Razak v Basiruddin*, 14 C W N 586, *Abdul Rezak v Basiruddin*, 17 C W N 405 also 40 Cal 678 The effect of appointing an *interim receiver* is to deprive the debtor of his *control* over his property and not to deprive him of its *ownership*. The debtor is not divested of his property, notwithstanding the appointment of an *interim receiver*, he still continues to be the owner of his property. It is only when an actual order of adjudication is made that the ownership passes away from him to the receivers, *Ram Saran v Shiva Prosad*, 58 I C 783 (Pat). The effect of appointment of an *interim receiver* is, however, to take away the possession of the property from the debtor, so it interferes with his power to enter into transactions to bind the estate in the hands of the receiver, inasmuch as the receiver's possession will operate as notice, see Explanation II of sec 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, and any transferee from insolvents only takes subject to the receiver's rights, cf *Re Tele*, (1912) 2 K B 367

Effect of appointment  
of Interim Receiver

of the Transfer of  
Property Act, and any transferee from  
insolvents only takes subject to the

**Receiving Order** It should be noticed that this section practically makes provision for what is commonly called a "receiving order" in sec 5 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883. A *receiving order* is an order of the Court of Bankruptcy placing the estate of the insolvent under the custody and control of the Court through its officer, Halshury's *Laws of England*, Vol II, p 56. The English Courts maintain a double system in respect of the debtor's property. As soon as an insolvency petition is presented a receiving order is made whereby the insolvent is deprived of the *control* over his property, though the property remains vested in him. Then follows the order of adjudication altogether determining the insolvent's ownership. In the Act of 1907, this double system did not find favour with the Legislature, as the Indian litigants might use it as a legal machinery for oppressing their adversaries. But the utility of this practice has now been felt and it has been considered desirable that an *interim receiver* should normally be appointed when the petition is admitted and should be armed with such of the powers conferrable on a receiver under the C P Code as the Court may direct" (See notes on Clauses to the Bill as originally proposed). So here we have got this new section which virtually provides for the making of a receiving order though the Act does not make use of that expression. In fact, the Select Committee repudiated the existence of the system of making *receiving orders* under the Indian Law. We have thus the following note of the Committee in the *Notes on Clauses* published (on 7th September, 1918) with the original Bill No 14—"But under the Indian Law there is no receiving order procedure at all, and the or

of adjudication is made on the hearing of the petition' — *Vide* notes on clause 14. The new section is virtually a preliminary step for the introduction of a regular receiving order system. The only difference that now exists between the English and Indian systems is that here the making of a receiving order is left to the discretion of the Court.

The receiving order should usually be made in the case of a petition by the debtor and in the case of a petition by the creditor it is left to the discretion of the Court. From the use of the words may and shall in the section it is obvious that there is greater obligation on the Court to appoint an *interim* receiver where the application is by the debtor than where it is by the creditor. The word ordinary qualifies the word shall and the effect of this qualification is that the latter word loses its imperative character. So in an English case it has been maintained that the Court is not obliged to make a receiving order inspite of the imperative word 'shall' used in the section *Re Bond* (1888) 21 Q B D 17, *Re Betts, Ex parte Official Receiver* (1901) 1 K B 39. This non obligatory nature is also apparent from the concluding sentence of the section which permits the making of a receiving order at any subsequent time.

**Powers and status of the Interim Receiver.** The powers of the *interim* Receiver were not defined under sec 13 (2) of the Act of 1907. This defect has been removed under the present Act. An *interim* Receiver may exercise such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under the C P Code as the Court may direct, *Kaliaperumal Naicker v Kamelandra* 53 M L J 142 (1927) M W N 245 26 L W 11 AIR 1927 Mad 693 102 I C 444 Cf 50 M L J 239 93 I C 271 *infra*. The Court appointing an *interim* Receiver may mention which of the acts mentioned in O XL r 1 (d) will apply to him. Besides the provisions of sec 56 of the Insolvency Act will as far as practicable apply to an *interim* receiver. For the powers of a receiver under that section *ide post*. An *interim* Receiver may be directed to take immediate possession of the insolvent's properties but subject to the condition in the proviso of sec 56 (3) and in XI r 1 (2) of C P Code 1908 see *E D Sasson v Moosaji* 9 I C 485 (Sind) *Madhu Sardar v Kshitish Chandra* 42 C 89 , 10 I C 87. But it seems that an *interim* receiver is not competent to apply for delivery of property under sec 5 of the Act *ide* 6 I C 380 & c 05 I C 705 94 I C 176 (Mad). It is only when the *interim* receiver has taken possession of the debtor's properties that he can become clothed with the powers of a receiver appointed under the C P Code. *Sulramanji Alvar v Official Receiver Tanjore* 50 M I J 65 23 I W 300 AIR 1926 Mad 432 93 I C

S77 This is evident from the use of the word "thereupon" Though the *interim Receiver* may have wide powers conferred on him, yet the *regular receiver* when appointed after adjudication does not stand in his shoes He stands on a very much higher footing The regular Receiver has the insolvent's property vested in him, whereas the *interim receiver* can merely hold possession thereof, *Ramdasan Mandar v Sira Rasad*, 58 I C 783 (Pat) In a Madras case, it has been held that an *interim Receiver* cannot be held to be "owning property" within the meaning of O XXI, r 89 of C P Code (1908), see *Ramchandra, Official Receiver, Tanjore v Sankara Aiyar*, 50 M L J 239 (1926) M W N 159 23 L W 145 AIR 1926 Mad 357 93 I C 271 Although an *interim receiver* cannot make an application under O XXI, r 89, still it seems that he can apply under O XXI, r 90 of the C P Code, inasmuch as he can be called a person whose interests are affected by the sale, *Subramania v Dharampuram*, (1928) M W N 216 AIR 1928 Mad 454 An *interim receiver* can be directed to collect evidence as to assets of the insolvent, but he cannot pass a final order in a claim by a creditor to a property, *Gobardhan Das v Jagat Narain* AIR 1926 Pat 134 94 I C 506 Where an *interim receiver* is not clothed with the powers to take possession of the insolvent's property, the Court has no jurisdiction to hand over the property to him under see 52, *Irunchellam Chettiar v Naranna Naicker*, 23 L W 513 94 I C 126 This disability entails the further consequence that when the *interim Receiver* applies to the Court to stop the sale of the debtor's properties to be delivered to him, the Court may not stop the sale or direct the delivery of the properties to him, as he is only an *interim Receiver* not in possession of the debtor's estate, *Subramania Aiyar v Official Receiver Tanjore, supra* A Receiver appointed under this Act, is a public officer within the meaning of see 2 et seq, of C P Code, and therefore, a notice under see 80 of the C P Code is a condition precedent to the institution of a suit against him, *Inna Latia v Gorind Bahadur*, 50 I C 411

**Duties of Interim Receiver** The *interim Receiver* is to maintain the insolvent estate in such a position that should the debtor be finally adjudged insolvent there is no diminution of the estate in the interval, while at the same time no damage is done if the application for adjudication fails. *Firm of Adamji v Firm of Basro*, AIR 1926 Sind 22 90 I C 330

**21. [§ 13.]** At the time of making an order admitting the petition or at any subsequent time before adjudication the Court may

*Darrak v Iazal Ahmad* A I R 1926 Lah 360 93 I C 903 What is reasonable security it will be for the Court to determine Cf *Re Bhupan Mohan* 15 W R 571, but the Court should not determine it on arbitrary, but on sound judicial principles If the security is such as will induce the debtor to appear it will be considered reasonable The security should not be extremely extravagant as in that case it may not be possible for the debtor to give any security at all In determining the security regard should always be had to all the surrounding circumstances, e.g. the character and position of the debtor the amount at stake, inducements for non appearance means of the debtor and so forth It should never be lost sight of that the whole object of the security is to enforce the attendance of the debtor and not to place him in an embarrassing situation

The proper mode of enforcing a security bond (for the attendance of the insolvent) is to get an assignment of the bond with a view to suing on it, *Mingale Antonee v Ram Chandra* 19 Bom 694 see also *Poynor Bibee v Nujjo Khan* 5 Cal 43 *Moidin v Chandu* 7 Mad, 273 Consequently, it has been held that the assignee of a security bond (in favour of the District Judge) for the production of a judgment debtor when called upon to appear, is entitled to maintain an action upon the bond *Gopinath v Benode* 31 Cal 16. Compare all these cases with sec 145 of the present C P Code which lays down that the security can be enforced by execution against the surety and overrides all previous opinion regarding the matter Cf also *Nachappa Chettiar v Kandappan Chettiar* (1926) M W N 612 The obligation of a surety is discharged by the death of the debtor before the stipulated time *Krishnan Nayar v Iltinan Nayar*, 24 Mad, 63 So where an undertaking is given by a surety (under section 554 C P Code) that the judgment debtor would apply in insolvency within 30 days and that he would appear in Court whenever required but the judgment debtor died within the said time it was held that the surety was thereby discharged and the decree holder lost his remedy against him, *Vaijn Chandra v Mirrunjoi* 41 Cal 50 17 C W N 121 Applying the principle of this case it must necessarily follow that the surety will be discharged under this section (sec 21) if the debtor dies before the contemplated final orders

The money deposited by the surety as security for the production of the debtor is for the benefit of the creditor, so upon failure of the surety to fulfil his undertaking, it becomes payable to the creditor and the Court cannot declare a forfeiture thereof in favour of the Government, *Basanti Lal v Chhed Singh* 30 Cal 1048 16 C W N 664 Cf *Re Gordon*, (1903) 2 L B 164 Walsbury Vol II, p 75

A covenant by a surety that he will pay Rs 500 if I fails to produce the insolvent who remedy against the required by the Court is absolutely legal and an action can be founded upon it within three years from the date of his failure to produce *Mir Ansar Ali v Guru Churni* C.L.J. 419, see also *Janki Das v Ram Partab* 16 All. 3.

**Clause (2)** This clause makes provision for attachment. This is the only section which speaks of attachment by the Insolvency Court. The attachment referred to here is quite different from an *attachment* contemplated under sec. 64 of C.P. Code. Under that section attachment means a sort of sequestration of the property with a view to preventing private alienation. But here it is something more than that it is mere practically taking over of the property in the custody of the Court. That is why an attachment under this clause should always be by *actual seizure* as the sole object of the attachment is to prevent the insolvent dealing with his property to the detriment of his creditor.

*Hashmat Bibi v Bhagwan Das infra*. The property attached must be one in the possession of or under the control of the debtor and it does not matter whether the debtor be the owner of it or not. Non attachable property cannot be seized. There is however one exception to this rule in favour of the debtor's account books which though not attachable under sec. 60 of the C.P. Code can be seizedasmuch as they are absolutely indispensable for the purpose of ascertaining the assets of the debtor. See sec. 28 (5) ante notes thereunder. Compulsory deposits in Provident funds and trust properties are non attachable properties within the meaning of the section. Vide notes under the heading "Property" at p. 15, *ante* and under sec. 28 (2) and (5). As neither Mitakshara joint family property and ancestral estate will be attachable property within the meaning of this section see the cases cited at p. 17 *ante*. An attachment under sec. 21 (2) is strictly analogous to an attachment before judgment. So when an attachment is made under this clause an appeal may be preferred or an objection may be made to such attachment under Or. XXI r. 58 of the C.P. Code and then the Court is bound to hold an investigation in the matter *Hashmat Bibi v Bhagwan Das* 6 All. 62 A.I.J. 24 24 I.C. 752 vide also the notes in 111 40 *ante* under the heading "The Section applies in Civil Cases Cf. *Mirza Chand v Hukman* Appeal 6 I.C. 307 (Nag.). An order of attachment herenunder when passed by the District Judge exercising original jurisdiction is appealable only with leave see 36 VII 65, *supra*.

*Darrah v Fazal Ahmad* A I R 1926 Lah 360 93 I C 903 What is reasonable security it will be for the Court to determine Cf *Re Bhuban Mohan* 15 W R 571, but the Court should not determine it on arbitrary, but on sound judicial principles If the security is such as will induce the debtor to appear it will be considered reasonable The security should not be extremely extravagant as in that case it may not be possible for the debtor to give any security at all In determining the security regard should always be had to all the surrounding circumstances e.g., the character and position of the debtor the amount at stake, inducements for non appearance means of the debtor and so forth It should never be lost sight of that the whole object of the security is to enforce the attendance of the debtor and not to place him in an embarrassing situation

The proper mode of enforcing a security bond (for the attendance of the insolvent) is to get an assignment of the bond with a view to suing on it, *Mingale Antonee v Ram Chandra* 19 Bom 604 see also *Poynor Bibee v Nujjo Khan*, 5 Cal 43 *Mordin v Chandu* 7 Mad, 273 Consequently, it has been held that the assignee of a security bond (in favour of the District Judge) for the production of a judgment debtor when called upon to appear, is entitled to maintain in action upon the bond *Gopinath v Benode* 31 Cal, 162 Compare all these cases with sec 145 of the present C P Code which lays down that the security can be enforced by execution against the surety and overrides all previous opinion regarding the matter Cf also *Nachiappa Chettiar v Kandappan Chettiar* (1926) M W N 612 The obligation of a surety is discharged by the death of the debtor before the stipulated time *Krishnan Nayar v Ittinan Nayar* 24 Mad, 637 So where an undertaking is given by a surety (under section 554 C P Code) that the judgment debtor would apply in insolvency within 30 days and that he would appear in Court whenever required but the judgment debtor died within the said time it was held that the surety was thereby discharged and the decree holder lost his remedy against him, *Valm Chandra v Murtunjoi* 41 Cal, 50 17 C W N 1241 Applying the principle of this case it must necessarily follow that the surety will be discharged under this section (sec 21) if the debtor dies before the contemplated final orders

The money deposited by the surety as security for the production of the debtor is for the benefit of the creditor, so upon failure of the surety to fulfil his undertaking, it becomes payable to the creditor and the Court cannot declare it for seizure thereof in favour of the Government *Basant Lal v Chhed Singh* 10 Cal 1048 16 C W N 664 Cf *Re Gordon*, (1881) 2 R B 164, Halsbury's Vol II p 75

A covenant by a surety that he will pay Rs 500 if he fails to produce the insolvent when required by the Court is absolutely legal and an action can be founded upon it within three years from the date of his failure to produce, *Mir Inayat Ali v Guru Churn*, 12 C L J 419, see also *Janki Das v Ram Partab* 16 All, 37.

**Clause (2)** This clause makes provision for interim attachment. This is the only section which speaks of attachment by the Insolvency Court. The "attachment" referred to here is quite different from an attachment contemplated by sec 64 of C P Code. Under that section attachment means a sort of sequestration of the property with a view to preventing private alienation. But here it is something more than that, it is mere practically taking over of the property in the custody of the Court. That is why an attachment under this clause should always be *an actual seizure*, as the whole object of the attachment is to prevent the insolvent from dealing with his property to the detriment of his creditors. Cf *Hasmat Bibi v Bhagwan Das*, *infra*. The property to be attached must be one *in the possession of or under the control of, the debtor* and it does not matter whether the debtor be the owner of it or not. Non attachable properties cannot be seized. There is however one exception to this rule in favour of the debtor's account books which though not attachable under sec 60 of the C P Code can be seized inasmuch as they are absolutely indispensable for the purpose of ascertaining the assets of the debtor. See see 28 (5) and the notes thereunder. Compulsory deposits in Provident funds and trust properties are non attachable properties within the meaning of the section. Vide notes under the heading "Property" at p 15, *ante* and under sec 28 (2) and (5). As to whether Mitakshara joint family property and ancestral estates will be attachable property within the meaning of this section vide the cases cited at p 17, *ante*. An attachment under sec 21 (2) is strictly analogous to *an attachment before judgment*. So when an attachment is made under this clause, a claim may be preferred or an objection may be made to such attachment under Or XXI r 58 of the C P Code 100<sup>o</sup> and then the Court is bound to hold an investigation in the matter, *Hashmat Bibi v Bhagwan Das* 5 All 6, 12 A L J 24, 24 I C 752 vide also the notes and cases at p 40, *ante* under the heading "The Section applies in Civil Cases". Cf *Manak Chand v Ibrahim*

Appeal

62 I C 307 (Nag). An order for attachment hereunder when passed by

the District Judge exercising original jurisdiction is appealable only with leave, see 36 All, 65, *supra*.

**Clause (3)** The Court can *suo motu* or on the application of the creditor also order interim arrest and imprisonment of the debtor and also order when the debtor is so arrested or imprisoned his release on his furnishing proper security Cf *Aman Singh v Imperial Bank*, A I R 1929 Lah 808 As to the power to issue a warrant for the purpose of arrest see *Reg v Northallerton County Court Judge* (1898) 2 Q B 680 s c (1899) A C 439 and as to whether a door can be broken open in order to effect the arrest see *Re Lon Hessenfield* 9 Mor 30 The release contemplated in this clause must be only from the interim arrest and imprisonment herein provided for The debtor cannot be released under this clause when he is arrested in execution of a decree *E S Sasoon v Kishen Chand* (1910) P L R 30 Similarly when a debtor who is arrested and committed to prison applies for insolvency he cannot be released under this clause as arrest and imprisonment are not by virtue of an interim order under sec 21 (3) *In re Haj Umar* 4 S L R 4 I C 606 The word "release" presupposes arrest or imprisonment it does not mean an anticipatory protection order Cf *Abdul Raah v Basiruddin* 14 C W N 586

**Proviso** No order under clauses (2) and (3) shall be made unless the Court is satisfied that the debtor with intent to defeat or delay his creditors or to avoid the processes of the Court has committed any of the acts mentioned in sub-clauses (i) and (ii)

The provisions in clauses (2) and (3) are extreme steps against the debtor and may cause great hardship to him So before taking these steps the Court must be satisfied that there is just reason for doing so The Legislature in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) lays down the contingencies in which such extreme procedure can be justified and in that connection see the following cases *Reg v Northallerton County Court Judge* (1898) 2 Q B 680 (*supra*) *Ex parte Gutierrez*, (1879) 11 Ch D 298 There is no absconding or removing within the meaning of this proviso where a foreigner after temporary sojourn here returns home *ibid*

**Sub-clause (ii): Such particulars as aforesaid** This refers to the particulars mentioned in clause (2) above namely the non attachable properties excepting the account books

**22 [§ 43 (1)]** *The debtor shall on the making of an order admitting the petition produce all books of account and shall at any time thereafter give such inventories of his pro-*

Dates of debtors

such lists of his creditors and debtors debts due to and from them res submit to such examination in respect party or his creditors, attend at such the Court or receiver, execute such and generally *do all such acts and lation to his property* as may be re he Court or Received, or as may be

**Law** This section corresponds to section Act of 1907. But two new changes have been

Under the old Act the duties mentioned in dld be performed at any time, *whether before taking of an order of adjudication*, but under ction the books of account must be produced course as soon as the insolvency petition is as regards the other duties (such as furnishing ts etc ), the Court can require the debtor to it any time after the admission of the petition , a discharge will not relieve the bankrupt from to perform the duties, *Ex parte Waters*, (1874) 2) The section appears to be of general appli tive of the consideration whether the creditor is petitioner, *Ganesh Das v Khilanda* A I R 6 Under the former Act the insolvent was

in the realisation of his property but as there is no question of realisation till adjudication, the present Act uses more general words, viz "Do all such acts and things in relation to his property" The reasons for these two changes have been thus stated in the *Notes on Clauses* "Apparently the duties imposed on the debtor by sub-section (1) of section 43 arises as soon as the Court has made an order under section 12 (1) [Present sec 19] It seems desirable to make this clear It is difficult to see how the debtor can be under any obligation to assist in the distribution of his property, unless he is adjudged an insolvent It is proposed therefore to amend the concluding part of sub-section (1), and to relegate to a separate sub-section the provisions which impose on the debtor the duty of aiding in the distribution of his property" Cf sec 28 (1) post As to the meaning of the term "prescribed" see sec 2 (1) (c) under which it means 'prescribed by rules made under sec 79'

This section prescribes certain duties, which the debtor is bound to perform on the peril of being convicted under sec 69 Sec 43 of the Act of 1907, consis

sections —the first sub section prescribing the duties and the second prescribing the penalties for non performance of the same. The first sub section is the present sec 22.

The second sub section has been embodied with considerable modifications and alterations in sec 69, *vide post*.

The duties imposed by the provisions contained in this section are of a disciplinary character and if the debtor fails to carry them out the person if any, who is really aggrieved is the Court and not any person who sets the Court in motion *Palaniappa v Subramanian*, (1920) M W N 155 S M L J 358 54 I C 40 (A breach of any of the above duties is a mere disciplinary offence towards the Court and not an offence against the general criminal law) *Ladu Ram v Mahabir Prosad*, 9 All 171 3- I C 996

**Books of Account** The first duty of the debtor is to produce all his books of account. The account books should be produced as soon as the insolvency petition is admitted Cf *Re Gopaldas Aurora* 30 C W N 173 A I R 1976 Cal 640 94 I C 93 It will be seen that though the books of account are not attachable under cl (d) of the proviso to sec 60 of the C P Code 1908, yet for the purposes of insolvency proceedings they are not allowed to rank with other non attachable articles see sec 13 (1) (c) (iii) and sec 21 (b). The reason for this difference is that these account books are absolutely indispensable for the purpose of ascertaining the assets and liabilities of the debtor, so the exemption allowed in favour of the other non attachable article has not been extended to them Under the Act of 1907, the debtor was to perform all the duties mentioned in this section at any time before or after the making of an order of adjudication Cf *Uday Chand v Ram Kumar*, 12 C L J 400 to C W N 213 a change has now been introduced in this new Act in that respect the account books are to be produced on the admission of the petition and the other duties can be performed at any time thereafter For badly keeping accounts see 25 A I J 331

**Inventories, Lists Etc** Filing inventory of his properties and lists of debts due to and from his creditors and debtors are the other duties of the insolvent. But these duties need not be performed on the making of the order admitting the petition it will be sufficient if they be performed some time thereafter It is unfair on the part of the Court to order the debtor in every case to file inventories of his property and list of debts due from them to others, without petitioning creditors having first established their right to present the petition In the absence of circumstances to justify such an

order it is necessary for the Court to proceed under sec 24 by calling upon the petitioning creditors to establish their rights to present a petition before taking any other action against the debtor [Cf *Ganesh Das v Khilanda*, A I R 1920 Lab, 6-6 119 I C 753] Failure to file an inventory is a disciplinary offence, and a creditor can ask for the committal of the debtor on that account, *Palamappa v Subramania*, 38 M L J 338 (1920) M W N 135 54 I C 740 See also *Darrah v Fazal Ahmad* A I R 1926 Lah, 360 93 I C 903, which says that the whole matter is entirely in the discretion of the Court and the High Court should not interfere with such discretion in second appeal The words *debts due to and from* cover all debts whether the time for payment has arrived or not, *Ex parte Kemp*, (1874) 9 Ch D App 383

**Submit to such examination** It should be noticed that the duties mentioned in this section are all intended for the better realisation and distribution of the assets of the debtor So, he can be asked to do only such acts as will conduce to that purpose He cannot be asked to add to the value of his property A debtor cannot be compelled to employ his personal labour for the benefit of the estate, *Ex parte Lloyd, Re Jones*, (1891) 64 L T 803 8 Morr 192

The Insolvency Court has jurisdiction to order the attendance of any person though residing more than 200 miles away for his examination touching his estate and effects, and dealings and transactions, *In re Cauasji*, 13 Bom, 114 See also *Re Ganeshdas Pandalal*, 32 Bom, 198, *Re Naroraji Sarabji* 33 Bom, 462

**Court or Receiver** The duties enumerated in this section may be enforced of the debtor by the Court, or the Receiver if there is any So, after admitting the petition the Court may demand inventory of the debtor's property and lists of debts due to and from his creditors and debtors, *Darrah v Fazal Ahmad*, A I R 1926 Lah 360 93 I C 903 As soon as a Receiver is appointed it is the duty of the insolvent to attend on him at his office and receiver should ascertain the state of the insolvent's affairs from a personal interview This can be done by asking the insolvent for inventories and by personal examination of the insolvent with respect to his profits See *Ex parte Crommire*, (1894) 2 Q B 246 In the matter of enforcing the performance of the above duties, the Receiver possesses the same power as the Court An order directing attendance need not be in writing, Cf *Churamull v Official Assignee*, 47 Cal, 56

**Penalty for non-performance of the duties** Such non performance may involve the insolvent in grave consequences If the non-performance is wilful, the insolvent is

liable to punishment under sec 69 with imprisonment which may extend to one year Thus in *Orangani v Desikachan* 36 M L J 61 wilful disobedience on the part of the insolvent of the Court's order directing him to perform some of the duties was followed by an order of commitment for contempt of Court But before taking action for the insolvent's contumacy the Court should afford all possible facilities to him to explain his conduct *Sukhlal v Official Assignee, Calcutta* 34 C L J 35<sup>1</sup> The section does not say if non compliance with the provisions hereof will render the insolvency petition liable to be dismissed but in the event of such non compliance a strong presumption may arise under sec 114 of the Ind Evidence Act quite adverse to the insolvent see *Laxmi Bank v Ramchandra* 46 Bom, 75<sup>2</sup> 24 Bom L R 292

**23 [New] (1) At the time of making an order admitting the petition or Release of debtor at any subsequent time before adjudication the Court may if the debtor is under arrest or imprisonment in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money, order his release on such terms as to security as may be reasonable and necessary**

(2) The Court may at any time order any person who has been released under this section to be re arrested and re committed to the custody from which he was released

(3) At the time of making any order under this section the Court shall record in writing its reasons therefor

**Nature and Object** This section is new and its object is to empower the Court to grant suitable protection to the insolvent who is under arrest or imprisonment in execution of a money decree pending the hearing of his insolvency petition and *prior to adjudication* Formerly, such protection could be given by the Court in the exercise of its inherent power see *Abdul Raak v Basiruddin* 14 C W N 486 II C I J 435 But this Act makes a distinct provision for the purpose Read Sir George Lowndes's speech explaining the object of the section *ante* The power to grant *interim* protection to or release the debtor is however *discretionary* with the Court but where it refuses to grant such protection it must record its reasons *Vandal v Nath Hull* 3 Pat 543 A I R 1921 Pat 559 S; I C 8-- The procedure recommended by this section is a *temporary* one *pending* the adjudication order,

whereafter section 31 will apply, *Ibid*. Though the section would better fit in with the case of a bankrupt petition at the instance of a debtor, still there is nothing in the section to limit its operation to the case of a petition by the debtor.

**Clause (1): Release** The section enables the Insolvency Court to order the release of a debtor who is under arrest or imprisonment in execution of a money decree passed against him by any Court. Before directing such release, the Court can however ask for such security from the debtor as it thinks fit. The order of release under this section may be made at any time between the dates of admission of the petition and the adjudication order. Here we have a distinct provision giving the debtor what we may call *ad interim* protection. But such protection can be given to the insolvent only if the requirements of this section are fulfilled that is to say, only if the debtor is under arrest or imprisonment in execution of a money decree.

A question naturally arises as to whether a Court can make anticipatory *interim* order for protection before the insolvent is actually arrested. In a case under the old Act it was held that the

No inherent power now to grant anticipatory *interim* protection

Court in the exercise of its inherent powers could make such anticipatory order *Abdul Razak v Basiruddin* 14 C W N 486 11 C L J 435. An inherent power to grant *ad interim* protection has been conceded also in a Madras case *Nallagatti Goundan v Rainana Goundan* 4 M L J 783 85 I C 6--. See also two learned articles at 30 C W N clxv (166) and 31 C W N viii (8). As notwithstanding *Abdul Razak's* case the Legislature has made a new provision in this section (sec 23) limiting the Court's power to grant *interim* protection to a case of *actual* arrest or imprisonment we are apt to think that legislative sanction has been refused to the view expressed in the aforesaid case. The inherent power may remain unaffected by anything in the C P Code under sec 151 thereof, but that does not mean that it cannot be affected by a new provision like the present sec 23. Besides it should be noted that the scheme of this Act is to abolish *automatic protection* and that the considerations which led to the conclusion arrived at in *Abdul Razak's* case do not arise under this Act. Cf sec 31 below and the notes thereunder. Also see *Jewraj Kharenalla v Lalbhai* 30 C W N 834 96 I C 131 which contains some valuable discussion on the matter. So it has been said that this section does not authorise a Court to pass a general *interim* order but merely to release a debtor who is already under arrest in execution of a decree *Ghanshamdas Khatumal v Manager Encumbered Estates infra*. The Madras High Court is also of opinion that an insolvent is not entitled to apply for protection before adjudication unless he has been actually

arrested in execution of a decree, because there is really no necessity till then for any protection, *Sinnasami Chettar v Aliji Goundan*, 47 M L J 530 20 L W 870 AIR 1924 Mad 893 (1924) M W N 836 80 I C 938 As to whether a person will be considered to be under arrest, if when on bail, see *Jumai v Karim Ali*, 25 All 204 Non production of account books unless for good reasons will justify the refusal of protection order, *Re Gopaldas Aurora*, 30 C W N 112

In a few cases under the old Act it was maintained that the Insolvency Court, prior to the adjudication order, could not order release of a debtor imprisoned in execution of a money decree *Kishen Chand v E D Sasson*, (1910) P R 95 - I C 351, *E D Sasson v Kishen Chand* (1910) P L R 30 Obviously these cases have lost their significance in view of the present section 23 See also *In re Haji*, 4 S L R 47 7 I C 606 for a similar view

The protection contemplated by this section can be granted only in respect of a debt or liability which is provable under the Act, *Hira* granted only in respect *Lal v Tulso Ram*, AIR 1925 Nag 77 80 I C 946 An Insolvency Court has no power to pass an order of interim

protection in favour of a person arrested by a person empowered to arrest under sec 10 of the Sind Encumbered Estates Act,

*Ghanshamdas Katumal v Manager, Encumbered Estates*, 22 S L R 24 28 Cr L J 194 AIR 1927 Sind, 123

99 I C 930 Is to whether protection under this section can be obtained in respect of an obligation to pay alimony, see *Linton v Linton* (1885) 15 Q B D 239 *Re Hawkins*, (1891) 1 Q B 25 *Tokee Bibee v Abdul Khan* 5 Cal 536, it has been held in *Re Parmanmall*, 35 I C 541 that a maintenance order to a wife by a decree is not a debt provable under the Insolvency Act Cf *Halfhide v Halfhide*, 50 Cal 867 Cf sec 41 (1) (d) *infra* A revenue officer is not a "Court" and the arrest of land revenue is not the amount of a "decree" So in Insolvency Court will have no jurisdiction to order the release of a person who has been arrested or imprisoned by an order of a Revenue Officer acting under s 45 of the Lower Burma Land and Revenue Act *Collector of Akjab v Pau Tun* 1 5 Rang 806 AIR 1928 Rang 81 109 I C 145

Clause (2) Under this sub section the Court can direct the insolvent released under sub-section (1) to be re arrested and recommitted to the custody from which he has been released An order under this sub section may be made at

1 sec 1 Release

any time after the insolvent has been released under the preceding sub-section So that he can be arrested even

after the order of adjudication. The words "at any time" however do not permit re-arrest after discharge because chapter 11 makes provision only for proceedings from acts of insolvency to discharge see the Heading of the Chapter. Besides after discharge the insolvent can be proceeded against under section 71 only if the contingencies referred to in sec 69 take place Under the old law re-arrest after release was not allowed, see *Re Bolachand*, 20 Cal 874, following *Secretary of State v Judah*, 12 Cal 652 Obviously the law is different under this section, but the discretion for re-arresting after release should not be exercised except for good reasons in that behalf

**Clause (3)** This clause makes it obligatory upon the Court to record its reasons for making an order under sub-sections (1) and (2) Cf *Nand Lal v Nathmull* cited at p 130, *ante*

**24 [14.] (1)** On the day fixed for the hearing of the petition or on any subsequent day to which the hearing may be adjourned the Court shall require proof of the following matters namely —

(a) that the creditor or the debtor as the case may be is entitled to present the petition

[New] Provided that, where the debtor is the petitioner, he shall, for the purpose of proving his inability to pay his debts be required to furnish only such proof as to satisfy the Court that there are prima facie grounds for believing the same and the Court if and when so satisfied shall not be bound to hear any further evidence thereon

(b) that the debtor if he does not appear on a petition presented by a creditor has been served with notice of the order admitting the petition and

(c) that the debtor has committed the act of insolvency alleged against him

(2) The Court shall also examine the debtor, if he is present, as to his conduct dealings and

property in the presence of such creditors as appear at the hearing, and the creditors shall have the right to question the debtor thereon

(3) The Court shall, if sufficient cause is shown, grant time to the debtor or to any creditor to produce any evidence which appears to it to be necessary for the proper disposal of the petition

(4) A memorandum of the substance of the examination of the debtor and of any other oral evidence given shall be made by the Judge, and shall form part of the record of the case

**Scope of the Section** This is old section 14 with a new proviso and corresponds to sec 17 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. It lays down the procedure to be followed for the hearing of the petition of insolvency. Under sec 19 when an insolvency petition is admitted, the Court shall make an order fixing a date for the hearing of the petition and cause notice thereof to be served under sub-sections (2) and (3) of that section. On the date of hearing so fixed, or on any subsequent date to which the hearing is adjourned, the Court shall require proof of the matters mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) from the person presenting the petition whether a debtor or a creditor, *Bolishetti v Kolla Kottayya*, 44 Mad, 810, 40 M L J 570. It should be noticed that the scope of enquiry at the hearing is very limited, being restricted to three points only.

(i) the creditor's or debtor's right to present the petition—*Cl (a)* (ii) service of notice on an absent debtor—where the creditor is the petitioner—*Cl (b)* (iii) commission of an act of insolvency by the debtor—*Cl (c)*. Added to these enquiries, there should be a public examination of the debtor, if present, under sub-sec (2) with a view to securing an early disclosure of the insolvent's properties and his general conduct. *Cl Nathoo v Ghulam Dastgir* AIR 1926 Lah 638 96 I C 424. Under the provisions of the Act, the Court before making an order of adjudication has to be satisfied that the debtor who applies for insolvency is unable to pay his debts and the creditors who appear at the hearing have the right to question the debtor as to his conduct dealings and property, *Narain Misra v Ram Das*, 7 Pat 771 111 I C 617 AIR 1925 Pat 477. At the initial stage of an application for insolvency the enquiry should be confined merely to the question whether the insolvent is unable to pay his debts. This could very well be ascertained by finding out what are the assets of the insolvent and what are his debts. If the debts entered in the list attached are

not bogus debts and if it is found that the property which the insolvent is possessed of is not enough to pay his debts he would be entitled to present the application for insolvency under sec 1 and adjudicated an insolvent under sec 25 of the Act *Rasul Baksh v Gulab Rai* 5 O W N 116 113 I C 20 A creditor is not entitled to present a bankrupt petition against the debtor unless the debt due to him by the debtor was a liquidated sum at the date of the act of bankruptcy. The fact that the debt became a liquidated amount at the date of presentation of the petition does not improve the situation, *Re Debtors* (1910) 1 Ch 10 In the case of a petition by the debtor to adjudicate him an insolvent no elaborate enquiry should be undertaken at the time of the adjudication into the genuineness of the debts mentioned by him in the list of his liabilities or as to his dealings with his property such as concealment or fraudulent transfer thereof Such matters can be more appropriately dealt with after the adjudication order has been passed *Kan Jattan v Nathu Ram* AIR 1929 Lah 8 100 I C 552

In the case of a joint Hindu Family the debt incurred by the father is binding upon the sons not by the rule of heirship but by that of survivorship therefore they are liable to be adjudicated insolvents in respect of the debts incurred by the father *Muthu Leeraappa v Siva Gurunatha Pillai* 49 Mad, 21 22 L W 61 49 M L J 69 (1916) M W N 63 AIR 1926 Mad 153

**Sub-sec (1) Clause (a)** The petitioning creditor or debtor—as the case may be—must prove

What the petitioner has to prove that he is entitled to present the petition that is he must prove the commission of the act of insolvency, or

compliance with the requirements as to the aggregate amount of the debt etc even if the insolvent does not appear at the hearing *Ex parte Pratt* (1884) 12 Q B D 334 339 As to the conditions on which the creditor is entitled to present the insolvency petition see 9, ante Before making any adverse or enacting order against the insolvent at the instance of a petitioning creditor, the Court should call upon such creditor to establish his right to file the petition *Ganesh Das v Khelanda Ram*, AIR 1929 Lah, 636 119 I C 753 For the circumstances entitling the debtor to make the petition, vide sec 10 at p 85 ante The debtor is bound to prove his inability to pay his debts, but under the proviso to this clause it will be sufficient if he gives only *prima facie* evidence of his such inability He is not required to give *strict* evidence of his inability to pay No very careful inquiry is necessary with regard to such inability It is enough for the debtor to

for ush such proof as will satisfy the Court that there are *prima facie* grounds for believing his allegations, *Lashminarayan*

*Atyar v Subramania*, 45 M L J 129

Quantum of Evidence AIR 1923 Mad. 585 (1923) M W N

328 73 I C 74 Cf *Goshain Gobind*

*Kishun Lal* AIR 1924 Pat 166 69 I C 622, *Satish*

*Chandra v Firm Raj Narayan*, 72 I C 60 (Cal), *Bhagirath*

*Chaudhury v Jamini*, 8 Pat L T 84 AIR 1927 Pat 188

101 I C 445, *Ganeshilal v Duaraka Ram*, 27 P L R 734 98

I C 900, *Narain Mistri v Ram Das*, 7 Pat 771 AIR 1928

Pat 477 111 I C 647 The Court need not go into an

elaborate enquiry as to the validity or otherwise of the debts, it will be sufficient if it is satisfied that the debtor is *prima facie* unable to pay *Manindra Nath v Rasiklal*, AIR 1927

Cal 69 97 I C 464, *Racharla Narayanaappa v Kondigal*

*Bheemappa*, AIR 1926 Mad, 494 92 I C 541 Or, in other

words an enquiry under this section is a summary one, *Amit Chand v Bhag Singh* 10 Lah L J 493 AIR 1929 Lah,

49 114 I C 54 not warranting detailed investigation as to whether the debtor has committed acts which would render him liable under the penal provisions of the Act, *Perianambi*

*v Narasimha* 56 M L J 59, *Ram Rattan v Nathu Ram*, 109

I C 552 If the petitioner himself deposes as to his inability, and the Judge does not record that he disbelieves him, that

will be *prima facie* proof of the fact that he is unable to pay and the mere absence of other witnesses to hear testimony to the fact will not lead to a contrary conclusion, *Bholai Karim*

*v Desai* 6 Bur L J 14 AIR 1927 Rang 320 100 I C

1004 *Nehal Chand v Gela Ram*, AIR 1930 Lah, 75 But

the provisions of this section should not be interpreted in such

a way as to reduce the requirements of the most salutary new provision that the debtor must prove his inability to pay his debts to a mere assertion or nominal proof, *Per Macpherson J*

*in Narain Mistri v Ram Das, supra* Where a debtor files his

list of assets showing inability to pay, it is then for the creditor to prove affirmatively that the debtor has sufficient means to

satisfy the debts, *Sita Ram v Hukum Chand*, 101 I C 624

(Lah) Vide also the notes and cases at pp 87 89, ante The

provision for a mere *prima facie*, and not strict, proof is herein

made as otherwise it will involve the preliminary enquiry into a

more comprehensive investigation into the entire assets of the

insolvent and thereby entail unnecessary loss of time, see the

Select Committee's Report dated the 24th September, 1919 The

insolvent's ability to pay cannot be inferred from the mere

excess of his assets over his liabilities, *Jwananath v Parbati Bibi*,

14 Cal 691, and it will be competent for the Court to enquire

into the present value of the insolvent's property and decide

whether there is *prima facie* proof of inability within the mean

ing of the proviso to Cl (a), *Satish Chandra v. Firm Raj Narain* 72 I C 60 (Cal.) In dealing with an application for adjudication of insolvency, the Court should enquire into the present value of the properties which are available for meeting the liabilities of the debtor and decide whether having regard to proviso (a) of this section the debtor has proved his inability to pay his debts *Gopal Prasad v. Bhuneswar*, A I R 1928 Nag 226 108 I C 43, (1). It is not open to a creditor to contend that the debtor was not unable to pay his debts as the value of his assets exceeds the value of his debts *Harnam Singh v. Gopal Das*, A I R 1929 Lah 79 109 I C 70. Vide notes and cases at p 89 *ante*. The mere existence of large properties is no indication of one's ability to pay as the property may not be converted into money, *Srirangachariar v. Narasimha Iyer*, A I R 1928 Mad 1193 113 I C 290. The mere fact that the debtor has got properties the value of which is more than that of his debts is no ground for holding that he is able to pay his debts as the debtor may be unable to raise money to pay his debts. If the debtor has no assets or if his property cannot be converted into money his statement that he is unable to pay his debts must be accepted as true, unless the Court has reason to think that all his debts are fictitious debts and he is making the application with ulterior motives, *Perianambi v. Vara Simha* 56 M L J 597 A I R 1928 Mad 1193 113 I C 290 (*ibid*). It is for the Court to say whether a deed of sale effected by the debtor is such proof as to satisfy it that he has no property left, *Narain Mistri v. Ram Das* *supra*. When the insolvency petition is made by the creditor, he can prove the amount of his debt in the Insolvency Court and a regular suit is not necessary for that purpose, *A K R M Chetty Firm v. Maung Aung* 1 Bur L J 239 1923 Rang 21 68 I C 885. A Court is bound to make enquiry as to the rights of the petitioning creditor to present the petition to adjudicate the debtor as insolvent which enquiry includes an enquiry as to the existence of the debt, if a debtor denies the debt, *Hukam Chand v. Ganga Ram* A I R 1927 Lah 111 99 I C 666. Vide also the notes and cases at pp 80 81, under the heading "Creditor that can make a bankruptcy petition".

**Clause (b)** This clause provides that if the debtor does not appear on the date of hearing upon receipt of the notice from the petitioning creditor, the latter is bound to prove that the requirements of sec 19 (3) have been complied with.

**Clause (c)** The clause obviously refers to a petition by the creditor and requires him to prove the commission of the act of insolvency on which his petition is based even if the insolvent is absent. The mere fact that the debtors are unable

to pay their debts amounting to more than Rs 500/- is sufficient to justify an adjudication order unless an act of insolvency is shown to have been committed by the debtor, *Jagan Nath v Ram Saran A I R 1929 Lah 239 115 I C 419*. If the insolvent does not raise any objection at the hearing on the score of the insufficiency of the proof of the bankruptcy act he will be precluded from raising any such objection on appeal. *Ex parte Pratt, (1884) 1 Q B D 334*. It is not necessary for the debtor to prove an act of insolvency inasmuch as the very filing of the insolvency petition is an act of insolvency on his part under the *Explanation* to sec 7. Cf *Chhatrapat v Kharag Singh* at p 91 *ante*. For the acts of insolvency on which a creditor can rely see sec 6 *supra*. The creditor can examine the insolvent himself to prove the commission of a bankruptcy act. *In re I Y (1902) 1 K B 98*. Cf *Chaini Ram v Hannu, 18 I C 29 (All)*.

**Onus of Proof** Under this section the Court requires proof of certain matters so the question of onus of proof necessarily arises in this connection. In determining the burden of proof regard must be had to sec 102 of the Evidence Act. Ordinarily each party must substantiate his own case, if his inability to do so leads to the failure of his case then the burden of proof must necessarily be on him. The creditor or the debtor (as the case may be) must satisfy the Court that he has fulfilled the preliminary requirements in order to be entitled to present the petition. *Mumta Hassein v Brij Mohan, 4 Cal, 888 Cf 40 M L J 570 supra*. Both of them must prove that their allegations are true and where a question of good faith is involved they are acting *bona fide*. *Gladstone Wyllie & Co v Hoomech Chunder, 75 W R 96*. Cf *In re Coure, 6 Cal 70 (2), Re Purrett (1895) 73 L T 224 15 R 644*. If a deed of transfer is produced before a Court such a deed is *prima facie* evidence of the transfer and if the party opposing the application wants to establish that the transfer is not a real transfer but a fictitious or *benami* transfer it is for him to prove it and in the absence of such proof the Court is to presume that the transfer is a real one. *Narain Misri v Ram Das, 7 Pat 771 A I R 1928 Pat 47 111 I C 647*.

Where the assets of a debtor exceed his liabilities he must show that by the sale of his interests or other realisation of his assets he would not be able to raise a sum sufficient to pay his debts in full, *Baldeo v Subhdeo, 19 All 125*. Cf 7 Pat 771.

### Sub section (2)

Public examination of the debtor

**Examine the Debtor** This sub-section obliges the Court to examine the debtor if he appears before it as to his conduct his dealings with his properties and his financial position, such examina-

tion should be held irrespective of any consideration whether the insolvency application was made by him or his creditor (Cf *o I C* 745 1 C 100<sup>c</sup>) It is the duty of the petitioner for insolvency to put himself in the witness box and to give a full account of his conduct dealings and property in the presence of such of the creditors as appeared at the hearing and the creditors have a right to question him thereon *Ram Rattan v Natn Ram* A I R 1929 Lah 8 100 I C 55<sup>a</sup> When the Court asks him any question regarding these matters the debtor is legally bound to state the truth within the purview of sec 179 of the I P C and if he refuses to answer such questions he can be punished under the said section The debtor is bound to answer all these questions under sec 132 of the Evidence Act though the answer may tend to incriminate him Cf *Q E v Gopal* Mad 9 1 *Ex parte Schofield* (1876) 6 Ch D 20 *In re Jauett* (1929) 1 Ch 108 98 L J Ch 7 Section 132 has however provided a safeguard so under that section such an answer cannot subject him to arrest or prosecution except on the ground of perjury but in an insolvency proceeding it seems that such a statement is admissible as evidence against the debtor in respect of a criminal charge *In re Joseph Terry* 46 Cal 906 also 24 C W N 475 (A case under the corresponding provision in the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act Act III of 1909) *Re Atherton* (1912) 2 K B 251 While under examination under this sub section a debtor should make oaths under sec 5 of the Indian Oaths Act (Act 1 of 1873) When the debtor makes statements in the course of examination under this sub-section the creditors will have the right to cross-examine him thereupon

During such examination the Court can enquire into the consideration for the debt and also the genuineness of the debts i.e whether they are tainted with fraud or collusion *Ex parte Kibble Re Onslow* (1875) L R 10 Ch App 373, *Ex parte Lennox* (1885) 16 Q B D 315 But see *In re Bremner* 19 Q B D 5 2—relied on in *Satrasala v Talisetti*, *infra* In a recent English case a trader who manufactured certain goods by using secret formulas invented by him was compelled during public examination in bankruptcy to disclose those secret formulas on the ground that such formulas formed part of the good will and assets of his business and that he was bound to communicate them to his trustees *Re Keene* (1929) 2 Ch D 475

The object of the Public Examination is to secure a full and complete examination and disclosure of the facts relating to the bankruptcy in the interests of the public and not merely in the interests of the creditors *In re Jauett* (1929) 1 Ch 108 98 L J Ch 7 The provision relating to the public examination of the debtor is to obtain information at as early a stage

as possible, of the property and the whole conduct of the debtor in their relations to the insolvency proceedings. They would be material at later stages of the proceedings when the debtor applies for his discharge, and then they would be most valuable to enable the creditors to oppose his discharge, *Jeer v Ranga Sami*, 36 Mad, 402 22 M L J 52, *Girdhani v Joynarain*, 32 All 645 See also *Satrasala v Tahsetti*, (1921) M W N 109 13 L W 145 61 I C 767, *Re Atherton*, (1912) 2 K B 251, *Re Baker*, (1890) 25 Q B D 285 (295), *Narain Mistri v Ram Das*, 7 Pat 771 A I R 1928 Pat 477 111 I C 647 It should not be concluded from the provision regarding the examination of the debtor, that such examination is necessary for the determination of the matters referred to in clause (2), e g the conduct and dealings etc of the debtor, or that those matters be first determined before any order of adjudication can be made, 36 Mad, 402 The examination of the debtor being necessary for an altogether different purpose, it is not to be supposed that the words 'conduct, dealings etc,' make it incumbent upon Court to consider the acts of bad faith and misconduct on the part of the debtor before the order of adjudication. The question of bad faith may be gone into at a later stage, *Uda Chand v Ram Kumar* 12 C L J 400, 15 C W N 213 7 I C 394, *Samruddin v Kadumoyi*, 12 C L J 445 15 C W N 244 7 I C 691, *Hanud Ali v Ihtisham*, 13 O C 94 6 I C 748 So, where a petitioner feigns ignorance about the existence of his account books and prevaricates about other matters, his petition cannot be dismissed simply on these grounds, *Girwardhani v Jai Narain* 32 All, 645, sc 7 A L J, 835 7 I C 39

If the debtor happens to be present in Court on the date of hearing of the case, it is incumbent upon the Court to examine him He should be examined whether any other witnesses be or he not present, *Banarsi v Banarsi*, 9 A L J 233 14 I C 416, *Bute Mal v Gandu* A I R 1926 Lab 508 93 I C 953 The words in sub-section (2) are mandatory, therefore when the debtor is present no valid order of adjudication can be passed without an examination of him, *Dial Shah v Miran Buksh*, 23 P L R 1917 21 P W R 1917 39 I C 745 Failure to observe the procedure recommended in his sub-section will vitiate the entire proceeding *Ralla Mal v Jafar Ali*, 22 P W R 1916 33 I C 1008, Cf 3 T R 17, *Re McHenry*, (1894) 3 Ch 365, *Kearley v Thomson* (1890) 24 Q B D 742 It is only after the debtor has been examined in the presence of the creditors that the Court should consider whether sufficient cause has been shown to grant time to produce further evidence under sub sec (3), *Banarsi v Banarsi*, 9 A L J 233 14 I C 416 Cf *Bute Mal v Gandu*, (*supra*), *Prag v Ram Lal*, 37 I C 100 (Oudh), *Gillmore v Bulackilal* 19 P R 1900, *Manaparanna v Armugum*, 1 L B R 229 The provision as to the examina

tion of the debtor is mandatory but that depends on the debtor being present at the hearing of the petition *Ananta Kumar v Sadhu Charan* AIR 196 Cal 234 8 IC 751 That is to say if the debtor is present in Court it is obligatory upon the Court to examine him and failure to do so would vitiate the order of adjudication *Gangadas Seal v Percival* AIR 1927 Cal 32 9 IC 92 where a debtor alleges contravention of the above rule it is for him to show that as a matter of fact he was present in Court at the time of the hearing of the petition *Ananta Kumar v Sadhu Charan* *supra*

**Admissibility of public Examination** The evidence of an insolvent in his public examination is not admissible against any body except himself It is not admissible in favour of his own estate as against a third party *Jnanendra Bala v Official Assignee* 54 Cal 751 30 CW 346 AIR 196 Cal 597 93 IC 834, *Re Brunner* (1887) 19 QBD 52 Cf 2 CW N 611 (1921) M W 109 61 IC 67 The deposition of the insolvent in public examination under this section is not relevant evidence in an enquiry under sec 50 *Satrasala v Talisetti* *supra* *Re Bottomley* 84 L JK B 1020

**Official Receiver has no power to examine the debtor**  
The Official Receiver's power to examine the debtor has been taken away by Act ~~VII~~ of 1926

**Sub section (3)—Sufficient cause** This will include all that will be sufficient cause within the meaning of order XVII r 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 As to the Court's duty to consider whether sufficient cause has been shown for the grant of time to the parties to produce further evidence see *Banarsi v Banarsi* 9 ALJ 233 14 IC 416—followed in 93 IC 953 (Lah) Cf *Prag v Ram Lal* 3 IC 109 (Oudh)

**Any evidence** means both oral and documentary evidence Thus when it is necessary for the petitioning creditor to prove that the debt due from the debtor amounts to Rs 500 he may call for the debtor's account books and examine the debtor himself as a witness *In re A Y* (1902) 1 KB 98

As to summoning and attendance of witnesses provisions of O XVI C P Code may be referred to witnesses may be examined on commission when circumstances require even the insolvent can be examined on commission if necessary see *In re Naoroji Sorabji* 33 Bom 462

**Sub section (4) Mode of taking evidence** The mode of taking evidence under this section is different from what has been laid down in Order XVIII r 5 The procedure laid down in this section should be followed in preference to that

in the C P Code inasmuch as the Court can follow the procedure prescribed in the C P Code, only subject to the provisions of the Insolvency Act, see sec 5, *ante*. Notice that the mode of taking evidence herein recommended tallies with the provision made for unappealable cases in Order XVIII r 13. This summary record of evidence is rather an unsalutary provision as it may lead to failure of justice when the case goes up before a superior Court in an appeal under sec 75.

**25. [§ 15 (1)] (1) In the case of a petition**

*Dismissal of petition* **presented by a creditor,** where the Court is not satisfied with the proof of his right to present the petition or of the service on the debtor *of notice of the order admitting the petition*, or of the alleged act of insolvency or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts or that for any other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court shall dismiss the petition.

**(2) [New] In the case of a petition presented by a debtor the Court shall dismiss the petition if it is not satisfied of his right to present the petition**

**The Section Its Scope** This is the old sec 15 (1) and corresponds to sec 7 (3) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. It lays down the circumstances under which the Court shall dismiss the insolvency petition. Sec 24 mentions the matters required to be proved and provides for the examination of the debtor and the production of evidence, and this section shows where the insolvency petition can be dismissed. *Net Ram v Bhagirath* 40 All 75 15 A L J 885 43 I C 160. The section is intended to prevent the abuse of debtors filing their application as a method of evading liability of arrest and getting out of payment of their debts. *Mathura Ram v Baldeo Ram* A I R 1924 All 800 80 I C 21. It may be pointed out that there is no material difference between this Act and the Act of 1907 on the question as to what is required to be proved in order to entitle the insolvent to present his petition for insolvency. *Laxmi Bank Ltd v Ram Chandra* 46 Bom 757 24 Bom L R 292 1922 Bom 80 6 I C 238. Though questions regarding bad faith and misconduct may be put to him during his examination under sec 24 (2) still they are not mentioned in section 25 as grounds for dismissing the petition. So it has been held that acts of bad faith on the part of the debtor need not be investigated at the preliminary stage when the order of

adjudication has to be made, but at the final stage when an application is made for an order of discharge, *Uday Chand v Ram Kumar*, 12 C L J 400 15 C W N 213, see also *Samiruddin v Kadumoti*, 12 C L J 445 15 C W N 244, *Girwardlari v Jai Varain*, 32 All, 645 7 A L J 835 7 I C 39, *Munilal v Sashibhusan*, 2 Pat L T 166 60 I C 848 Likewise, it has been maintained that in an enquiry under this section it is not pertinent to decide an issue as to whether the petitioner has made a true and full disclosure of the property, such an issue may be gone into after adjudication, *Laxmi Bank v Ram Chandra supra* <sup>on act one of the insolvent's bona fides</sup> J arise only when be not before, *Racharla Narayana Gupta* L W 219 A I R 1926 Mad 494 acts of the insolvent and the *mala fide* transfers made by him are to be enquired into by the Court, after the insolvent has been adjudged as such and not at the initial stage *Rasul Balsh v Gulab Rai*, 4 Luck 52 A I R 1929 Oudh, 371 111 I C 20 From these cases it should not be inferred that questions relating to conduct and fraudulent transfers cannot be put to the debtor during his examination under sec 24 (2) Though these matters need not be decided at the preliminary stage still information about them ought to be picked up and recorded at the earliest opportunity for use against the debtor at a later stage *Jeer v Rangasami*, 36 Mad, 402 22 M L J 52 (1911) 2 M W N 480 10 M L T 433 12 I C 618 If the applicant pleads inability to pay his debts, he should be adjudicated insolvent and if it is necessary to take steps to annul any transfer effected by him, that might be done afterwards, *Teja Singh v Balwant*, A I R 1930 Lah 16 123 I C 576

A Judge, before he dismisses an insolvency petition under this section, should indicate one or other of the grounds, hereunder set forth, as that on which he purports to act, *Preonath v Nibaran* 15 C L J 631 15 I C 870 This section is "rather a trap for Judges who do not take pains to understand it"—per Walk A C J, in *Tara Chand v Jugal Kishore* 46 All 713 22 A L J 684 83 I C 697 As to when the discretion under this section can be exercised, whether such discretion can be exercised in second appeal, see *Venkatarama v Buran Sherif*, (1926) M W N 946 It is not a valid reason for rejecting an insolvency petition that the brother of the debtor has not joined in the petition, *Net Ram v Bhagirath*, 40 All, 75 15 A L J 885 43 I C, 160 Under sub sec (1) the Court can enquire whether there was proper consideration for judgment debt, *Re Beauchamp*, (1904) 1 K B 572 Where an *ex parte* order of adjudication passed on a creditor's application is vacated on the insolvent's objection under sub sec (1) of this section, the vacat-

ing order is not to be regarded as an order of annulment of adjudication, *Baliram v Supadasa*, 121 I C 55 (Nag.)

### Grounds for dismissing the petition.

#### (1) In case of petition by a creditor—

- (i) If the creditor has no right to present the petition sec 9
- (ii) If the notice of the order admitting the petition be not served on the debtor sec 19 (3)
- (iii) If the alleged act of insolvency be not proved [See sec 9 (c) and sec 6]
- (iv) If the debtor proves that he is able to pay his debts
- (v) If there is sufficient cause for not granting the petition

#### (2) In case of petition by a debtor—

- (i) If the debtor has no right to present the petition, [See sec 10]

**Ability to pay** Note that the mention of proof of the debtor's ability to pay his debts as a ground for dismissing the insolvency petition is made in clause (1), that is, the clause regarding the case of a petitioning creditor and not in clause (2) which applies to the case of a petition by the debtor, see also *Girwardhans v Jai Narain*, 32 All 645 7 A L J 835 7 I C 39, *Ruttan v Tirath Ram*, 28 P R 1915 34 P L R 1916 29 I C 361, *Raj Kaur v Tirath Ram*, 13 P W R 1917 39 I C 590, *Mehr Singh v Dajanand College*, 44 I C 850 27 P R 1918 49 P R 1918, *Satish Chandra Addy v Firm of Rajnarain Pakhura*, 72 I C 60 (Cal.), *Lakshinarayan v Subramaniam*, 45 M L J 129 (1923) M W N 328 73 I C 74

**Creditor's right to present petition** See sec 9 *ante*. Under sec 9 (1) (a), the debt due unto the creditor must amount to Rs 500 and under sec 24 (1)-(a) the creditor must prove this fact. For the purpose the petitioning creditor may call for the debtor's account books and examine the debtor himself as a witness, *Re X Y*, (1902) 1 K B 98. In some of the English cases, they have gone further and have maintained that not only it should be shown that the debt has reached the statutory limit, but it must also be shown that the debt is a *real one*, the Court is entitled to see that it is not put in motion without a foundation, *Ex parte Lennox*, 16 Q B D 315, following *Ex parte Kebble*, L. R. 10 Cb 373. According to these cases the validity of the debt owing to the creditor must be established, it must be shown that it is not tainted with fraud or collusion, though in the case of a petition by the debtor, the *real character* of the debts need not be decided before the adjudication order, *Jeer*

*Chetlyi v Rangasami* 36 Mad, 402 22 M.L.J. 52 (1911) 2 M.W.N. 4<sup>th</sup> Cf *Manindra Nath v Rasiklal* cited at p 136, ante, and *Hukam Chand v Gangaram*, cited at p 137 ante The petitioning creditor beside proving that he is a creditor for the requisite amount must also prove that the debtor has committed an act of insolvency, *Tara Chand v Jugal Kishore* 46 All, 713 22 A.L.J. 684 L.R. 5 A 498 AIR 1974 All 686 S3 I.C. 967 Vide also 110 I.C. 737, cited at p 83 An order of the Court rejecting a petition on the ground that the petitioning creditor had not proved his right to present the petition would not operate as *res judicata* against the other creditors, *Firm of Radha Krishen v Gangabai* AIR 1978 Sind 121 110 I.C. 730

**Sub section (2) : When the debtor's application can be dismissed** The only ground on which a debtor's application can be dismissed is that his right to present the petition has not been substantiated See *Kalikumar v Gopikrishna*, 15 C.W.N. 990 12 I.C. 45. *Jeev v Rangaswami*, 36 Mad, 402, *Daulat v Shaheblal* 6 N.L.R. 145 8 I.C. 1115 A debtor is entitled to present an insolvency petition when the requirements of sec 10 have been complied with And if he is so entitled the Court cannot dismiss his petition, and then adjudication follows as a matter of course under section 27 below see *Chhatrapati Singh v Kharag Singh*, 44 Cal, 535 25 C.L.J. 215 21 C.W.N. 497, 32 M.L.J. 1, 19 Bom L.R. 174 15 A.L.J. 87 39 I.C. 768 (P.C.) Also see below So it has been repeatedly maintained that if the requirements of this Act are complied with and the inquiries contemplated by sec 24 be completed the Court must come to a decision in respect of the various matters mentioned in this section It cannot dismiss the petition merely because on an adjourned date the Insolvent does not appear in Court, *Lachminarain v Kishen Lal*, 40 All 665 Under the old Act inability to pay was no condition precedent to the maintainability of an insolvency application, so possession of sufficient means was no ground for its dismissal, see *Khadim Hussain v Bishan Singh*, 14 I.C. 224 But under the present Act, the position will be different

This section does not say anything as to whether a Court has any inherent power to dismiss a debtor's petition when it amounts to an abuse of the processes of the Court In some of the cases decided before the passing of this Act (Act V of 1920), it has been held that a Court has inherent power to prevent an abuse of the processes of the Court and in doing so it can dismiss a debtor's application if it amounts to such an abuse of the Court's processes, see *Ponnusami v Narasimma*, 25 M.L.J. 545 (550), *Triloki Nath v Badri Das*, 36 All, 250 12 A.L.J. 355 23 I.C. 4 (F.B.), *Chirunji Lal v Ajudhia Prosad* 37 I.C. (All), *Malchand v Gopal Chandra*, 44 Cal, 899, sc 25

83 21 C W N 298 Also see *Maung Po Mya Po Kyin*, 30 I C 943, *Tin Ya v Subbayya Pillay*, 18 I C 500 6 L B R 149 The petition can be dismissed also when it is not bona fide but made for an inequitable or collateral purpose. *In re Pamad Mal Nemamal*, 35 I C 541 There will be no adjudication when it is sought for a *collateral* or inequitable purpose. *Ex parte Griffin*, 41 L J K B 107 12 Ch D 480, *Re Davies*, 3 Ch D 461 25 W R 239, *Ex parte Painter*, (1895) 1 Q B 85 A vesting order of the property of an insolvent would amount to an abuse of the processes of the Court if the order affected property to which the insolvent had only a very doubtful claim, *Gangadhar v Shridhar*, 61 I C 589 The use of Bankruptcy Law for a purpose foreign to its object is an abuse of the processes of the Court and cannot be granted, *Ponnuswamy v Narayanaswami*, 25 M L J 445 14 M L T 305 21 I C 293 Thus, an attempt at getting the estate of the insolvent managed by the Court is such an abuse, *Koppuravurru v Guntur*, (1914) M W N 153 14 M L J 587 22 I C 276 A creditor cannot be allowed to utilise the bankruptcy proceeding for the purpose of extorting, or attempting to extort money from the debtor for which the debtor is in no sense liable, 97 L J Ch 120 (1928) 1 Ch 192 "The practice of leaving a man to the mercy of his creditors who with a view of extracting money from him gets him locked up in jail after he has voluntarily placed the whole of his property at the disposal of his creditors is a practice which cannot be too strongly reprehended," *Satis Chandra Addy v Firm of Rajnaraian Pakhira*, 72 I C 60 Where an earlier bankruptcy notice was still available for a petition, a second notice was given in bad faith and to embarrass the debtor, held the Court could prevent oppression by declining to act, *Re Frederick & Whitworth*, (1927) 1 Ch 253 96 L J Ch 70 (C A ) Under the English law a Court may decline to make an adjudication order or may rescind a receiving order when the insolvency proceeding is an abuse of the processes of

the Court Cf *Re Bond*, (1888) 21

Abuse of the processes Q B D 17, *Kali prosanna v Harimohan*,  
of the Court 31 C L J 206 24 C W N 461 Simi

lately, a proceeding by an undischarged

insolvent who goes on obtaining credits, is such an abuse, *Re Bett, Ex parte Official Receiver*, (1901) 2 K B 39 In the recent case of *Re Ballav Chand Serowge*, 27 C W N 739, it has been held, following *Malchand v Gopal, supra*, that the presentation of a second insolvency petition on the same materials is an abuse of the processes of the Court Cf *Re Victoria*, (1894) 2 Q B 387 The authority of these cases seems to have been left untouched though this sub section (2) does not contemplate the contingency suggested in those cases and though it does not make use of the general expression "sufficient cause"

—as is used in sub section (1)—to cover all possible cases of abuse. The debtor must have the “right” to present the petition and it cannot be said that he has the right to trifl with the Court and to present a petition which the Court cannot tolerate. For a fuller discussion on this point see the notes under the next heading. (In order to reject an insolvency petition there must be distinct finding that on the evidence before the Court the insolvent's assets exceeded his liabilities and that the insolvent is in a position to pay up his debt) (1914) M W N 15 *supra*. A petition wilfully presented to a wrong Court should be dismissed *Ex parte May* 14 Q B D 77. Reckless borrowing bringing on bankruptcy is not necessarily such an abuse as would warrant a dismissal of the insolvency petition *Thana Pelayutha v Subramania* 109 I C 636.

**Dismissal on the ground of “abuse of processes of Court”** It will be seen from the cases mentioned above that before the Privy Council case of *Chhatrapat Singh v Kharag Singh* 44 Cal 535 25 C L J 215 21 C W N 497 15 A L J 8- (1914) M W N 100 32 M L J 1 19 Bom L R 174 79 I C 88 (P C) the trend of the Indian decisions was to reject an application for insolvency when it constituted an abuse of the processes of the Court. The Judicial Committee however turned the tide of this judicial opinion. We may here quote the following pertinent passage from their Lordships judgment in the said case. “What was held was that the application was an abuse of the processes of the Court and so must be dismissed. Presumably it was on this ground too, that the High Court dismissed the appeal, no other reason is indicated. It is to be regretted that the Courts in India allowed themselves to be influenced by this plea instead of being guided to their decision by the provisions of the Act. In clear and distinct terms the Act entitles a debtor to an order of adjudication when *its conditions are satisfied*. This does not depend on the Court's discretion but is a statutory right, and a debtor who brings himself properly within the terms of the Act is not to be deprived of that right *on so treacherous a ground of decision as an ‘abuse of the process of the Court’*. This case illustrates the peril of this doctrine in India for what has been treated by the Courts below as such an abuse appears to their Lordships in no way *to merit this censure*” *Chhatrapat v Kharag Singh* 44 Cal 535 (P C) 21 C W N 497, *et cetera*. The italics are ours and should be carefully noted. It should be noticed that (1) the condemnation of the doctrine about the “abuse of process is *an obiter dictum* because the case was decided on the finding that it did not “merit the censure”; i.e. was no such abuse. Here we have an instance of what we call an *unhappy generalisation* of law from the Bench which should never arrogate to

itself the functions of the Legislature, (ii) Their Lordships however do not absolutely dispute the correctness of the doctrine but simply call it a "treacherous" or an unsafe, one. So we may take it that this P C case has not overruled the long series of cases cited before at p 91.

Besides, it is worthy of notice that their Lordships speak of fulfilment of "the conditions of the Act". Now, the Act requires that the petitioner should have the right to present the petition but certainly a person has no right to trifl with the Court. That is how the equitable doctrine against abuse comes in. Mere fulfilment of the conditions specified in secs 9 and 10 [old sec 6 (cls 3 and 4)] does not create this right. From those sections it is clear that non fulfilment of the conditions specified therein may disentitle a party to make the petition but the converse position may not hold good, and the statutory conditions apart from this equitable doctrine may not create the right. The Legislature has not however understood the said case exactly in the way we have done, but takes it as overruling all the Indian decisions. "It is now settled law that under the Act as it stands it is not open to the Court to reject the petition of the debtor on the ground that the application is an abuse of law" (Statement of Objects and Reasons, dated 7th September 1918). Thus, according to the Legislature the Court is powerless against the dishonest use of the machinery of the bankruptcy law, it has therefore introduced the changes in sections 24, 25 and 29 embodying the rules of limited protection, proof of financial paralysis *et cetera* and thereby proposes to accentuate the Court's potency. We cannot but admire the legislative wisdom for these new provisions but are very much disappointed at its appreciation of the Court's power or at any rate, as its spectator like attitude towards the Court's supposed want of power. If the Court is really powerless in the matter, the Legislature should have remedied the defect.

#### When the debtor's application cannot be dismissed

If the debts entered in the schedule are not bogus and the debtor's assets do not cover his liabilities adjudication will follow is a matter of course *Rasul Balsh v Gulab Rai A I R 1929 Oudh 471*. A debtor's application cannot be dismissed on the ground that he has concealed some of his properties or that he has made a mis statement of his property in his petition or of the particulars of all pecuniary claims against him *Daulat v Saheb Lal 6 N L R 145 8 I C 1115, Bidla Dina v Jagannath, 9 A L J 699 14 I C 570 Behari Sahu v Jaffer Mal 38 I C 822 1 P L W 277* or, on the ground that the petitioner had some land which he transferred to his sons but over which he still exercised rights of ownership and had not mentioned the same in the schedule of assets *Tepa*.

*Singh v Balwant* A I R 1930 Lah 16 123 I C 576, or on the ground that the petitioner has changed his residence or mentioned fictitious debts in his application or given false account of his income or committed other acts of bad faith, *Munilal v Sasibhusan*, 2 Pat L T, 166 60 I C 848, see also *Karim Baksh v Mahabir Bania*, 19 I C 695 (Cal). Absence of available assets is no ground for refusing an order of adjudication, *Shera v Ganga Ram*, 37 I C 214 171 P W R 1916. Similarly, the failure to keep regular accounts has been considered immaterial and entailing no disqualification for the purpose of an adjudication *In re Vithaldas* 9 I C 632, *Ganesh Lal v Dwartka Ram*, A I R 1927 Iah, 27 98 I C 600. A debtor's application cannot be dismissed also on the ground that he is the only son of his mother, who is possessed of large property, *Kadir Hussain v Bishen Singh*, 9 I C 633, 14 I C 224 (All). Cf p 87, nor on the ground that the petitioner's brother who was joint with him was not made a party *Nel Ram v Bhagirath*, 40 All, 75 15 A L J 885 43 I C 160. The petition for insolvency should not also be dismissed on the ground that the debtor is guilty of bad

Enquiry as to good faith or fraudulent transfer, *Samruddin* *fatih* not pertinent v *Kadumoyi*, 12 CLJ 445, s c 15 C W N 244, read also the notes and

cases at pp 143 and 146, ante also *Uday Chand v Ram Kumar* 12 CLJ 400 15 C W N 223 *Sheikh Abdul v Basiruddin*, 17 C W N 405 15 CLJ 457, *Golam Rahman v Wahed Ali* 16 C W N 853 16 I C 470, *Jeer v Renga Sami*, 36 Mad, 402, *Giruardhan v Jai Narain*, 32 All 645 7 A L J 835 7 I C 39, *Lakshmi Narayan v Krishnalal*, 40 All, 665 16 A L J 703 46 I C 733, *Rattan Malik v Tirath Ram*, 29 I C 361, s c 28 P R 1915 34 P L R 1916, *Bhagirath Chaudhuri v Jamuni*, 8 Pat L T 184 101 I C 445, as the question of fraudulent transfer is not relevant for the purposes of adjudication, *Rasul Baksh v Gulab Bai*, 5 O W N 776 A debtor's petition cannot be dismissed because of his endeavour to conceal a portion of his property or of his pretension that the property in his name does not belong to him, *Muhammad Hussain v Ilahi Baksh*, 10 A L J 188 17 I C 92 The mere omission to disclose in an application for adjudication that a previous application was dismissed is not a sufficient ground for dismissing the insolvency petition, *Md Shia v Mahabir*, 15 A L J 572, 40 I C 445 The mere fact that payments have been made to the creditor of an insolvent between the filing of the petition for insolvency and the hearing, is not a ground for dismissing the petition *Tarachand v Jugal Kishore* 46 All, 713 22 A L J 684 A I R 1924 All 686 L R 5 A 498 CIV 83 I C 967 The mere fact that the insolvent has transferred his house to his son is no

ground for refusing him an order of adjudication, *Ram Rakha v Nazar Mal*, 52 P.R. 1918 127 P.L.R. 1918 46 I.C. 435. The fact that shortly before the presentation of the petition, the insolvent transferred his property, is no ground for rejecting his petition, though it may be open to the receiver to avoid the transaction under sec. 53, *Keramat Ali v Bairja Nath*, A.I.R. 1926 Cal., 955 95 I.C. 297. Excess of assets over the scheduled debts or concealment of property may not be good grounds for dismissing the petition, *Baldeo Das v Sukhdeo das*, 19 All. 125, *Jualanath v Parbat*, 14 Cal., 671. In fact the extent of or any circumstance about the petitioner's property is not to be taken into consideration when dealing with an application for insolvency, *Bekari Sahu v Juthur Mal* 38 I.C. 822, 1 P.L.W. 227. It is no ground for dismissing an insolvency petition to say that the insolvent has been guilty of criminal misappropriation in respect of property belonging to one of his creditors *Jagannath v Ganga Das* 41 All., 486 17 A.L.J. 565 50 I.C. 192 (following *Chhatrapat v Kharag Singh*, 44 Cal., 535, P.C., s.c. 25 C.L.J. 215 15 A.L.J. 87). Cf *Chiranjilal v Ayodhia*, 37 I.C. 391 (All.). The petition should not be dismissed even if the debtor mentions some bogus debts in the schedule of liabilities appended to his petition *Munni Lal v Bhagwan Das*, 26 I.C. 24 (All.). Cf *Khusali Ram v Bholar Mal*, 37 All., 252 13 A.L.J. 270 28 I.C. 573. A petition cannot also be dismissed where the scheduled assets exceed the liabilities, 14 Cal., 671 19 All. 125. Where there are considerable debts and also certain assets which can be administered and a dividend paid to all the creditors it is contrary to the policy of the Provincial Insolvency Act to refuse adjudication, 37 I.C. 391. The likelihood of the insolvent's assets being consumed up in the costs of the proceedings is no ground for dismissal, *Re Jubbob*, (1897) 1 Q.B. 641.

The mere omission to disclose that a previous application for adjudication has been dismissed is no sufficient ground for dismissing the application, *Muhammad Shua v Mahabir*, 15 A.L.J. 572 40 I.C. 445. Cf *Abdul Aziz v Habid Visiri* 49 I.C. 229 (Cal.). The fact that a debtor is a dishonest man is not itself a ground for refusing adjudication, though the fact should be fully investigated at the time of discharge *Chiranjilal v Ayodhia Prosad*, 37 I.C. 391 (All.).

**Dismissal for any other sufficient cause** "Sufficient cause" is a ground for dismissing the petition applies to the case of a petitioning creditor only. See *Ma Bu v Ngap Po* 11 I.C. 743 (U.B.) A def<sup>\*\*</sup> <sup>ed</sup> on the ground of any <sup>1</sup> *Ram Ravi* 4 I.C. 408 <sup>was</sup> Some ambiguity is to whether it applied exclusively to the

case of a creditor, see 32 All, 645 7 A L J 833 7 I C 39, *In re Vithaldas*, a I C 632 (Sindh), *Preonath v Nibaran*, 15 C L J 631, *Trilokinath v Badridas*, 36 All 250 12 A L J 355 23 I C 4, F B. But in this Act this ambiguity has been cleared up by including this expression in the paragraph meant exclusively for the petitioning creditor. There are many ways in which "sufficient cause" might be shown to induce the Court to refuse to make any order. For instance, the debtor may show that some of his friends are prepared to give a guarantee for the payment of his debts in full, or that there are some proceedings pending by means of which, he may possibly obtain ample funds to enable him to pay his debts, or, there are other prospects of his being able to make such payment. *Ex parte Dixton* (1884) 13 Q B D 118 (123) Cf *Tara Chand v Jugul Kishore*, 46 All, 713 22 A L J 684 A I R 1924 All 686 83 I C 96. A scheme of arrangement between the debtor and some of his creditors shortly before an insolvency petition which is filed by another creditor, is not a sufficient cause within the meaning of this section, *Ex parte Oram* (1885) 15 Q B D 399. If a creditor starts an insolvency proceeding from an improper motive, say, for the purpose of extortion or for the purpose of putting improper pressure on the debtor or for humiliating the debtor in the estimation of society, there will be a sufficient cause to refuse to make an order. Where a proceeding is designed as an instrument of oppression and harassment or where it is an abuse of the processes of the Court or where it is frivolous or vexatious there will be sufficient cause for refusal to interfere. The Court will refuse to make an adjudication if it finds that the bankruptcy petition has been made use of for an inequitable purpose, *Re Davies*, 45 L J Bk 159 3 Ch D 461. It is impossible to specifically state what will be sufficient cause, *Re Otago*, (1893) 1 Q B 812. The Court will refuse to make a man bankrupt if the effect of such order would be to make the insolvent forfeit his life-interest, *Ibid*. (What is or is not sufficient cause must depend on the circumstances of each case) *Aruna Chellan v Mg Po* 9 I C 461. It has been held that notwithstanding proof of the existence of the conditions mentioned in the statute the Court is not bound to pass an order of adjudication where the application constitutes an abuse of the processes of the Court, *Malchand v Gopal* 44 Cal, 899 25 C L J 83 21 C W N 298 Cf 27 C W N 739 *Re Hancock*, (1904) 1 K B 585. Also see the cases noted under sub-sec (2) and the commentaries at p 147. The existence of a solitary creditor is not sufficient cause to justify the dismissal of the insolvency petition *Re Hacquard*, 24 Q B D 71. There is sufficient cause within the meaning of this section where a creditor refuses to accept a tender,

which if accepted would have reduced his debt below five hundred rupees Cf *In re Lawrence* (1928) 1 Ch 665 The mere fact that the creditor has given an under valuation of his security in his petition is not sufficient cause within the meaning of the section, *Ex parte Taylor* 13 Q B D 128 When an adjudication order will be a "vain thing" and of no use the Court should not make it, *Re Robinson* 22 Ch D 816

An abuse of the processes of Court which always is to be judged in the light of the circumstances of each case (*vide supra*) implies that the petition was presented in order to perpetrate a fraud *Maung Po Mya v Maung Po Kyin* 30 I C 943 It seems that where the fraud has already been committed and there is no new attempt to trifle with the Court there is no such abuse (*Ibid*)

**Discretion, Exercise of, in appeal** The above provisions of the section are discretionary Where the District Judge was not asked to exercise his discretion under this section the same ought not to be exercised in appeal *Venkata rama v Buran Sheriff* 50 Mad 396 51 M L J 680 (1926) M W N 946 24 L W 858 A I R 1927 Mad 153 99 I C 536

**Effect of dismissal** The dismissal of a petition does not constitute *res judicata* see *King v Henderson* (1898) A C 720 *Oriental Bank v Richer* 9 App Cas 413 So the dismissal of a petition under this section does not bar a fresh petition whether by the creditor or the debtor specially when such a fresh petition is founded upon a fresh arrest or so forth subsequent to the dismissal of the former application *Ram Prosad v Mahadeb Lal* 7 Pat L T 335 61 I C 870 Rejection of an insolvency petition on the ground that the petitioning creditor had not proved his right to present the petition would not operate as *res judicata* against the other creditors although they had notice of the bankruptcy proceedings *Firm of Radha Krishan v Gangabai* 22 S L R 105 A I R 1928 Sind 171 110 I C 730 The dismissal will not operate as *res judicata* also as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the debt *Re Victoria* (1804) 2 Q B 387 But the principle of finality in litigation requires that when a particular petition is dismissed on a particular ground a fresh petition cannot be entertained except on a different ground

In the case of a petition by the debtor the law casts on him a duty to state the fact of such dismissal together with the reasons therefor in a subsequent petition under sec 13 (1) (i) As this petition has to be verified under sec 12 no concealment in this respect is possible

No adjudication by consent or by arbitration A Court should not make an adjudication order on mere consent of the parties *In re Button Ex parte Loss*, (1905) 1 K B 602 (603) 19 P R 1900 F B As to whether an adjudication can be obtained by means of reference to arbitration *vide* notes at p 46 *ante*

**Appeal** An appeal lies to the High Court against the order of dismissal passed by the District Judge under Sec 25 acting as a Court of first instance see sec 75 (2) and Schedule I, and the order of the High Court dismissing such an appeal is also appealable to the Privy Council *Chhatrapati Singh v Kharag Singh* 40 Cal 685 sc 17 C W N 752

**26 [§ 15 (2) (3)] (1)** Where a petition presented by a creditor is dismissed under subsection (1) of section 25, and the Court is satisfied that the petition was frivolous or vexatious the Court may on the application of the debtor award against such creditor such amount not exceeding one thousand rupees as it deems reasonable compensation to the debtor for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the petition and the proceedings thereon and such amount may be realised as if it were a fine

(2) An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such petition and the proceedings thereon

**The Principle of the Section** This is section 15 (2) and (3) of the repealed Act It invests the Court with a summary power to award compensation not exceeding Rs 1000/ to the *alleged* insolvent against his creditor when the insolvency petition presented by the latter is found to be frivolous or vexatious The object of this section is to provide a safe guard for a man against the machinations of his enemies who may seek to embarrass his financial position and humiliate him by setting the machinery of the insolvency law against him If the creditor's petition is dismissed under sec 25 (1) and is found to be frivolous or vexatious the Court may award the compensation which should on no account exceed Rs 1000 This sum is supposed to cover the expenses incurred and the damages suffered by the insolvent by reason of the frivolous or vexatious proceeding As to the maintainability of a suit for damages for bankruptcy proceedings without reasonable and probable cause even without proving special damages

see *Wilson v. United Counties Bank Ltd.*, (1920) A.C. 102 (120), *King v. Henderson*, (1898) A.C. 720, also see (1883) 11 Q.B.D. 674, *infra*, (1905) A.C. 168

A B Compare this section with sec 93 of C.P. Code. The application of the section may be barred by Local Government under sec 81 read with Sch II

**When the Compensation is to be awarded** To apply this section two conditions must be fulfilled (i) Dismissal of the creditor's petition must be under sec 25 (1), (ii) The petition must be shown to be *frivolous* or *vexatious*. Cf *Metropolitan Bank v. Pooley* 10 App Cas 270. The provision of this section is *penal* in nature and therefore according to the accepted rule of interpretation should *strictly* be construed. Cf *Makhan Lall v. Babu Srikissen*, 12 M.I.A. 157 II W.R.P.C. 19 *Amanant v. Bhajan*, 8 All. 438 (445). So this section cannot apply unless the dismissal is under sec 25 (1). It is doubtful if dismissal for default is within the scope of that section. So it seems that no compensation can be awarded under this section when the creditor's petition is dismissed for default. The other condition for the application of the section is that the Court must be satisfied that the petition was *frivolous* or *vexatious*. The word "frivolous" refers to the trivial nature of the thing. The petition is *vexatious*, when it is intended to harass the insolvent or to cause annoyance to him. Cf *Benimadhav v. Kumadkumar* 30 Cal. 123 (F.B.), s.c. 6 C.W.N. 799. A *frivolous* petition may or may not be a false one. The term '*vexatious*' implies that the petition should not have been at all made. A false petition must necessarily be a *vexatious* one (*Ibid*). Note that the two words are linked by the word or so that either of them may serve the purposes of this section. This section should be compared with Sec 250 of the Cr. P. C. 1898 the provisions whereof are somewhat similar to those of the present section and the cases under that section may be referred to in this connection.

**May** This word shows that the order for compensation is in the discretion of the Court. The Court should not act *suo motu* under the section, it can act only on the application of the debtor. The Court has again to use its discretion in fixing the amount but such amount should on no account exceed Rs. 1000.

**Realisation of Compensation** The amount of compensation may be realised as a fine so it may be levied (a) by attachment and sale of moveable property (b) by execution according to civil process (see sec 386, Cr. P. C.) Cf *Ram Jiran v. Durgacharan* 21 Cal. 979 (985). Such a sale may take place even after the death of the person fined. Cf *Q. E. v. Sitanath*, 20 Cal. 478

**Sub-section (2)** An award under this section bars a suit for damages in respect of a dismissed insolvency petition and the proceedings thereon Cf *Bachulal v Jagdasi* 26 Cal , 181 Compare with this sub-section Sec 250 (5) of the Cr P C 1805 under which such a suit for damages is not barred , but the amount of compensation is taken into account in assessing the damages Cf *Hjatt v Palmer* (1899) 2 Q B 105 , *Quarry Hill Gold Mining Co v Eyre* (1883) 11 Q B D 674

**Appeal** An appeal against an order under this section lies to the High Court see Sec 5 ( ) and Schedule I

### *Order of Adjudication*

**27 [§ 16. (1)] (1) If the Court does not dismiss the petition it shall make an order of adjudication and shall specify in such order the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge**

**[New] (2) The Court may if sufficient cause is shown extend the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge and in that case shall publish notice of the order in such manner as it thinks fit**

**Change of Law** This is sec 16 (1) of the Act of 1907 with slight verbal alterations and with the omission of the words and the debtor is unable to propose any composition or scheme which shall be accepted by the creditors and approved by the Court in the manner hereinafter provided and with the introduction of a very important provision fixing a time limit for discharge The last two lines of sub-section (1) contain the provision regarding this time limit and the new sub-section (2) empowers the Court to extend this time limit under proper circumstances

The effect of the omission of the aforesaid words within quotation viz and the debtor provided from the old section 16 (1) has made a difference between the old section and this new one Under the old section there was an obstacle for immediate adjudication viz the proposal of a scheme by the debtor to the Court for the acceptance of the creditors but now this obstacle has been removed The reason for the change has been explained in the Notes on Clauses vide supra Under the English law a composition can be made (i) after the receiving order and prior to adjudication or (ii) after adjudication But under the Indian Law there is no formal receiving

order procedure at all, and the order of adjudication is made on the hearing of the petition. As before adjudication and the proving of the creditor's debts a scheme cannot possibly be accepted, (see *Fleming Shaw v Sadiram*, 9 S L R 181 32 I C 565, and the notes under section 38), the words relating to composition and scheme have been omitted as aforesaid, so the above obstacle now no longer exists. Now, the Court will not consider any scheme for composition before adjudication Cf *Re Assomal*, 4 S L R 222 9 I C 724, *Luckminarain v Krishan Lal* 10 A L J 703 47 I C 733, *Ramrakha v Narai Mal*, 52 P R 1918 46 I C 435

**Sub-Section (1) :** This section provides that if the Court does not dismiss the petition under sec 25, it shall make an order of adjudication, so it follows that when the requirements of sections 9 and 10 are complied with, and a petition is made in accordance with sec 13, the Court will see whether or not it is to be dismissed under sec 25. If it is not so dismissed an adjudication order will follow as a matter of course, for, the word 'shall' in the above circumstances, makes it obligatory on the Court to make an order of adjudication, *Udaychand v Ramkumar*, 12 C L J 400, 15 C W N 213, *Saniruddin v Kadumoji* 12 C L J 445 15 C W N 244, *Hanted Ali v Ihtisham Ali* 10 O C 94 6 I C 748, *Naga Naing v Mi Bu U B R* (1911) 186 11 I C 745 "In clear and distinct terms the Act entitles a debtor to an order of adjudication when its conditions are satisfied. This does not depend on the Court's discretion but is a statutory right and a debtor who brings himself properly within the terms of the Act is not to be deprived of that right on so treacherous a ground as *an abuse of the processes of the Court*" *Chhatrapal Singh v Kharag Singh* 44 Cal, 535 (540) 25 C L J 215 21 C W N 497 (P C) and the cases cited at pp 145 46 See also *Triloki Nath v Badri Das* 36 All 250 12 A L J 355 23 I C 4 (F B). A Court has no jurisdiction to annex any condition to the adjudication order *Ram Chandra v Shyama Charan* 19 C L J 83, s c 18 C W N 1052 At the time of making an order of adjudication, the Court should not consider the course of administration of the insolvent's estate to be adopted afterwards *Debendra v Purusottam* 55 I C 186 (Cil). So where an order of adjudication provided that as a condition of his being adjudicated insolvent the party should pay into Court Rs 6 monthly out of his salary and to place at the disposal of the Court his share in ancestral property the Court held (1) that the direction as to monthly payment out of salary was illegal because of sec 60 (1) of the C P Code, (2) that the direction relating to the ancestral property was superfluous because the adjudication order automatically vested the same in the receiver, *Jahar Ali v Mushtaq Khan*, 9 Pat 304 The Court cannot order cancellation of

or the very order of adjudication and procedure prescribed by sec 53 has to be followed. *Chinna* 45 Mad 189 41 M L J 606 14 L W 630 66 I C 771 Where a petition for adjudication is an insolvent without making an order for adjudication or to order a debtor of the insolvent to pay over which he owes to the insolvent I C 53- (Nae)

order made without jurisdiction is a nullity *al 21 Bom 203* Though an adjudication order aside on appeal still so long as it stands is disputed by anybody except on proof of fraud Cf sec 44 of the Indian Evidence Act v Blake (183) 8 C P 533 22 W R 79) 12 Ch D 905

made a new provision namely that at the time of making an adjudication order the Court shall also specify a period within which the debtor must apply for his discharge This provision is imperative *Gopal Ram v Magnt Ram* 7 Pat 338 107 I C 830 (F B) and the reasons have been thus explained in the Statement of — One of the principal defects in the law is the fact that the conduct of the debtor comes under the scrutiny of the Court if the misconduct of the debtor should come to light most of the provisions affecting him would operate is when he applies for his discharge nothing in the Act which requires him to make an application for discharge and in practice such applications in this unsatisfactory state of law it is proposed to add provisions which will compel an application to the Court within a prescribed period for discharge the protection afforded by the insolvency period shall be specified in the order of the Court In a Lahore case it was specified in an order of the Court and it was held that the period of the adjudication order and discharge could not entail annulment of adjudication *Das* 7 Lah L J 553 6 Punj L R 14 24 92 I C 235 This seems to be within the time limit fixed by the Court the time to apply for discharge when he files his petition *hammad Ali* cited under the heading under sec 41

insolvency petition is transferred to the Official

Receiver for adjudication, he has the power to fix the period for applying for discharge, *Arunagiri v Kandaswami*, 19 L W 418 (1924) M W N 331 AIR 1924 Mad 635 83 I C 955

**Adjudication takes effect forthwith** An adjudication order takes effect the moment it is made and is not dependent upon notification in the Gazette, nor upon appointment of Receiver, Cf *Re Manning*, (1885) 30 Ch D 480 It takes effect even before it is signed or formally drawn up, *Ibid*, also *Blunt v Whately*, (1898) 6 Mans 48, Halsbury's *Laws of England*, Vol II, p 60 It takes effect from the date on which it is made by the Lower Court even where it is subsequently confirmed on appeal, *Re Raatz*, (1897) 4 Manson, 50, *Re Teale, Ex parte Blackburn*, (1912) 2 K B 367,

**No Second Adjudication order** It is not open to an insolvent to apply for a second order of adjudication until he has obtained an order of discharge or until his previous adjudication has been annulled, *Ram Dass v Sultan Husain*, AIR 1929 Oudh, 149 115 I C 107

**Sub section (2)** This sub-section gives the Court a discretionary power to extend the period, originally fixed, for the purpose of the discharge, if there is sufficient cause for so doing Such enlargement of time is permissible even when the period originally fixed has expired, (if an order of annulment has not already been made under sec 43), *Abraham v Sookias* 51 Cal, 337 AIR 1924 Cal, 777 81 I C 584, *Saligram v Official Receiver*, AIR 1926 Sind, 94 91 I C 467, *Kunnanmul Nathmul v Anoop Sahu*, 108 I C 803, *K K S Chettiar v Maung Myat Tha* infra See also *Arunagiri Mudaliar v Kandaswami Mudaliar*, 19 L W 418 (1924) M W N 331 1924 Mad, 635 [in which the two learned judges Krishnan and Waller, JJ have taken conflicting views, Waller J's view has found favour in 49 M 935 (1926) M W N 674], *Palani Goundan v Official Receiver, Coimbatore*, 53 M 288 31 L W 365 58 M L J 369 AIR 1930 Mad 369 F B The principle enunciated in sec 148, C P Code is not repugnant to the provisions of this section Therefore the fact that the application for extension is made after the expiry of the fixed date will not be a fatal defect, *Lakhi v Molar* 26 Punj L R 126 AIR 1925 Lah, 416 86 I C 115—followed in *Iateh Muhammad v Maya Das*, AIR 1927 Lah 763 100 I C 134, *Kallu Kutti Parambath v Putthen Peetikakkal* 22 I W 542 49 M L J 595 91 I C 144 See also *Jethajt Peraji Firm v Krishnayya* infra *Abbirreddi v Venkatareddi*, AIR 1927 Mad, 175, *Manikkam Pattar v Manchappa*, (1928) M W N 441, vide notes under sec 43

The order of adjudication does not *ipso facto* become annulled by the expiry of the time fixed and extension of

time is possible so long as the adjudication is not annulled, *Gopal Ram v. Magni Ram* - Pat 375 A I R 1928 Pat 338 10 I C 830 F B, *Ganpat v. Hangir*, A I R 1929 Nag 11 113 I C 55 See also 53 Mad 288 (F B), (*supra*)

The section does not say who is to move for enlargement of time under this section. That the debtor can apply goes without saying. There is nothing in the section to prevent a petitioning creditor from applying for such an extension, and as such extension may at times be for his benefit, he may show good cause for deferring the grant of discharge. *K K S Chettiar v. Maung Mja Tha* 6 Bur L J 5 A I R 1927 Rang 136 100 I C 921, *Jethaji Peraji Firm v. Krishnayya* 5 M L J 116 (1929) M W N 489, *Suppiah Mooppanar v. Mallappa Chetty* (1929) M W N 809. The Court can grant extension of time even *suo motu*. *Rup Singh v. Official Receiver* 10 Lah 357 10 Lah L J 156 A I R 1928 Lah 82 107 I C 394. A prayer for extension of time can be implied from circumstances and an application for discharge can be regarded as an application for extension of time although it does not specifically ask for such extension. *Sohna Ram v. Tara Chand* A I R 1929 Lah 399 117 I C 87.

**Appeal** An appeal lies to the High Court under sec 75 (2) and Schedule I against an order of adjudication under this section. Cf *Kallukutti Parambath v. Kuttiah* 49 M L J 595 A I R 1926 Mad 123. But no appeal lies from an order rejecting an application for extension under sub section (2) of this section. *Re Ganga Prasad* A I R 1926 Oudh 186 89 I C 959. An order granting an extension of time hereunder is not a decision under sec 4 and consequently a second appeal does not lie from such an order. *Sambamurthi v. Ramakrishna* 52 Mad 337 55 M L J 83 29 L W 60 A I R 1929 Mad 43 114 I C 847.

**28. (1) On the making of an order of adjudication the insolvent shall aid to the utmost of his power in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors**

**(2) [§ 16 (2), (3) (4)]** On the making of an order of adjudication the whole of the property of the insolvent shall vest in the Court or in a

Effect of an order of adjudication

receiver as hereinafter provided, and shall become divisible among the creditors, and thereafter, except as provided by this Act, no creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted in respect of any debt provable under this Act shall during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings have any remedy against the property of the insolvent in respect of the debt or commenee any suit or other legal proceeding except with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose

(3) For the purposes of sub section (2), all goods being at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the order is made, in the possession order or disposition of the insolvent in his trade or business by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof shall be deemed to be the property of the insolvent

(4) All property *which is* acquired by or devolves on the insolvent after the date of an order of adjudication and before his discharge shall forthwith vest in the Court or receiver, and *the provisions of sub section (2) shall apply in respect thereof*

(5) [§ 16 (2) (a)] *The property of the insolvent for the purposes of this section shall not include any property (not being books of account) which is exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree*

(6) [§ 16 (5) (6)] Nothing in this section shall affect the power of any secured creditor to realise or otherwise deal with his security, in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realise or deal with it if this section had not been passed

(7) An order of adjudication shall relate back to and take effect from the date of the presentation of the petition on which it is made

**N B**—Sub-section (1) is new, the other sub-sections correspond to sub-sections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of sec 16 of the Act of 1907. The introduction of sub sec (1) is thus explained in the *Notes on Clauses* “Apparently the duties imposed on the debtor in sub sec (1) of section 43 arise as soon as the Court has made an order under section 12 (1). It seems desirable to make this clear. It is difficult to see how the debtor can be under any obligation to assist in the distribution of his property, unless he is adjudged an insolvent. It is proposed, therefore, to amend the concluding part of sub-section (1) and to relegate to a separate sub section the provisions which impose on the debtor the duty of aiding in the distribution of his property.” It should be noticed that the old sec 16 (2) of the Act of 1907 barred a creditor’s remedy both against the property and person of the insolvent, but the word “person” has been omitted from the present sec 28 (2). The effect of this omission may justify a contention that a creditor can apply for execution of his decree by arresting the insolvent without first obtaining the leave of the Insolvency Court to do so *vide* notes under the heading “Arrest,” at p 183, *infra*.

**Object of the Section** This section has been enacted for the purpose of enabling the Court to keep a proper control over the administration of the estate in the insolvency proceedings, *Louis Dreyfus & Co v Jan Mahomed* 12 S L R, 61 49 I C 421 426 *Jitangi Mamooji v Ghulam Hussain* 12 S L R 20 47 I C 771. The Insolvency Court possesses an exclusive jurisdiction to deal with the insolvent’s estate and this section read with section 56 authorises the Insolvency Court to direct the delivery of the insolvent estate to the Receiver, *Kochi Mahomed v Sankaralinga* 44 Mad, 524 14 L W 505 40 M L J 219 (1921) M W N 236 62 I C 495.

**Sub-sec. (1) — Post-adjudication Duties of the Insolvent** This sub-section lays down the post adjudication duties of the insolvent, just as sec 22 lays down the duties of the debtor upon the admission of the insolvency petition. Obligation to aid in the realisation and distribution of the property can possibly arise only after adjudication. See notes under sec 22 under the heading “Change of law,” at pp 126 127, *ante*. Compare the provisions of this sub-section with those of sec 22 (3) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914 as amended by the Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act, 1926. It is the duty of the insolvent to attend the Court and to give his evidence whenever required by the Receiver and the Receiver can ask him to do so without issuing any sub-poena. Cf *In re Fitzland*, 1916 H B R 157. This sub-section, however, cannot impose on the debtor a duty unconnected with the realisation of his assets. Thus, the receiver cannot compel him to submit

to an examination with a view to effecting an insurance on his life, *Board of Trade v Block*, 13 App Cas 570 Cf sec 59A As to the penalty for failure to perform the duties hereunder, *Vide* 25 I C 363 and 49 I C 55, cited under sec 69, *infra*

**Receiver's position** "A Receiver under this Act is exactly in the same position as the trustee in bankruptcy. The whole property of the insolvent is vested in him as he is the owner of the property until he is discharged," *Anrita Lal v Narain Chandra*, 30 C L J 515 53 I C 973. The Receiver takes the insolvent's property subject to all the burdens and obligations (e.g., a claim of pre-emption) to which it was subject in the insolvent's hands, *Sheonarain Singh v Kulsum unniissa*, 52 M L J 658 (P C) *Vide* also the cases and notes under sec 56, under the caption "Receiver, Appointment and Removal."

**Receiver need not sue for possession** When the property of the Insolvent, upon adjudication, vests in the Receiver, it is open to the latter to ask for a declaration without suing for possession of the property, inasmuch as the declaration would enable him to sell or mortgage the property for the benefit of the creditors, *Mahomed Fatima v Mashruq Ali*, 44 All, 617 20 A L J 569 L R 3A 406 A I R 1922 All,

No limitation for obtaining possession under sec 56 (3) There is no limitation for a Receiver obtaining possession of insolvent's property which vests in him at any time between the date of making the order of adjudication and the date of its being annulled *Balakrishna Menon v Veeraraghavan* 45 Mad, 70 41 M L J 334 (1921) M W N 775 14 L W 334 A I R 1922 Mad, 189 69 I C 326

**Sub-sec. (2). Vest** This sub section lays down the legal consequence that follows the order of adjudication Cf sec 7 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914 as amended by the English Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act, 1926 As soon as the adjudication order is made, the whole of the property of the insolvent shall vest in the Court, or, where a Receiver is appointed, in the Receiver, and shall become divisible among his creditors, *Mahomed Fatima v Mashruq Ali*, 44 All, 617 20 A L J 569 A I R 1922 All, 448 68 I C 245, *Iachmandas v Jai Singh*, 4 Lah L J 262 A I R 1922 Lah 399 79 I C 548, and thereafter during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings no creditor of the insolvent shall have any remedy against his property Any subsequent attachment of the property of the insolvent is, for all legal intents and purposes, a nullity and does not confer any advantage, *Jetha Bhima v*

Ladi Janbu 14 Bom L.R. 511 15 I.C. 950 The main object of an adjudication order is to place the estate under the custody and control of the Court, through its officer, the Receiver, *Louis Dreyfus v. Jan Mahomed* 12 S.L.R. 61 49 I.C. 421 The words "as hereinafter provided" in this clause qualify the word "Receiver" and not the word "vest," *Official Receiver, Coimbatore v. Kanga* 45 Mad. 167 14 L.W. 656 (1921) M.W.N. 858 42 M.L.J. 53 69 I.C. 908 The vesting of property takes place upon adjudication, *Subramania Iyer v. Official Receiver Tanjore*, 23 L.W. 300 50 M.L.J. 665 93 I.C. 877, and the insolvent's property in any part of British India vests in the Receiver, without any formal conveyance or assignment, Cf *Ex parte Rogers, Re Boustead*, (1881) 16 Ch D 665, *Official Assignee v. Chandulal*, 76 I.C. 657 (Sind) According to some opinion, the insolvent's property vests in

According to some opinion, the insolvent's property vests in the Receiver, though situated in a foreign territory, *Draupadi Bai v Govind Singh*, 65 I C 334 (Nag.), that is, it vests irrespective of the question whether the Receiver will be able to get possession of the property if it is in fact situated outside British India, *Lang v Jaswantlal*, 50 Bom., 439. But in a Calcutta case it has been held that this Act cannot operate in a territory where the Indian Legislature could not give the law. Vide notes at p. 5, ante. Therefore the provision as to vesting contained herein cannot be expected to operate as regards the insolvent's immoveable properties in a foreign country. As to whether immoveable property in British India vests in the trustee in Bankruptcy on an adjudication in a foreign territory, see *Rangaswami Padazchi v Narainswamy*, 34 Mad., 247 (1910) M W N 695; 7 I C 417. Vide also the notes and cases under the heading "vest" under sec. 56, post. The use of the word "whole" shows that even the properties outside the jurisdiction of the Court vest in the Receiver, *Re Naoroji*, 33 Bom., 462, *Re Ganeshdas* 32 Bom. 898; 10 Bom. L R 77, *Lang v Jaswantlal* 50 Bom., 439, *Draupadi Bai v Govind Singh* 65 I C 334 (Nag.), *supra*. The property of the insolvent vests in the Receiver subject to the equities to which they are subject in the hands of the insolvent, *Sheonarain Singh v Kulsum un nissa* 52 M L J 658 (P C), *supra*. So where a person is adjudicated an insolvent after entering into a contract for sale, the Receiver will be bound to execute a deed in pursuance of the said contract and he will be a necessary party in the suit for specific performance, *Purushottam v Ponnurangam*, (1913) M W N 897; 75 M L J 92; 21 I C 576. Where a firm is adjudicated insolvent, each partner of that firm becomes an insolvent. Consequently no suit can be brought against any of the partners without the leave of the

Court, *Honda Ram v Chiman Lal*, AIR 1927 Lah 234 100 I C 112

The effect of adjudication is to place the administration of the insolvent estate including the realisation of assets under the control of the Court, for the benefit

Effect of adjudication of all the creditors and for the purpose and vesting of making an equitable distribution to them, *Vasudeva v Lakshminarayan*, 42

Mad 684 36 M L J 453 52 I C 442 The order of adjudication operates to vest the insolvent's property in the Court or the Receiver and no creditor has thereafter any remedy against the insolvent's estate whether by suit or otherwise, *Trimbak v Sheoram* AIR 1924 Nag 108 65 I C 941 Cf *Seth Sheolal v Girdharilal* AIR 1924 Nag , 361 , nor is the insolvent himself entitled thereafter to deal with the property as its owner , all his dealings therewith will be inoperative and he cannot any more pass a valid title to his alienee Therefore, where the assignee from a co sharer sued for the recovery of his share of the profits from the Lambarder under the Agra Tenancy Act, it would be a valid defence to say that the plaintiff had no valid title to sue by reason of his assignor's insolvency, *Gorind Ram v Kunj Behari*, 46 All , 39S 2<sup>o</sup> A L J 217 L R 5 All 65 (Rev) AIR 1924 All , 341 The effect of vesting of the property in the Receiver is that any charge, created whether by decrees or otherwise, after the date of the insolvency petition is not binding against the receiver, *Tulsi Ram v Mahomed Araf*, AIR 1928 Lah 738 109 I C 373 After bankruptcy, the debtor's interest in the property ceases , so the debtor is no longer a necessary party in a suit relating to the property, Cf *Prince Victor v Kumar Bhairabendra* 34 C W N 53 As soon as the order of adjudication is made the insolvent's property vests in the Court or the Receiver (as the case may be) by operation of law, *Sannyasi Charan v Krishnadhyan*, 49 Cal , 560 26 C W N 954 35 C L J 498 20 A L J 409 43 M L J 41 AIR 1922 P C 237 67 I C 124 (P C), and therefore no formal "vesting order" is necessary , *Official Receiver, Trichinopoly v Soma sundaram Chettiar*, 30 M L J 415 34 I C 602 , *Ramaswami v Muthusamia*, 41 Mad , 923 33 M L J 581 (1918) M W 766 48 I C 756 And thereafter any dealing with such property without notice to the Receiver is ultra vires, *Kochu Mahomed v Sankaralinga*, 44 Mad , 524 40 M L J 219 14 L W 505 (1921) M W N 236 62 I C 495 , *Mokshagundam Subramania v Rama Krishna*, 42 M L J. 426 16 L W 43 AIR 1922 Mad 335 70 I C 357 , at any rate, it will be inoperative as against the Receiver, *Sripat Singh v Hariaram Goenka*, 26 C W N 739 16 L W 447 AIR 1922 P C 51 74 I C 597 (P C) , *Sannyasi Charan v Krishnadhyan*, (suffr.)

After adjudication the insolvent is not competent to make any reference to arbitration *Tulsi Ram v Mahomed Anif supra* After the property has vested in the Receiver the insolvent has no saleable interest in the property *Ram Soondur v Sloski II C L R 589* So where a debtor is adjudged an insolvent and his property vests in the Receiver, and the property is sold in execution of a simple money decree against him the purchaser acquires no interest in the property sold *Sundarappaiyar v Arunachella 31 Mad 493 18 M L J 487* Therefore it has been held that where during the pendency of insolvency proceedings a property of the insolvent was sold in execution of a decree without bringing the Official Receiver on the record the sale is void and not binding on the Official Receiver *Nasar Routher v Kuppai Pichai (1929) M W N 168 A I R 1929 Mad 609*

Payment to creditor behind the back of the Receiver

After the presentation of an insolvency petition the insolvent cannot validly pay his debt to any of his creditor and such payment has no effect as against the Receiver *Janaki Rao v Official Receiver 8 I C 16 Onkara v Bridgel and 71 I C 103*

After the vesting of the property in the Receiver he is the only person who can discharge the debts of the insolvent Any payment made by the insolvent or anybody on his behalf to his creditors behind the back of the Receiver is highly irregular and the money so paid must be returned to him before any composition with the creditors can be sanctioned by the Court *Re Subramaniah Chetty (1926) M W N 784 24 L W 658 A I R 1926 Mad 1166* A landlord by reason of his insolvency does not however become incompetent to issue a notice of ejectment to his tenants *Ranga v Deokinandan Pandey L R 5 O 77* The principle of this sub-section should be invariably observed and the Receiver should have the carriage of the insolvency proceedings not merely in the lower Court but also on appeal *Narasimham v Hanumantla Rao (1922) M W N 717 A I R 1922 Mad 439 70 I C 572* When by virtue of this sub section the property vests in the Receiver the insolvent is *ipso facto* divested of the same and has therefore no vested interest until it is restored after administration *Subbaraya v Papathi Annal (1918) M W N 289 7 L W 516 45 I C 239* Therefore after the vesting order the insolvent cannot maintain a suit or an appeal in respect of his property *Ibid* Therefore after an adjudication order a judgment debtor will have no right to appeal from an order in execution proceedings confirming a sale of his properties The proper person to appeal in such a case is the Official Receiver *Bhagwan Das v Amritsar National Bank A I R 1928 Lah 675 111 I C 432* But it has been held in a Bombay case that the adjudication of a person during the pendency of a civil suit

does not disqualify the insolvent from appealing against the decree in that suit, *Ramchandra v Shripati*, 31 Bom L R 357 A I R 1929 Bom 202 118 I C 252 After adjudication, a defendant has no right to remain as such on the record of the case but the trustee in bankruptcy ought to be substituted in his stead under O XXII, r 10 of the C P Code see *Prince Victor v Kumar Bhairabendra*, 34 C W N 51 In some of the Madras cases it has been held that where an adjudication of insolvency is made by an Official Receiver in the exercise of the powers delegated to him under sec 80 the insolvent's estate does not vest in the Official Receiver under section 56 or any other provision in the absence of an express vesting order, *Muthusami Salamai v Samoo Kandiar* 43 Mad 869 39 M L J 438 12 L W 262 (1920) M W N 537 59 I C 507, following 30 M L J 415 (*supra*), *Subba Alayar v Ramasami*, 44 Mad, 547 (1921) M W N 115 40 M L J 209 62 I C 346 and in the absence of such a vesting order the property vests in the Court and not in the Receiver *Narasimudu v Basara Sankaram*, 47 M L J 749 20 L W 946 A I R 1925 Mad 249 84 I C 439 It will not be worth our while to scan the soundness of this view as sec 80 (1) (a) now stands repealed by Act XXXIX of 1926 Vide also the notes under the heading "Vest" under sec 56, post

The Receiver is entitled to realise the insolvent's dues from his debtors *Kanhaiya Lal Mohan Mal v Radha Kishen* 112 P L R 1913 92 P W R 1913 18 I C 206 But he may be precluded by his own conduct from so doing if he sanctioned payment by the debtors to the insolvent himself, *Re Wilson Ex parte Salaman*, (1926) 1 Ch 21 An insolvent's solvent debtor cannot be absolved from his liability to pay interest on the ground that the insolvent has filed his petition in insolvency, *Kanhaiya Lal Mohan Mal's case supra* The provisions of this section as to the vesting in the Receiver of the insolvent's property are controlled by those of sec 55, and by virtue of the provisions of that section a debt vested in the Receiver may be discharged by a bona fide payment, without notice, made to the insolvent between the dates of application for insolvency and adjudication *Onkarsa v Bridi Chand*, 6 N L R 213 19 N L R 144 A I R 1923 Nag 290 73 I C 1037 The bankruptcy of a party does not necessarily result in such an incapacity to perform a contract as to entitle the other party to the contract at once to treat it as broken and to claim damages *Brooke v Heuitt* (1796) 3 Ves Jr 253 It may be for the benefit of the bankrupt or insolvent or of his estate to complete the contract and the representatives of his estate may be authorised to do so *Ex parte Stapleton* (1879) 10 Ch D 586, see also *Currimbhoy & Co v Creel* 50 C L J 208 Where a property is attached before judgment and afterwards vests in the Receiver

on the debtor's bankruptcy, the Receiver can put forward his claim for priority under section 51 and the Court can deal therewith under section 151, C P C and the Receiver's application for claim will not fall within the Scope of O XXI, r 58, of C P Code and will not therefore attract the operation either of O XXI, r 63, C P C or Art 11 of the Limitation Act, *Balakrishna Menon v. Leearaghata* 45 Mad 70 41 M L J 334 (1921) M W N 775 69 I C 326

Sec 40 of the C P Tenancy Act causes a proprietor who temporarily loses his right to enjoy his proprietary rights in the *sir* land to become an occupancy tenant of such *sir* land When such a proprietor is adjudicated an insolvent his proprietary rights in the *sir* land vest in the Receiver and he loses temporarily his right to proprietary enjoyment The order of adjudication therefore causes the proprietor of a village to become an occupancy tenant of the *sir* land, *Vagoba v. Zinjarde*, 26 N L R 46 AIR 1929 Nag 338 121 I C 54 See also at p 174, *infra*

**No Divesting by insolvent's death** The effect of the death of the insolvent is not to divest the Receiver of the property which has already vested in him by reason of the adjudication, *Lachmandas v. Jai Singh*, 4 L L J 262 AIR 1922 Lah 399 79 I C 548, *Re Ibrahim Lalji* 9 I C 633 (Sind), also see the cases cited under sec 17 at pp 112-13, *ante*

**Adjudication and vesting order is a judgment in rem:** An order adjudicating a person as an insolvent and vesting his property in the Official Receiver operates as a judgment *in rem* [Taylor on Evidence, para, 1743] but the ground on which the order is based has no such effect See *Firm of Radha Kishen v. Gangabai*, AIR 1928 Sind 121 110 I C 730 Cf *Ballantyne v. Mackinon*, (1896) 65 L J Q B 616 (621) A negative order refusing to adjudicate an alleged member of a firm as an insolvent on the ground that such person was not a partner in the firm cannot operate *in rem*

**Property** The whole of the debtor's property vests as above, but the word "property" in this section does not include any property (not being books of account) which is not attachable under C P Code or under any other Act see sub sec (5) below The property which is divisible among the bankrupt's creditors is property which belongs to or is vested in the insolvent at the commencement of the bankruptcy or which is acquired by or devolves on him before his discharge *Radhil a Kuer v. Sushil Chandra*, 11 Pat L T 138 Property here

<sup>1</sup> Real and personal estate includes all real and personal estate and effects of the insolvent and all his future estate, right title and interest *Fakir*

*Chand v. Moti Chand*, 7 Bom., 438, so all the properties which the insolvent may acquire or which may devolve upon him after the order of adjudication and before his discharge forthwith vest in the Receiver, *Mahomed Fatima v. Mashug Ali* 44 All 617 20 A L J 569 L R 3 A 406 A I R 1922 All 448 68 I C 245 The property which has long passed out of the hands of an insolvent by a valid gift, has ceased to be his property and cannot vest in the receiver, *Radhika Kuer v. Sushil Ch* *supra* The right to receive a debt is property within the meaning of sec 2 (d), and vests in the Receiver under this section, *Onkarsa v. Bridichand*, 19 N L R 144 6 N L J 213 A I R 1923 Nag 290 73 I C 1037 Therefore the Receiver is entitled to realise the insolvent's dues from his debtors *Kanhaiyalal's case, supra* Money realised in execution of a decree held by the insolvent which was attached

2 Money realised in by a creditor is part of the insolvent's execution by debtor estate, *Firm of Adamji v. Firm of*

3 Equity of redemp *Basnid* A I R 1926 Sind 77 89 I C tion 330 Equity of redemption is property

and vests in the Receiver upon the mortgagor's insolvency, *Purushottam Naidu v. Ramaswami*, 20 L W 667 A I R 1925 Mad 245, *Mokshagunam Subramanya v. Rama Krishna Aiyar*, 42 M L J 426 16 L W 48 A I R 1922 Mad 335 70 I C 357, *Gobinda v. Abdul Kadir* A I R 1923 Nag 150 Vide also under sub sec (6) *infra* The share of an insolvent in a partnership business is property and vests in the Receiver on insolvency *Kappu Ramanadha v. Nogindra Aiyar*, 45 M L J 827 18 L W 868 A I R 1924 Mad

4 Partnership assets 223 Cf *Vishendas v. Thawerdas, A* are property I R 1925 Sind, 18 80 I C 642, in which it has been held that all property

and not merely property liable to attachment and sale vests in the Receiver Cf 79 I C 384 Consequently, although partnership property cannot be attached and sold in execution of a decree other than a decree passed against the firm or against the partners in the firm as such except in the manner prescribed by O XXI, r 49 of C P Code, that will not prevent the vesting of a partner's interest in the partnership assets on his bankruptcy Some confusion in this direction has resulted from the cardinal principles of partnership law that in the absence of any contract to the contrary (i) no person can introduce a new partner in the firm without the consent of all the partners sec 253 (6), the Indian Contract Act, and (ii) if from any cause any member of a partnership ceases to be so, the partnership is dissolved as between all the other members, sec 253 (7), ibid This inability to introduce a new partner coupled with the restriction on attachment and sale of partnership property introduced by O XXI, r 49, and certain observations in Syud

*Tufuzool Hossein v. Rughoonath Pershad*, 14 MIA 40, *Duraika Mohun v. Lukhimonji* 14 Cal 384, and *Bibee Tokai Sherob v. David Mullick*, 6 MIA 510, as to the somewhat expectant character of a partner's interest in the partnership business before it is actually dissolved has considerably aggravated the confusion already existing in the matter and has encouraged the contention that partnership interest does not vest in the Receiver, and this untenable contention has been sought to be further strengthened by importing the doctrine of "disposing power" enunciated in sec 2 (1) (d) of this Act and the rule of non transferability of a "bare right to sue" under sec 6 (e) of the Transfer of Property Act. It is said that inability to introduce a new partner implies want of power of disposition and that O XXI, 49, C P Code virtually gives a partner merely a right to sue for dissolution and accounts, and that if a partner has at all a power of disposition with respect to partnership assets, it is not *absolute* but *conditional* on his having assigned also his right of recovery of his share after dissolution and accounts within the meaning of *Sat Narain v. Behari Lal* 51 IA 22 6 Lah 1. These considerations, it is said, exclude partnership assets from the category of *property* within the meaning of sec 2 (1) (d) and therefore non available to the Receiver. Introduction of a new partner is quite distinct from assignment of a right or interest and the word 'includes' instead of 'means' in sec 2 (1) (d) abundantly shows that an interest can be *property* apart from the question of 'disposing power' and other similar considerations. It will be correct to say that a partner's share in the assets of a partnership concern is "property" within the meaning of this section, see *Deen Dajal v. Jugdeep Narain*, 4 IA 247 3 Cal 198 (P C), *Juggut Chander v. Radhanath*, 10 Cal 669 (672), *Jagat Chandra v. Issur Chunder*, 20 Cal, 693, *Parvatheesam v. Bapanna*, 13 Mad 447. A partner, though he cannot make his assignee a partner, still may give him his interest in the partnership property, *Bray v. Froniant*, 22 R R 224. Cf *Jrwan Ram v. Ratan Chand* 26 C W N 285 70 I C 489. These cases will not militate against the distinction between *absolute* and *conditional* power of disposition pointed out in *Sat Narain v. Behari Lal* *supra*, as no consideration of any "disposing power" at all arises in the matter. Though the receiver gets the insolvent partner's share, still he gets no preference over the joint creditors of the firm who are to be paid in the first instance out of the partnership assets under sec 61 (4), *infra Taylor v. Fields* 4 Ves 396, *Holderness v. Shackles*, 8 B & C 612, *Richardson v. Gooding*, 2 Vern 293, and he will not get anything tangible until the partnership accounts have been duly taken and adjusted, *West v. Skip*, 1 Ves 239. He can, of course, ask for accounts as the insolvent partner himself could do *Crostray v. Collins* 15

*Chand v Moti Chand*, 7 Bom, 438, so all the properties which the insolvent may acquire or which may devolve upon him after the order of adjudication and before his discharge forthwith vest in the Receiver, *Mahomed Fatima v Mashuq Ali* 44 All 617 20 A L J 569 L R 3 A 406 A I R 1922 All 448 68 I C 245 The property which has long passed out of the hands of an insolvent by a valid gift has ceased to be his property and cannot vest in the receiver *Radhika Kuer v Sushil Ch supra* The right to receive a debt is property within the meaning of sec 2 (d), and vests in the Receiver under this section, *Onkarsa v Bridichand* 19 N L R 144 6 N L J 213 A I R 1923 Nag 290 73 I C 103 Therefore the Receiver is entitled to realise the insolvent's dues from his debtors *Kanhaiyalal's case, supra* Money realised in execution of a decree held by the insolvent which was attached

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*Tuffuzool Hossein v. Rughoonath Pershad*, 14 MIA 40, *Darika Mohun v. Lukhimonji*, 14 Cal 384, and *Bibee Tokai Sherob v. Darod Mullick*, 6 MIA 510, as to the somewhat expectant character of a partner's interest in the partnership business before it is actually dissolved has considerably aggravated the confusion already existing in the matter and has encouraged the contention that partnership interest does not vest in the Receiver, and this untenable contention has been sought to be further strengthened by importing the doctrine of "disposing power" enunciated in sec 2 (1) (d) of this Act and the rule of non transferability of a "bare right to sue" under sec 6 (e) of the Transfer of Property Act. It is said that inability to introduce a new partner implies want of power of disposition and that O XXI, 49 C P Code virtually gives a partner merely a right to sue for dissolution and accounts, and that if a partner has at all a power of disposition with respect to partnership assets, it is not absolute but conditional on his having assigned also his right of recovery of his share after dissolution and accounts within the meaning of *Sat Narain v. Behari Lal* 51 I A 22 6 Lah 1. These considerations, it is said, exclude partnership assets from the category of *property* within the meaning of sec 2 (1) (d) and therefore non available to the Receiver. Introduction of a new partner is quite distinct from assignment of a right or interest and the word "includes" instead of "means" in sec 2 (1) (d) abundantly shows that an interest can be *property* apart from the question of 'disposing power' and other similar considerations. It will be correct to say that a partner's share in the assets of a partnership concern is "property" within the meaning of this section, see *Deen Dajal v. Jugdeep Narain*, 4 I A 247 3 Cal 198 (P C), *Juggut Chander v. Radhanath*, 10 Cal 669 (672), *Jagat Chandra v. Issur Chunder*, 20 Cal, 693, *Parvatheesam v. Bapanna*, 13 Mad 447. A partner, though he cannot make his assignee a partner, still may give him his interest in the partnership property, *Bray v. Fromant*, 22 R R 224. Cf *Jiwan Ram v. Ratan Chand* 26 C W N 285 70 I C 489. These cases will not militate against the distinction between *absolute* and *conditional* power of disposition pointed out in *Sat Narain v. Behari Lal* *supra*, as no consideration of any "disposing power" at all arises in the matter. Though the receiver gets the insolvent partner's share, still he gets no preference over the joint creditors of the firm who are to be paid in the first instance out of the partnership assets under sec 61 (4) *infra* *Taylor v. Fields*, 4 Ves 396, *Holderness v. Shackles*, 8 B & C 612, *Richardson v. Gooding*, 2 Vern 293, and he will not get anything tangible until the partnership accounts have been duly taken and adjusted, *West v. Slip* 1 Ves 239. He can, of course, ask for accounts as the insolvent partner himself could do *Crostray v. Collins*,

Ves 218 The Receiver virtually becomes a mere tenant in common (and not a partner) with the other partners, *Barker v Goodair*, 11 Ves 98 Cf *Brickwood v Miller*, 3 Mar 279 When some of the partners of a firm are adjudicated insolvent and the others are not, the Receiver cannot take exclusive possession of the assets of the firm In such a case the Receiver of the insolvent and the non-insolvent partners constitute the firm, and the Receiver, if he should so like, can get hold of the insolvent's share only, *Sannyasi Charan v Asutosh*, 42 Cal, 225 26 I C 836

*Property* includes personal earnings, *Jaminadas v Vinayak*,

7 N L R 19 10 I C 698 Property in

5 Personal earnings this section also includes the insolvent's  
6 Salary "salary", *Ram Chandra v Shiam*

*Chandra*, 19 CLJ 83 18 CWN

1052 21 I C 950, see also *Ranganath v Ananda Charan*, 21 M L J 78, *Re Ward* 1 Q B 266, *Mercer v Vane Colina*, (1900) 1 Q B 130, *Re Graydon*, (1896) 1 Q B 417, *Dev Prasad v Lewis* 16 A L J 107 Actionable claims are property, *Muchiram v Ishan Chunder* 21 Cal 568, F B Property includes money, vide p 16 Money standing to the credit of the insolvent in a Provident Fund vest in the Official Assignee, *Re L J S Shrewsbury*, 10 Bom 313 Commission earned by an

7 Money in Provident Fund insolvent in respect of policies of insurance is his property, *Jamasji v Sorabji*

8 Commission 10 Bom L R 579 Cf *Re Szed Kazim*

5, Rangoon, 73 (a case of money earned by a commission agent from insurance of the goods entrusted to him) Property held in trust by the insolvent will not be his property, vide at pp 15-16, ante, Cf *Re Hallett's Estate Knatchbull v Hallett*, 13 Ch D 696, *Re Szad Kazim*, supra *Smith v Pearson* (1920) L R 1 Ch 247 The interest of a reversioner expectant on a Hindu widow's death does not pass on insolvency to the Official Assignee, *Babu Anaji v Ratnaji* 21 Bom, 319 The property as defined in sec 2 (1) (d) includes any property over which or the profits of which any person has disposing power, which he may exercise for his own

9 Mitakshara family benefit So, in some of the cases it has property been held that where a Mitakshara father is adjudicated an insolvent the whole family property (including the interest of the sons), and not merely the

share he would have got on partition, vests in the official Assignee for the reason that the father has a disposing power over the whole family property which he can exercise for his own benefit see *Vunnasethu v Chidaraboyina* 26 Mad, 214, *Sardarmal v Aranayal*, 21 Bom, 205 See also *Bauan Das v O M Chine*, 44 All 310 20 A L J 155 AIR

1922 All 70 64 I C 976, *Lachman Das v Jai Singh* 4 Lah L J 262 A I R 1922 Lah 300 Also *Fakischand Motichand v Motichand Hurruckchand*, 7 Bom, 438, *Rangajja v Thanikalla*, 10 Mad, 74, *Ram Ghulam v Kailash Narain* 1930 A L J 453 The effect of these cases is that when a Mitakshara father is adjudicated, the Receiver can seize even the co-parcenary property of his minor sons, provided the father's debts are not tainted with immorality, *Bartan Das v Chiene, supra*, *Sitaran v Beni Prasad* 47 All, 263 A I R 1925 All 221 22 A L J 1007 84 I C 790, *Kuppu Saami v Marimuthu*, 47 M L J 487 (1924) M W N 10 A I R 1925 Mad 52 82 I C 438 Likewise, it has been held that on the bankruptcy of a member of a joint family, property in which his sons and grandsons have a right by birth is property which the Official Receiver can dispose of as property over which the insolvent has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit, *Amolak Chand v Mansukh Rai* 3 Pat, 857 A I R 1925 Pat 127, *Sankaranarayana v Rajamani* 47 Mad, 462 46 M L J 314 A I R 1924 Mad 550 83 I C 196 Cf *Shiogopal v Shukru*, 87 I C 957 Consequently, an Official Assignee, standing in the shoes of an insolvent father, can alienate family property to pay his antecedent debts provided that those debts are not tainted with illegality or immorality, *Sellamuthu In re*, 47 Mad 87 46 M L J 86 19 L W 86 (1924) M W N 94 34 M L T 317 1924 Mad, 411 80 I C 108, F B 1 idem also *Kuppu Saami v Marimuthu* 20 L W 783, *supra Akella v Official Receiver*, 23 L W 80 (1926) M W N 169 A I R 1926 Mad, 360 92 I C 249, *Vital v Ram Chandra* 19 N L R 128 1923 Nag 257 71 I C 327 But see *Official Assignee of Madras v Rama Chandra* 46 Mad, 54 (1922) M W N 653 16 L W 899 33 M L J 560 1923 Mad 55 68 I C 899 Cf *Sathnasagam Pillai v Meenakshisundaram*, 14 L W 361 69 I C 485, in which it was held that the interests of the non-adjudicated members of a Hindu family do not vest in the Receiver in the first instance, though it is open to the Official Receiver to deal with their assets at a latter stage by suit or otherwise as may be lawful But where objection is raised as to the liability of the interest in the family property for the father's debts, it is the duty of the Official Receiver to decide the question before he puts up the property for sale Notification of the son's objections to the bidders at the sale is insufficient and improper, *Ramchandra v Gurraju* 18 L W 282 A I R 1924 Mad 147 According to some opinion (of questionable soundness) on the adjudication of a Mitakshara father, the share of his undivided son also vests in the Receiver, but the sons can always show that the father's debts were illegal and immoral, and therefore their interests were unaffected and could be partitioned off, *Narasimudu v Basava*, 47 M L J 749 20

L.W. 946 A.I.R. 1925 Mad. 249 85 I.C. 439 In a recent case however under the Presidency towns Insolvency Act (III of 1909) the Judicial Committee have held that the interests of the sons do not, upon the Mitakshara father's bankruptcy, vest in the Receiver, [Sat Narain v Behanlal, 52 I.A. 22 6 Lah., 1 29 C.W.N. 797 47 M.L.J. 857 (1925) M.W.N. 1 23 A.L.J. 85 27 Bom. L.R. 135 A.I.R. 1925 P.C. 18 84 I.C. 883 (P.C.), reversing Behanlal v Satnarain 3 Lah. 329 (F.B.)] because it would be a "startling proposition that the insolvency of one member of the family should of itself and immediately take from the other male members of the family their interest in the joint property and from the female members their right to maintenance and transfer the whole estate to an assignee of the insolvent for the benefit of the creditors." Also compare Parbhulal v Bhagwan, 29 Bom. L.R. 473 A.I.R. 1927 Bom. 412 10 I.C. 464 For learned comments upon this case vide 45 M.L.J. 35 (notes), 21 L.W. 35 (notes), A.I.R. 1925 (Journal) at pp. 33-44 In this case their Lordships of the Privy Council however concede that though the son's interests do not vest in the Receiver still it is open to the latter to proceed against the son's shares in the family property by adopting suitable procedure for the purpose Although the adjudication of the father does not operate to vest the son's interests in the Receiver, still it is competent for the latter to deal with their shares when by importing the doctrine of pious obligation, liability could be fixed on the sons for the father's debts, Cf Official Assignee of Madras v Ram Chandra 46 Mad., 54 &c (supra), Om Prakash v Motiram 48 All., 400 A.I.R. 1926 All. 447 24 A.L.J. 417 94 I.C. 175 also Allahabad Bank v Bhagwan Das 48 All. 343 A.I.R. 1926 All. 262 24 A.L.J. 323 92 I.C. 309, see also Trajan Keshar v Prashad, 6 O.W.N. 977 A.I.R. 1930 Oudh 36 123 I.C. 61, which has held, following Satnarain's case and dissenting from Bauan Das v Chiene, 44 All., 316 20 A.L.J. 155 A.I.R. 1922 All., 79 64 I.C. 976 and from Om Prakash v Motiram, supra, that an order of adjudication against a Hindu father does not vest in the Official Receiver his son's interests in the joint family property The point has recently been fully investigated in a Full Bench decision of the Madras High Court in which it has been held that what vests in the Receiver is not the undivided interest of the sons, but the Hindu father's conditional power of disposal over his son's shares, and therefore the Receiver can sell the entire joint family property, Balavenkatasetharama Chettiar v Official Receiver, Tanjore 49 Mad. 849 51 M.L.J. 269 (1926) M.W.N. 743 21 L.W. 345 A.I.R. 1926 Mad. 994 97 I.C. 825 (I.B.)—followed in Pinnamamani Basera v Garapati Narasimulu, 51 M.I.J. 529 A.I.R. 1927 Mad. 1 (F.B.) Later opinion in the Allahabad High Court is to the same effect, Om Prakash

v Moti Ram, 48 All, 400 A I R 1926 All, 447 24 A L J 417 94 I C 175—followed in *Ram Ghulam v Kailash Narain*, [1930] A L J 453 So it has been held that the power of a Hindu father over the family property including the son's interest therein is "property" within the meaning of this section and vests in the Receiver [*Subramania Aiyar v Krishna Aigar*, A I R 1927 Mad 701 102 I C 266] and that where the property of a joint Hindu family vests in the Receiver on the adjudication of the father as insolvent, the sons are prevented by the doctrine of *pious obligation* from disputing the right of the Receiver to sell the property in order to liquidate the father's debts, unless they have proved that the debts were incurred for immoral purposes, *Chairman District Board Monghyr v Sheodutt Singh*, 5 Pat 476 A I R 1926 Pat 438 98 I C 364 See also *Khemchand v Naraindas* 6 Lah 493 A I R 1926 Lah 41 26 Punj L R 848 89 I C 1022 Cf *Brijnaraian v Mangal Prosad* 46 All, 95, P C In the case of a joint family, though only the estate of the insolvent father vests in the Official Receiver, the latter stands in the shoes of the insolvent father and can deal with the joint property including the shares of the minor co-parceners in the same manner and to the same extent as the insolvent father could do *Official Receiver v Chiman Lal*, 31 P L R 245 123 I C 286 Only the power of the father to sell the shares of the sons passes to the Official Receiver But the power is subject to the same qualification as it is in the father's hands The Official Receiver cannot exercise the power of sale after the son's shares have been attached and the creditor may proceed with the execution so long as the Official Receiver has not exercised the power of sale, *Gopala Krishnayya v Gopalam*, 51 Mad 342 54 M L J 674 A I R 1928 Mad 479 111 I C 505 A share in joint family property which can be attached and sold in execution is necessarily within the clutches of the Receiver, *Munshilal v Paspat Prosad* 26 O C 384 On adjudication of the adult members of a Hindu family, however, Hindu Family Firm the share of a minor member does not vest in the Receiver, *Sannvasi Charan v Krishnadhian*, 49 Cal, 560 35 C L J 498 26 C W N 954, P C Cf *Sathivasagam v Meenakshi*, 14 L W 361 69 I C 485 But in a Hindu joint trading family where there are one or more minor members and the manager is not the father and the adult members including the manager have been adjudicated insolvent, the power of the manager to dispose of the joint family property for debts incurred for trading purposes passes to and becomes exercisable by the Official Receiver so as to bind the minor's shares, *Official Receiver, Anantapur v Ramachandrappa*, 52 Mad 246 55 M L J 721 28 L W 603 A I R 1929 Mad 166 114 I C 345 Apart from what has been said above, th

section will not authorise the Receiver to deal with the estate of the insolvent's son, *Shib Charan v Mahomed Ismail & Lah* L J 401 68 I C 179 Cf *Shambhu Diyal v Isuar Saran* A I R 1923 All 306 75 I C 597, *Sahaj Narayan v Hajid Hussain*, 49 I C 848 (Pat) Upon bankruptcy all rights of action and all benefits arising out of the estate go to the Official Assignee All rights arising out of the insolvent's contract rest in the Official Assignee, and he alone can bring a suit to enforce such rights, *Sa Dodin v Spiers*, 3 Bom , 437 But the right to claim damages for the injury to the insolvent remains the insolvent's property and does not pass on to the Receiver, *Wilson v United Counties Bank*, (1920) A C 102 Where a person, prior to his adjudication, became entitled to sue for damages for breach of certain contract, his such right would pass on to the Receiver, *Firm of Motharam Dowlatram v Gopaldas*, 80 I C 141 The property of the insolvent resting in the Receiver from the date of adjudication the insolvent cannot any more sue on a chose in action belonging to him, *Ramaswami v Ramalingam*, 22 I C 687 (Mad) Where pending a suit for specific performance, the defendant was declared an insolvent the Receiver was a necessary party and he has to execute a deed in pursuance of a decree, *Purushottam v Ponnurangam* (1913) M W N 897 15 M L J 929 21 I C 576 As to whose property a Railway Receipt is see *Fakeerappa v Thippanna*, 38 Mad , 664 30 I C 950

Upon the adjudication of a malguzar (under C P Tenancy Act), his Sir lands vest in the Receiver, Sir lands of Malguzar but not his occupancy rights, *Shrikishan v Nagoba*, A I R 1924 Nag 158 76 I C 634 a malguzar of a village becomes an occupancy tenant of the Sir land under sec 49 of the C P Tenancy Act, on his being declared an insolvent and the Receiver is not entitled to possession of his cultivating rights in such land A Receiver cannot apply for sanction for the sale of the cultivating rights of an insolvent in sir land as the rights do not vest in him under cl (5) of this section *Nagoba v Zingarde*, A I R 1929 Nag 338 121 I C 54 Under this section an occupancy holding (in U P) does not vest in the Receiver, and cannot be dealt with by an Insolvency Court, *Kalka Das v Gajju* 43 All 510 19 A L J 439 63 I C 897 (F B) In view of the provisions of ss 46 and 47 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, the Official Receiver cannot lay his hands on the house and homestead land of an insolvent, *Kamakhya Narain v Ramasaran*, 8 P L T 669 A I R 1927 Pat 353 Vide also notes at p 16, and *Chandra Benode's case cited there*

If the insolvent's property be an onerous one (e.g. a lease) the Receiver can elect either to accept or repudiate it. If he elects not to accept it, the lease does not vest in him but continues to remain with the insolvent.

*Act to incapacitate the insolvent*  
*Mahdeo v. Jainaram*, 17 N.L.R.  
nancy is thus repudiated, the

Receiver will thereafter be precluded (or estopped) from claiming any benefit thereunder, *Re Wadsley Bettenson's Representative v. Trustee* 94 L.J. Ch 215, *Parkinson v. Noel*, (1923) 1 K.B.D. 117. If the disclaimer of the tenancy takes place after temporary occupation of the household property, the Receiver will be personally liable to pay the rates or taxes payable for the same in the meantime *Re Listec*, (1926) 1 Ch 149. A monthly tenant of certain premises remained in possession thereof after adjudication, which had vested the tenant's interest in the Receiver, but the latter disclaimed all interest with the result that the tenancy was determined and the landlord was held entitled to get possession from the insolvent, *Re Abu Baker Hayi*, 48 Bom., 580 26 Bom. L.R. 628 A.I.R. 1924 Bom. 513.

An Insolvency Court is competent to proceed against the land of an insolvent who is a member of an agricultural tribe, *Manji v. Girdhan Lal* 2 Lah. 8 61 I.C. 664. For the position of an insolvent agriculturist vide notes under sub-sec (5) infra.

*Compulsory deposits in Provident Funds* A compulsory deposit in any Government or Railway Provident Fund is not liable to attachment in execution of any decree, therefore, neither the Official

Assignee, nor any Receiver appointed under this Act is entitled to, or can lay any claim on, any such compulsory deposit, vide sec 3 of the Provident Funds Act, (XIX of 1925). See *Secretary of State v. Rajkumar*, 50 Cal., 347, also 21 A.L.J. 454. Vide also the notes and cases under the heading "Provident Fund" under sub sec (5) below. A political pension does not

*Political Pension* vest in the Court or Receiver under this sub section. Therefore an order directing the insolvent to pay the Receiver a portion of the pension is bad in law, *Debi Prosad v. Aamir Ali*, 12 O.C. 323 4 I.C. 145, *Harnam Das v. Taiyazi Begum* 20 A.L.J. 172. Cf sec 4 of the Pensions Act, XXVIII of 1871. But pensions allowed by Government for past services are "property" and therefore assignable, *Ex parte Huggins*, L.R. 21 Ch. D. 85.

*Secret formulas* invented by the insolvent for the manufacture of certain articles are part of the goodwill and assets of his business and therefore he is bound to communicate them to the Receiver, *Re Keene*, (1922) 2 Ch. 475 (C.A.). The right

to be indemnified by an Insurance Company is a chose in action, and vests in the receiver, see *Hood's Trustees v S U G Insurance Co*, (1928) 1 Ch 793

Where the insolvent for the purchase of goods entered into an agreement with a financier that he would deposit his sale proceeds to the financier's credit, it was held on his bankruptcy that the agreement did not create any right of property in either the goods or the sale proceeds amounting to an equitable assignment such as would be binding on the trustee in bankruptcy *Palmer v Carey*, 95 L J P C 146 As to goods entrusted to a person for sale on commission *vide notes and cases at p 17 ante* The Rangoon High Court has recently ruled that such goods remain the property of the owner and do not pass to the Receiver on the bankruptcy of the commission agent see *Re Syed Kazim*, I L R 5 Rangoon, 73

Under sub section (1), an order of adjudication relates back to and takes effect from the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition so no interest passes to the transferee by a sale of the insolvent's property after the date of such presentation though it is made before the date of adjudication order *Sheonath Singh v Munshi Ram*, 42 All, 433 18 A L J 449 55 I C 941

The property must be of the insolvent, so a property, in the name of the insolvent but not belonging to him, will not

vest in the Receiver Similarly, a pro-

Trust property and property held by the insolvent in trust for Debtor

others does not vest in the Official

Assignee, *In re Vardalaca* 2 Mad, 15

See also *Hashmat Bibi v Bhagwan*, 26 All, 65, *Sanniasi v Asutosh* 42 Cal 225 *Re Nababhip Ch Shahi*, 13 Cal 65 Cf *Smith v Pearson* (1920) L R 1 Ch 247 But if the insolvent—though not the full owner—has a disposing power over the property for his own benefit under sec 2 (1)—(d), the Receiver may lay his hand on it for the purpose of distribution see *Sardarmal v Aranayal*, 21 Bom, 205, *Nunna Setti v Chidabarolina* 26 Mad, 214 Where the property is held not absolutely in trust but only burdened with a trust, it may vest in the Official Receiver for the benefit of creditors *Ramappa Vaidu v Lakshmanan*, 54 M L J 272 27 L W 88 (1928) M W N 86 A I R 1928 Mad 190 107 I C 786 As to debentur property *vide ibid*

**Effect of the importation of the doctrine of pious obligation.** We have seen above that the sons can be made liable for such of the father's debts as are not tainted with immorality, see at p 173 The result of it may be to necessitate a classification of the creditors in two groups according as their debts are moral and immoral and rateable payment of

one group only and not of the other with the funds raised from the son's properties. But there is nothing in the Act to prohibit the holding of a fund out of which certain debts of the insolvent father may be paid rateably and not the others, *Sita Ram v Beni Prosad* 22 W.W. 1097 84 I.C. 790.

**Pending** The question of pendency of insolvency proceedings has an important bearing in view of the fact that the bar against the institution of suits and proceedings applies only during such pendency. Insolvency proceedings would be considered as still pending where the Receiver has not yet been discharged and the insolvent has not applied for and obtained his discharge, *Jizangi Mamoon v. Ghulam Hussain*, 12 S.L.R. 20 47 I.C. 771, *Mohammad Yaqub v. Bijai Lal*, 2 O.C. 304 43 I.C. 262. A legal proceeding is pending as soon as commenced and until it is concluded i.e. so long as the original Court can make order in the matters in issue or to be dealt with therein, 47 I.C. 771 (*supra*). The phrase "Pendency of the Insolvency proceedings" must be construed with reference to the object of the enactment which is to prevent a general scramble of creditors for the assets, and this object is achieved when a final dividend is declared and distributed and then the proceeding is no longer pending *Firm of Gopal v. Pahlu Mal* 9 S.L.R. 34 9 I.C. 37. It has been further held in this case that the fact of the postponement of discharge of the insolvent by order of Court does not constitute pendency *vide ibid*. The first part of the proposition enunciated in this case is quite intelligible but why pendency should not be co-terminous with discharge is rather difficult to appreciate. At any rate the case of 9 S.L.R. 34 has been dissented from in 12 S.L.R. 20, *supra*. Where an application for discharge is refused, the insolvency proceedings are to be deemed as still pending for the purposes of the bar created by this section, see 41 Bom. 312 (so assumed). Cf 38 I.C. 519 64 I.C. 54. This is also the view of the Rangoon High Court in *Roue & Co v Tan Thean* 2 Rang 643 84 I.C. 909, though in *Maung Po Toke v. Maung Po Gyi* 3 Rang 492 A.I.R. 1926 Rang 2 92 I.C. 142 decided without reference to 2 Rang 643 it was said that "when the Court under the provisions of sec 42, refuses the discharge of the insolvent as far as that Court is concerned the proceedings have terminated". It has recently been ruled by that High Court that the proceedings are not terminated by the refusal of discharge, *Tan Seik Ke v C A M C T Firm* 6 Rang 27 A.I.R. 1928 Rang 109 109 I.C. 769. Compare notes under the heading "Refusal of discharge" under sec 44, *infra*. When the adjudication is annulled, ordinarily, the pendency determines with such annulment although, the insolvency proceedings do not always stop at the moment of annulment,

*Jethaji Peraji Firm v Krishnayya*, 52 Mad 648 57 M L J 116 Vide notes under secs 37 & 43, *infra*, also AIR 1919 Mad 480 113 I C 550 The words "during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings" by reason of their position after "shall" must qualify both the prohibitions, viz (1) that barring remedy and (2) that relating to commencement etc But this view has not found favour in *Rose & Co v Tan Thean*, *supra* Compare *In re Dwarakadas*, 40 Bom 235 1<sup>st</sup> Bom L R 925

**No Creditor shall have any remedy etc** After the order of adjudication the debtor's property vests in the Receiver whose business is to collect the assets of the insolvent and distribute the same among his creditors So, the creditors *so long as the Receiver is there*, ought to look to him for the repayment of their debts as far as the debtor's assets permit That is why this section refuses to give the creditors any further remedy (other than what is provided here) against the debtor's property during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings without the leave of the Court, see *Lingappa v Narashima* 27 I C 6 (Mad) *Seth Sheo Lal v Girdharlal* AIR 1924 Nag 361 -8 I C 140, *Natesa Chettiar v Annamalai Chettiar* 17 L W 319 32 M L T 157 AIR 1923 Mad 48- 73 I C 213 and why no suit is allowed to be brought after adjudication without previous permission of the Court *Firm Panna Lal v Firm Hiranand*, 8 Lah 593 AIR 1919 Lah 28 102 I C 37 In fact the Insolvency Court has an exclusive jurisdiction to deal with the Insolvent's estate and all the conflicting claims with respect thereto, *Kochu Mahomed v Sankaralinga* 44 Mad 524 40 M L J 219 62 I C 40 and the provision denying remedy to a creditor herein made is based on this cardinal principle Vide notes under the heading "The section confers no exclusive jurisdiction," at p 31, *ante* An order of adjudication prevents an unsecured creditor from realising his debt except by receiving a dividend under the Act *Arunagiri Mudaliar v Kandaswami*, 19 L W 418 (1924) M W N 331 AIR 1924 Mad 685 The creditor should not also commence any suit or other legal proceedings against the debtor without the leave of the Court, and on such terms as the Court may impose, *Trimbal v Sheoram*, 5 N L J 144 AIR 1922 Nag 108 65 I C 911 So it has been held that a suit against an undischarged bankrupt in respect of a debt mentioned in the schedule and of which notice was duly served on the creditor is not maintainable without the leave of the Insolvency Court *Muhammed Yakub v Bijai Lal*, 20 O C 304 43 I C 262 But suits or proceedings instituted before the adjudication order, it seems, may be continued The word "commence" in this section and the word "continue" in sec 29 and 50(d) lend support to this view Also see *In "*

Hary (1887), 56 Ch D 138 (143), *Com Re Berry Duffield & Williams*, (1896) 1 Ch 939. The section does not contemplate interference with proceedings already pending *Jethalal v Ganga Ram* 8 S L R 325 29 I C 30. In an Allahabad case, however a creditor has been held to have no *locus standi* to continue an execution proceeding against his debtor after the adjudication of the latter, *Gobinda Das v Karan Singh*, 40 All, 19- 16 A L J 42 43 I C 672. This is perhaps going too far, the correct procedure ought to be to stay the proceedings under sec 29. In a Bombay case [*Bharaji & Co v Iasant Rao* 31 B L R 951 A I R 1929 Bom 398] decided under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act it has been held that where a suit is filed by a creditor against an insolvent after the order of adjudication and without the leave of the Court, the suit is not necessarily to be dismissed as not maintainable, but may be stayed. Permission to institute a suit does not necessarily imply permission to execute the decree obtained in that suit, *Bijai Inder v Charan Singh* 24 A L J 755 98 I C 525.

The words 'any suit or other legal proceeding' in the section are as wide as they could possibly be and must be held to cover the cases where the object of the suit or other legal proceedings is to obtain any

Other legal proceeding  
remedy against (i) the property' or (ii) the person' of the insolvent in respect of a provable debt Cf A I R 1928 Lah 258 107 I C 608. Therefore, after a judgment debtor has become an insolvent the decree holder has no longer the right to attach his property, nor to sue for a declaration in respect of it without the leave of the Court, *Louis Dreyfus & Co v Jan Mahomed* 12 S L R 612 49 I C 121. On this principle it was maintained in a case that a suit by an attaching creditor under O XXI r 63 for a declaration that the attached property belonged to the debtor though *no remedy was sought against the property* of the debtor was a suit in respect of what might be said to have been property of the insolvent within the meaning of this section, and therefore leave of the Court was necessary for the same *Narasimma v Donebudi Subramaniam*, A I R 1927 Mad 201 08 I C 446. But this view has been reversed on Letters Patent Appeal see *Donebudi Subramaniam v Narasimma* 56 M L J 489 A I R 1929 Mad 323 119 I C 46, in which it has been held that a suit by an attaching creditor under O XXI r 63 C P C for a declaration that certain property belongs to the judgment debtor who has been adjudicated an insolvent in which no relief is sought against the insolvent debtor but in his favour and to which neither the debtor nor the receiver is a necessary party, cannot be held to be a suit falling under this section.

so as to require leave of the Court to be obtained before the institution of the suit. The section puts restriction only on such legal proceedings as would by its nature hamper or affect prejudicially the administration of the insolvent estate by the Insolvency Court. Unless the legal proceeding in question interferes with the Insolvency proceedings, there is no reason why the Insolvency Court should have control over its institution. Similarly, where a suit was instituted in respect of a provable debt without the leave of the Court, this section was held to constitute a bar thereto, *Jitanji Mamooji v Gulam Hussain* 12 S L R 20 47 I C 771, see also *Mohamed Yaqub v Bijai Lal* 43 I C 262, sc 20 O C 304. A suit by the creditor (without the leave of the Court) for a declaration that a transfer made by the insolvent is fraudulent (under sec 53 T P Act) is forbidden under this section, *Vasudeva v Lakshmi narayan* 42 Mad 684 36 M L J 453 52 I C 442. A creditor cannot sue even a third party for a declaration that his alleged property really belongs to the judgment debtor and therefore is liable to attachment as it amounts to claiming a remedy against the judgment debtor *Raman Chettz v Ma Hinn* 57 I C 803 (Bur). Likewise the attachment of the property of a judgment debtor by a creditor ceases to have any effect after adjudication of the judgment debtor as an insolvent, inasmuch as all the property of the insolvent then vests in the Receiver, *Gobindadas v Karan Singh*, 40 All, 197 16 A L J 32 43 I C 672 Cf *Balakrishna v Veeraraghava* 45 Mad, 70 41 M L J 334 (1921) M W N 775 69 I C 326. This section has no application when the "debt" is not provable under this Act and the property in question is not the property of the insolvent *Jhunkoo Lal v Peary Lal* 39 All 204 15 A I J 49 38 I C 613 see also *Ganga Prosad v Fida Ali*, 48 I C 913 *Hiralal v Tulsiiram* A I R 1925 Nag 77 80 I C 946. Arrears of rent falling due after the adjudication of the tenant do not constitute a provable debt, and therefore a suit for their recovery is maintainable without the leave of the Insolvency Court *Kuer Behari v Kalka*, 9 O L J 157 67 I C 549.

It has been maintained that where no schedule of creditors is prepared and no notice of the proceeding is served on the creditors the insolvency proceedings would be no bar to a creditor's suit to recover the amount of his debt, *Des Raj v Dunnill Chand* 60 I C 588 but this view is not warranted by anything in this section.

Sub-section (2) does not apply to any suit or proceeding under the Agra Tenancy Act so a suit for rent can be maintained and a decree therein executed notwithstanding any action taken in the Insolvency Court *Ali Ahmad v Bru Ratan* I R 31 339 (Rev). See also *Parbati v Shjam Rikh*, 41 All 296 20 A I. J 147 66 I C 214.

It should however be noticed that an adjudication order does not operate as an absolute stay of all proceedings. It simply attaches a condition precedent to the institution of a suit namely, the obtaining of leave to sue from the Court. Compliance with this preliminary requisite does not involve a stay of proceeding within the meaning of section 15 of the Indian Limitation Act, so a plaintiff going to sue the insolvent on a pronote cannot for the purposes of limitation deduct the time during which the insolvency proceedings were pending on the plea that his suit was stayed, *Rama Suami v Gobinda* 42 Mad., 319 36 M L J 104 49 I C 625

Under sub section (6) below the position of a secured creditor is not affected by the provisions of sub section (2). The right of a secured creditor either to commence a suit or to proceed with the suit and to proceed with the execution of his mortgage decree is not taken away by the admission of an insolvency petition or by the adjudication of the mortgagor as an insolvent, *Official Receiver, Coimbatore v Palaniswami Chettiy* 48 Mad., 750 (1925) M W N 672 49 M L J 203 A I R 1925 Mad 1051 88 I C 934

Where one of two mortgagors becomes insolvent and the other is not the decree holder cannot further or personal be granted a *further* decree under O Decree xxxiv, r 6, but he can only prove his debt in the insolvency proceedings, *Mamraj v Brij Lal* 34 All., 106 8 A L J 1241. The reason for this view is that a decree under O 34, r 6 is a *remedy* within the meaning of this section. But it is respectfully submitted that the obtaining of a *further* decree is neither a *new proceeding* nor a *remedy against the debtor's property*. The decree holder may get such a *further* decree, but he should look to the Receiver for satisfaction of the decree—of course, *rateably*. The decision in 34 All., 106, in our opinion, seems to have gone too far. The correct view in this matter appears to have been taken by the Lahore High Court which has ruled that an application under O xxxiv, r 6, C P Code for a *personal* decree is not a new proceeding but a continuation of the original suit, and does not come under the bar of this section, *Kishen Chand v Sohanlal*, 2 Lah 95 3 Lah L J 126 59 I C 610. Nor is the issue of a personal decree to the mortgagee the grant of a *remedy* within the meaning of the section *Ibid*. The absence of a decree under O xxxiv, r 6 will not in law debar a creditor from proving his debt in insolvency proceedings. All that is necessary for the purpose of insolvency proceedings is to prove the existence of the debt, *Babu Lal Sahu v Krishna Prosad*, A I R 1925 Pat 438

This section does not prevent a creditor from suing the debtor's surety even if he has deliberately refrained from proving his debt in the insolvency proceedings, *Gopal v Ganpat*, 7 N L R 122 11 I C 911. This section does not stand in the way of a creditor, who lends money to an insolvent after adjudication and consequently unable to prove it to insolvency, if he wants to bring a regular suit for recovery of his money, *Hiralal v Tulsiram*, AIR 1925 Nag 77 80 I C 946. The words "No creditor" are wide enough to disable even the petitioning creditor who cannot, therefore, execute his decree in the ordinary way, *Gouri Dutt v Shanker Lal*, 14 All, 358 Cf 30 Bom L R 455 109 I C 152. The word "creditor" here means only a creditor as defined in sec 2 (a) of the Act, and does not include a secured creditor, *Official Receiver Coimbatore v Palani Suami*, 48 Mad, 750 (1925) M W N 672 49 M L J 203 AIR 1925 Mad 1051 88 I C 934.

A suit for arrears of rent by the landlord is maintainable against his insolvent tenant, *Kalka Das v Gajju Singh* 43 All, 510 19 A L J 439 62 I C 897 (F B)—overruling *Raghbir v Ram Chandar*, 34 All 121 8 A L J 1287 12 I C 927. If the provisions of this Act do not bar the landlord's suit against his tenant before a Revenue Court under the Agra Tenancy Act it necessarily follows that they will not bar a proceeding in execution of a decree before such Court, *Parbh v Shyam Singh*, 44 All, 296 20 A L J 147 66 I C 244 Cf *Ali Ahmad v Brij Ratan*, L R 3 A 339 (Rev). But see *Govinda Ram v Kunj Behari* 46 All, 398 (408) F B 22 A L J 217 which has held that in a suit for profits in the Revenue Court brought by the assignee of the profits which had accrued due to a co sharer (the co sharer having made the assignment after his adjudication) a plea can be taken in the Revenue Court that nothing passed by the assignment as the insolvent's assets had vested in the Receiver. Where one of several co tenants becomes an insolvent, the remaining tenants are not entitled to plead in abatement and a suit for rent by the landlord is maintainable against them. "Replicatio to a plea of non joinder that a co contractor was discharged by bankruptcy or an order of discharge was a perfectly good replication to a plea in abatement," *Amrita Lal v Narain Chandra*, 30 C L J, 515 (517) 53 I C 973.

The property of an insolvent inherited from his deceased father like his other properties vests in the Receiver and is immune from execution and this immunity attaches to the property even when the execution creditor got his decree against the deceased father, *Gadi Lakshme Narashimha v Pillalamari Jagannatha*, 18 M L T 147 30 I C 256. The reason for this rule is that the debt of the deceased father

constitutes no charge upon his property so as to prevent his heir from disposing of it *Teerasokka Raju v. Papiah* 26 Mad., 1921 15 M.L.J. 258

A father was joined as a necessary party, but no relief was actually sought against him but only against the sons. The plaintiff did not seek relief against any of the properties which had come into the hands of the Receiver, held the suit was maintainable and the joining of the Receiver as a party would have been sufficient to cure any irregularity. *Sambhu Diyal v. Iswar Saran* A.I.R. 1923 All 306 75 I.C. 597

Where an unpaid vendor instituted a suit against his vendee for a lien on the property sold and the vendee became an insolvent before the vendor got a decree without impleading the Receiver it was held that the decree did not bind the Receiver and the sale in execution of such decree did not prevail against the sale by him. *Mokshagunam Subramania v. Ramkrishna* 42 M.L.J. 426 16 L.W. 43 A.I.R. (1922) Mad. 555 60 I.C. 35. Where in an execution case it was settled by amicable arrangement that the decree holder will allow payment by instalment on the judgment debtor furnishing security and a consent order was drawn up in accordance therewith the order will be given effect to notwithstanding the subsequent bankruptcy of the judgment debtor. *Allan Bros. v. Shaik Jooman* 2 Rang 63 A.I.R. 1925 Rang 189 4 Bur. L.J. 37 83 I.C. 291

**Suit against individual partner in case of adjudication of Firm** *Honda Ram v. Chiman Lal* cited at p. 164, ante

**Question of notice** Sub-section (2) does not say whether the prohibition prescribed by it is limited only to the creditors who have got notice of the insolvency proceedings or not. Though the general words of this sub section do not warrant such a restricted interpretation still in an Oudh case it has been held that the prohibition affects only the creditor tainted with notice of the insolvency proceedings and does not apply to those creditors to whom no notice has been given. *Fida Husain v. Collector of Shahjahanpur* 1 O.C. 267 25 I.C. 108

**Arrest** The section does not say anything as to the arrest of the insolvent in execution of a decree. It should be noted that under the Act of 1907 the adjudicated insolvent enjoyed an immunity from arrest but under the present Act this immunity has been taken away and the old provisions about the insolvent's release have been deliberately omitted. *See* notes at p. 161 ante also read the learned article in A.I.R. 1926 Journal 75 So under the existing law a judgment debtor is not normally immune from arrest or detention in execution of a decree until he has obtained a

protection order from the Insolvency Court, *Haveli Ram v Zamindara Bank*, AIR 1929 Lah 453 117 I.C. 373 See also *Mahomed Roshan v Mohiuddin*, 31 Bom L.R. 206 AIR 1929 Bom 135 118 I.C. 791 The mere adjudication of a judgment debtor as an insolvent does not prevent his arrest in execution of a decree obtained against him Under the old Act (of 1907) the insolvent was entitled to get protection from arrest upon his adjudication, and if he was adjudicated under that Act, his such right will not be abrogated by the operation of the new Act, *Solayappa Naicker v Shunmuga Sundaram*, 50 M.L.J. 237 AIR 1926 Mad, 510 196 M.W.N. 281 93 I.C. 3 See also *Radhey Shiam v Mohammed Taqi*, AIR 1923 Oudh, 36 72 I.C. 911 "If it had been the intention of the Legislature to protect insolvents, the provisions of sec 31 which permit an insolvent to apply to the Insolvency Court for a protection order, would have been superfluous," *Hari Ram v Sri Krishan*, 49 All 201 25 A.L.J. 152 AIR 1927 All 418 100 I.C. 320 Read the very learned comments on this case in AIR 1928 Journal 38, at p. 39 There is no provision in the Act to pass orders to prevent the arrest of a petitioner pending the hearing of an insolvency petition, *Jearaj Kharewolla v Lalbhai* 30 C.W.N. 834 AIR 1926 Cal 1011 96 I.C. 131, *Kishan Chand v E.D. Sassoon* 83 P.W.R. 1910 81 P.L.R. 1910 7 I.C. 351 Under the law as it stands now, the Creditor can, proceed to arrest an insolvent in execution of his decree as if no adjudication had taken place, *Hari Ram v Sri Krishan, supra*, *Radhey Shiam v Mohammad Taqi, supra* In a Lahore case, however, it has been held that a decree holder is not competent to take out execution against the person of the insolvent judgment debtor without obtaining the leave of the Court, *Firm Pratap Singh v Firm of Meera Singh* AIR 1928 Lah 258 107 I.C. 608 Comp Tan Sheik Ke v C.A.M.C.T. Firm, 6 Rang 27 AIR 1928 Rang 109 109 I.C. 769, which virtually takes the same view Where arrest is allowed the Court should give its reasons in order to enable the appellate Court to scrutinise the propriety of the order and of the discretion exercised in making it, *Mullapalli Gopalan v Koppothil Gopalan* 22 L.W. 202 AIR 1925 Mad 955 (1925) M.W.N. 612 91 I.C. 31 Where other remedies are open to punish the insolvent, an order for personal seizure or arrest is not proper, *Nagoremull Modi v Lachmi Narain* 48 C.L.J. 531 AIR 1929 Cal 144 113 I.C. 854 The object of sec 55 (1) of C.P.C. is to give the debtor time to apply to Insolvency Court but if an insolvency proceeding has already been started there would be no sense in giving him further time *Kishan Chand v E.D. Sassoon*, 7 I.C. 351 (*supra*) As to the insolvent's liability to be arrested after the termination

of the insolvency proceedings by an order of refusal of discharge, see *Maung Po Toke v Maung Po Gyi*, 3 Rang 492 A I R 1926 Rang 2 02 I C 142 Before the immunity from protection is taken away from the insolvent by an order of his arrest, a notice must be served upon him to show cause why he should not be arrested, *Seshaiyanger v Venkata Chalem*, 5 L W 220 31 I C 15

### Suits and appeals by or against Insolvent The insolvent's right of action, unless it be a

Those by the insolvent "bare right to sue" (as for instance in the case of personal injuries or the like) passes to the trustee Cf *Motiram Daulatram v Pahaj Rai*, A I R 1925 Sind 159 80 I C 141

But if the trustee does not interfere, the insolvent can, of course, carry on the action, subject to an obligation to make over the amount to be recovered in the action to the trustee Cf *Omar Bahadur v Khaja Muhammad* A I R 1924 Pat 667 70 I C 56 *Wadding v Oliphant*, (18-5) 1 Q B D 145, *Buchan v Hill* (1888) W N 233 See also the cases cited at pp 165 66 But the right to claim damages for inquiry to Person or Reputation of the insolvent does not pass to the trustee in bankruptcy but remains in the bankrupt *Wilson v United Counties Bank Ltd* L R 1910 4 C 102 In India

there is a conflict of opinion with respect to this question In *Kristo Komul v Suresh Chandra* 8 Cal 556 12

C L R 253, a prior purchaser from an undischarged insolvent was held to have priority over a subsequent purchaser from the Official Assignee This view was approved in *Stiramulu v Andalmal*, 30 Mad, 140 17 M L J 14 In *Ramanath Iyer v Nagendra* 45 M L J 827 (following 30 Mad 140) the insolvent's right to maintain a suit in respect of after-acquired property was conceded For a contrary view see *Rowlandson v Champion*, 17 Mad, 21, *A B Miller v Abinas Chandra* 2 C W N 372 Vide the notes and cases under sub-sec (4) under the heading "After acquired property" The Patna High Court has held recently that a person who has been declared an insolvent cannot, while his estate is in the hands of the Receiver, maintain a suit in his own name, even though the Receiver has refused to bring such a suit, *Khelaful Hossain v Ajmal Hossain*, 54 I C 699 Cf *Umar Bahadur v Khuaja Muhammad*, A I R 1924 Pat 667 79 I C 56 The Madras High Court concedes that bankruptcy entails civil death and loss of right of action on the insolvent, but maintains that such disability does not take away the insolvent's locus standi to prosecute an appeal against a decree or order made against him, *Konda Pillai v Didurant Ramchandra* (1921) M W N

Those against the insolvent 535 13 L.W. 616 62 I.C. 854 Vide 31 Bom. L.R. 357 118 I.C. 252, cited at p. 165, *ante*. As to the insolvent's right to maintain a suit to set aside a fraudulent decree, see *Andrew Rozario v. Ebrahim Serang*, 48 Bom., 583 26 Bom. L.R. 695. As regards suits etc. against the insolvent vide under the heading "No creditor shall have any remedy etc."

**Leave of the Court** The provision about the leave of the Court has been enacted for the purpose of enabling the Court to keep a proper control over the administration of the insolvent estate, *Louis Dreyfus v. Jan Mahomed*, 49 I.C. 421. A suit against an insolvent without the leave of the Insolvency Court is not maintainable, *Majidan v. Chatru Mal*, 110 I.C. 386. A creditor's suit is not absolutely forbidden under this section, if may, however, be commenced with the leave of the Court Cf. *Balmukund v. Birji Lal*, 36 I.C. 1024 (All.), *Ismailji v. Manghanmal*, 5 S.L.R. 80 12 I.C. 622, *Rama Swami v. Gobinda Swami*, 42 Mad., 319 25 M.L.T. 247 49 I.C. 626. The "leave" to commence a suit should be obtained before the institution of the suit and cannot be obtained subsequently to its institution, *Jiranji Mamoon v. Ghulam Hussain*, 47 I.C. 771, *Trimbak v. Sheoram*, 5 N.L.J. 144 A.I.R. 1922 Nag. 108 65 I.C. 941 19 N.L.R. 126 Cf. 52 M.L.J. 53(n), *Re Darkadas*, 40 Bom. 235 17 Bom. L.R. 925. This means that the necessary leave is a mandatory condition precedent to the institution of a suit, *Cuddappa Ghose Khan v. Bala Subba Routher*, 51 Mad. 833 53 M.L.J. 412 (1928) M.W.N. 122 26 L.W. 318 A.I.R. 1927 Mad. 925 105 I.C. 109, and that the initial absence of leave cannot be condoned or does not become unnecessary because the insolvency proceedings are annulled subsequently, *Ponnusami Chettiar v. Kaliaperumal*, A.I.R. 1929 Mad. 480 113 I.C. 550. For a contrary view see *Firm of Gopal Das v. Pahlumal* 9 S.L.R. 34 30 I.C. 37, in which it has been held that a suit instituted without leave can be validated by obtaining leave subsequently. It seems that if a person institutes a suit, without previously obtaining the necessary leave he should apply to the Court in which his suit is pending for leave to continue his suit see *Cuddappa Ghose Khan's case, supra*. Objection as to want of leave can always be waived, *Narasimham v. Donepudi Subramaniam* A.I.R. 1927 Mad. 201 98 I.C. 446.

Effect of want of leave So a decree obtained without leave will not be a nullity, *Ibid*. Absence of the necessary leave does not cut at the root of the Court's jurisdiction to entertain the suit *Donepudi Subramaniam v. Nune Narasimham* 56 M.L.J. 489 A.I.R. 1929 Mad. 323 119 I.C. 46.

In consequence the decree made in the suit does not become a nullity and cannot be challenged in a subsequent suit on the ground of want of leave *Ibid*. The Court can give leave only to commence a suit. It cannot give leave to continue a suit which has been instituted contrary to a rule of law *Jiranji Mamooji v. Ghulam Hussain* 4 IC 777, *Umar Sharif v. Jaala Prasad* AIR 1924 Nag 60 79 IC 662. Permission to institute a suit does not cover permission to execute the decree obtained in such suit against the Receiver, *Bijak Inder Singh v. Charan Singh* AIR 1926 All 640 24 ALJ 735 or IC 525. But see *Solaappa Naicker v. Shunmugasundaram* 50 M L J 2 (196) M W N 281 AIR 196 Mad 510 or IC 3—following *Natesa Chettiar v. Annamalai Chettiar* AIR 1923 Mad 48 32 M L T 157 1-LW 319 — IC 21, in which it has been held that after adjudication and before discharge all creditors whether on the schedule or not are prohibited from taking execution proceedings against the person and property of the insolvent except with the leave of the Court. Where the creditor proposes to execute his decree at his own cost and risk and upon an undertaking to hand over to the Receiver all moneys realised in execution for the benefit of the general body of creditors the leave should be granted *Kailas v. Kantiram* 3 IC 99, (Cal). Where no schedule of creditors is prepared nor notice of the insolvency proceedings served on the creditor the latter will not be precluded from bringing a suit against the insolvent to recover the amount of his debt *Desraj v. Dunn; Chand* 60 IC 588 (Lah). There is no prohibition in the Act to a creditor going on with a suit or proceeding already pending at the date of the adjudication *Ashghari Begam v. Muhammad Yusuf* 61 IC 534.

Where during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings but before the adjudication order a creditor in execution of his decree gets his debtor's properties attached and sold he is entitled as against the Receiver to the benefit of the proceeds of execution of his own decree *Strickland v. Murari* 34 All 678 10 ALJ 25 16 IC 183. See also *Badri Das v. Sironath* 28 IC 816 but if the property he simply attached and not sold the creditor will have no priority over the Receiver *Frederick v. Madan Copal* 9 Cal 428 F B. See also *Soobul Chunder v. Russick* 1 All 15 Cal 62. The case of *Strickland v. Murari* 34 All 628 seems to have been decided under old sec 24 (now sec 51) without reference to the provision that an adjudication order takes effect from the date of presentation of the insolvency petition. Even that sec 34 has been modified by the substitution of the words "the date of the admission of the petition" in the place of the "the order of adjudication" occurring in the old section. The

case of *Srichand* (34 All, 628) is therefore no longer good law  
Cf *Sheonath Singh v. Munshiram*, 18 A L J 449 55 I C 941

A third person who is not a creditor of the insolvent, but  
who claims adversely to him, is not  
Where leave not affected by this section, and is not  
necessary therefore bound to obtain leave of the  
Court before suing the Receiver, *Halima*

v *Mathradas Ramchand*, 10 S L R 179 40 I C 122

By reason of sub sec (6), a secured creditor is free to  
institute a suit against the insolvent without leave of the Court,  
*Bai Kashi v. Chunilal* 31 Bom L R 1190 AIR 1930 Bom  
11 122 I C 857 Leave of the Court is not necessary as a  
condition precedent to the institution of a suit for the recovery  
of a debt which is not provable in insolvency, *Sisram v. Ram  
Chander*, [1930] A L J 350

**Receiver if bound by decree against Insolvent** A  
decree obtained against the insolvent is not binding upon the  
Receiver in insolvency. There is always the possibility of its  
having been collusive between the parties when the judgment  
debtor would not have cared what the amount of the decree  
against him was, *Shahamat Ali v. Rahim Bux*, L R 3 A 436  
Cf *Kalachand Banerji v. Jagannath Marwari*, 54 I A 190 54  
Cal, 595 31 C W N 741 45 C L J 544 29 Bom L R  
882 25 A L J 621 52 M L J 734 AIR 1927 P C 108  
101 I C 442 (P C) in which it has been held that a foreclosure  
decree without impleading the receiver is not *res judicata*  
against him. But where during the pendency of a mortgage  
suit the mortgagor is adjudicated an insolvent and a prel-  
iminary decree is made without impleading the Receiver, who  
is brought on the record subsequent to the preliminary decree  
and suffers a final decree to be made without objection, the  
decree will not be invalid on that account, *Kandasami Chettiar  
v. Jayapandi Athuther* 26 L W 47 AIR 1927 Mad 609  
101 I C 78 The receiver is not bound by any decree creating  
a charge on the bankrupt's property, subsequent to his adjudi-  
cation *Tulsi Ram v. Mahomed Arif*, AIR 1928 Lah 738  
109 I C 373 Comp *Nainer Rowther v. Kuppari Pichai*  
(1929) M W N 168 AIR 1929 Mad 609

**Absence of leave does not render decree a nullity.**  
The fact that no leave is obtained for a suit under this section  
does not render the decree in such suit a nullity, where no  
objection was taken to such want of leave *Narasimma v.  
Donepudi Subramaniam*, AIR 1927 Mad, 201 98 I C 446  
But in a Nagpur case it has been held that the permission  
of a Court to sue is contingent on the suit being brought and  
cannot be given afterwards and the proceedings started without  
such permission are *ultra vires* and do not constitute *res*

*judicata Trimbak v Sheoram*, 5 N L J. 144 A I R 1922 Nag. 108. 19 N L R 126 65 I C 941.

What this section does not bar. The prohibition in clause (2) does not affect the creditors who have no notice of the insolvency petition, 17 O C 267 25 I C 708. The correctness of this view is open to grave doubt, see at p 183, *infra*. It does not affect also an attachment before adjudication, *Madhu v Khitish*, 42 Cal. 289 30 I C 82, where no schedule of creditors has been prepared, the insolvency proceedings will be no bar to a suit by the creditor, *Des Raj v Duni Chand* 60 I C 558 (Lah). This section does not prevent a creditor from suing the debtor's surety even if he has deliberately refrained from proving his debt in the insolvency proceedings, *Gopal v Ganpat* 7 N L R 122 11 I C 911. It does not prohibit the continuation of a suit or a proceeding already pending at the date of adjudication, *Ashgar Begam v Muhammad Yusuf*, 61 I C 534. Where a bond stands in the name of a person but really belongs to an insolvent, the former will not be prevented from suing on the bond by this section if the Receiver does not interfere, *Manik Rao v Nukhassan* A I R 1925 Nag 376 88 I C 254. The section does not bar a suit for rent under the Agra Tenancy Act, *Ali Ahmad v Brij Ratan* L R 3 A 339 (Rev). The bar of this section does not operate when the debt is not provable under sec 34, *Kesheorao v Goindrao* 68 I C 340, see *Beharilal v Kalka* 9 O L J 157. The insolvency of a judgment debtor does not render it incompetent for him to continue the proceedings by way of appeal, *Kondapalli v Didurant*, 13 L W 616 (1921) M W N 535 62 I C 854. Nor does it incapacitate him from serving an ejectment notice on his tenant, *Rangai v Deokinandan*, L R 5 O 77. A person seeking to set aside an *ex parte* decree against him can proceed with his suit, notwithstanding the fact that during the pendency of his suit he has become an insolvent, *Ashgar Begam v Muhammad Yusuf*, 61 I C 534. As to the power of the insolvent to maintain a suit in respect of property devolving upon him subsequent to adjudication, see the cases at p 194, *infra*. The jurisdiction of a Civil Court to try a suit in respect of a debt or liability incurred by an insolvent after the order of an adjudication is not barred by the provisions of this section, *Hiralal v Tulsiaram* 22 N L R 118 A I R 1925 Nag 79. Sub sec (2) would be no bar to an application in execution, *Maung Po Toke v Maung Po Gyi* 3 Rangoon, 492. It does not bar a suit for rent *Kalka Das v Gajju*, 43 All, 510 62 I C 897 (F B).

**Sub section (3) : Reputed ownership** For the purposes of sub-sec (2) all goods in the possession order or disposition of the insolvent on the date of the presentation of

the insolvency petition, by the consent and permission of the true owner, and of which he is the reputed owner, shall be deemed to be the insolvent's property, see *Ex parte Atkins*, L.R. 8 Ch App 520, also *Joy v Campbell*, (1804) 1 Sch & Lev 328, *Powell's case*, (1929) 1 Ch 137. This rule of law is akin to what we ordinarily call the rule of Estoppel, and is embodied in the Act for the purpose of checking dishonest attempts to obtain false credits, *Colonial Bank v Whinney*, (1886) 11 App Cas 426 (440), also (1885) 30 Ch D 281. It is probably the only instance in our law in which the property of one man is made answerable for the debts of another man, *Ibid*. Consult *Sharman v Mason*, (1899) 2 Q.B. 69 discussed in *In re William Watson & Co.*, (1904) 2 K.B. 753. Where the true owner allows the goods to pass off as belonging to the insolvent it is but just that the goods should be available for the benefit of the creditors. So it has been held in an old Calcutta case that "where goods are in the order and disposition of any person under such circumstances as to enable him by means of them to obtain false credit, then the owner of the goods, who has permitted him to obtain false credit, must suffer the penalty of losing such goods for the benefit of those who have given the credit". *In re Marshall*, 7 Cal. 421, *Boileau v Miller*, 10 C.L.R. 591 (on appeal from Cal 421), see also *Ex parte Wingfield*, L.R. 10 Ch D 591. *Re Dwarkanath Miller*, 3 Cal. 58, see also *Macleod v Kilabhoi*, 25 Bom. 559 (665). The property must be in the order and disposition of the debtor, otherwise the above doctrine will not apply. For instance, the insolvent assigns a debt and the assignee gives notice of the assignment to the person owing the debt, this notice by the assignee will take it out of the order or disposition of the debtor, *Punitharulu v Bhasjam* 25 Mad. 406, following 2 Bom. 542, *infra* and followed in *Mercantile Bank v Official Assignee*, 39 Mad 250. See also *In re Morgan*, 6 Cal 633. Similarly, where the insolvent consigns goods to a person and makes over the railway receipt to him, the goods are no longer in the possession order or disposition of the insolvent, *Fakeerappa v Thippana*, 38 Mad. 664 30 I.C. 950. Where certain shares belonging to a debtor were transferred to another person without any transfer deed or without any notice to the company, it was held that these shares were in the order and disposition of the debtor and upon his insolvency, vested in the Official Assignee, *Bharan Mulji v Karasji*, 2 Bom. 542. The goods which the insolvent agrees to part with before the order of adjudication and for which he had received consideration though still in his possession pending delivery are not in the order or disposition of the insolvent, *Re Bansidhar Khellji*, 2 Cal 359. By reason of sec 28 (6), the doctrine of

reputed ownership of this clause can have no operation to affect the power of a secured creditor. Therefore the principle that if the mortgagee allows the mortgaged goods to be in the possession of the mortgagor until the latter's bankruptcy the goods pass to the Receiver will not apply. *Shamlal v Phanindra Nath* AIR 1921 Cal 532 72 I.C. 46. The principle of this case will be very

Hire purchase system important with respect to goods or articles purchased on hire purchase system. In England an inference of ownership may arise in respect of articles found in the possession of the bankrupt though on a hire purchase agreement see *Re Kaufman Segal and Deml*, (1913) 2 Ch 89. For a contrary view see *Ex parte Emerson* 41 L.J. (K.B.) 20. In India the rule of *Shamlal v Phanindra Nath supra* will apply in such a case and the Receiver in bankruptcy gets no advantage from the transaction. It has been pointed out also in *Moti Ram v Rodwell* 21 A.L.J. 32 AIR 1923 All 159 that sub sec (6) clearly shows that no property over which a secured creditor has a legal charge shall be affected by sub-sec (3). Possession order or disposition of the insolvent must be in relation to his trade or business. Therefore where an insolvent purchases a pleasure motor car on hire and purchase system primarily for his private use though he occasionally uses it for business purposes (for which there is no consent) the Receiver apart from the rule in *Shamlal's case (supra)* gets no preference over the vendor see *Lamb v Wright & Co* (1924) 1 K.B. 85. Cf also the provision of sec 38 (c) of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 and the cases thereunder. Also see *Re Collins* (1925) 1 Ch 556 *Re Wethered*, (1926) 1 Ch 167. The point of time (viz the date of the presentation of the petition) with reference to which the question of reputation is to be regarded should also be taken note of. Cf *Aburabaminal v Official Assignee* 47 Mad 215. Possession order or disposition by an insolvent in order to defeat the title of the true owner must be actual possession or disposition etc apparent possession is not sufficient. *Ex parte National G.A. & Co* (1888) L.R. 10 Ch D 408. If the property be in the actual possession and reputed ownership of the debtor, it will not cease to be regarded as his property simply because the true owner has kept a watch over it. In *Re Brown*, 12 Cal 629. But a bona fide demand of possession by the true owner completely negatives the hypothesis of bankrupt's possession with the consent of the true owner. *Ex parte Harris* (1882) 8 Ch App 48 *Ex parte Montagu* (1886) 1 Ch D 554. Where the circumstances of a case show that the true owner has resumed possession or withdrawn his consent there is no room for the

operation of the doctrine, 10 Ch D 408, *supra*. Where a bond stands in the name of a son, and there is no evidence as to the source of the consideration money or of its existence on the date of adjudication, there is no presumption of ownership in the insolvent father, *Manik Rao v Nurhassan*, AIR 1925 Nag 376 88 I C 254. As to the mode of ascertaining whether any particular debt sustains the character of a debt due to a bankrupt in the course of his business, see *Re Wethered Ex parte Salaman* (1926) 1 Ch 167 (174, 175). Holding the property as a mere commission agent will make the owner a reputed owner, *Cf Official Assignee v Zollikoffer & Co*, 6 Bur L J 9, *Re Murray*, 3 Cal, 59.

The real test for the doctrine is whether the reputation of ownership or the visible possession of Test for the Doctrine the property has enabled the insolvent to get false credit, as it is on this principle that the whole doctrine is founded. Cf *Freseney & Wells*, (1857) 26 L J C P 129. Thus, where a commission agent gets credit for the goods entrusted to him for sale, this doctrine will apply. *In re Messrs Kadibhoy Ismailji*, 5 S L R 78 11 I C 14. Cf *Re Syed Kazim*, 5 Rangoon, 73. Merely possession cannot raise a reputation of ownership, *Ex parte Watkins* L R 8 Ch 520. Cf *Simons & Co v Durand Trustee*, 97 L J K B 537. The Court is bound to come to the conclusion that the inference of ownership which would be drawn by the public is not merely one that will probably arise but is one that "must" arise, *In re Kaufman Segal & Domb* (1923) 2 Ch 89. The operation of the doctrine may be excluded by special trade customs, *In re Ford, Ex parte The Trustee* (1929) 1 Ch 134 97 L J Ch 334. The circumstances that have been stated in sub-sec (3) as prejudicing the true owner are all questions of fact and the onus is on the Receiver claiming the property to show

Onus of Proof that those circumstances exist, so as to warrant an imputation of ownership to the insolvent, Cf *Ex parte Watkins, In re Couston* (1873) 8 Ch App 520, *In re William Watson & Co* (1904) 2 K B 753 (-56). See also *Manik Rao v Nur Hasan*, AIR 1925 Nag 376 88 I C 254, *In re Young Hamilton & Co* (1905) 2 K B 381 (390).

The doctrine embodied in this section applies only in respect of goods or chattels. Fixtures fixtures are not goods and chattels and therefore the doctrine of reputed ownership does not apply to them, *Macleod & Kirkabhoj* 25 Bom, 659 3 Bom L R 426, *Horn v Baker* (1805) 2 Smiths L C 11th Ed 232. The fact that fixtures

are removable by a tenant makes no difference, they are still fixtures, to which the doctrine does not apply (*Ibid*) Fixtures, which are not immovable property under sec 3 of the Registration Act, not being "permanently fastened," are not *goods* and are therefore excluded from the doctrine (*Ibid*) A heavy oil press whose shafts and pulleys are bolted on to the posts of the house, though capable of removal by unscrewing the bolts, does not fall within the meaning of the word *goods* and therefore is not subject to the rules of reputed ownership, *On Pe v Kun Ti*, 14 I C 447 6 L B R 44 Where land and chattels are leased together, if the Receiver disclaims the land as an onerous property, he cannot claim the chattels by virtue of the doctrine of Reputed Ownership, *Ex parte Allen, Re Fussel*, (1880) 20 Ch D 341 Shares in companies are transferable by deeds and therefore are not affected by the rule of this sub-section, (1886) 11 App Cas 426, *supra* An equity of redemption in *goods* is not "*goods*" within the meaning of this sub section, [*Official Assignee v Iallappa Chetti*, 45 Mad 238], but an equity of redemption in a life policy is, (1921) 2 Ir R 377

It should be noticed that sec 28 (3) is directed against the "true owner," who negligently allows the insolvent to retain goods in the insolvent's possession, order or disposition as the reputed owner So it will not apply to the case of a person who is not the true owner, *Fakeerappa v Thippana* 38 Mad, 664 30 I C 950 The words "true owner," however, include the owner of an equitable interest and that there can also be a reputed owner of that interest and that reputed owner can be the insolvent himself, i.e the legal owner of the property, *Mercantile Bank of India v Official Assignee*, 39 Mad 250

**Sub-sec. (4): After-acquired property** Under this sub-section all property which is acquired by, or devolves on, the insolvent after the order of adjudication and before his discharge forthwith vests in the Court or the Receiver and is divisible in the manner set forth in sub section (2), *Mahomed Fatima v Mohammad Mashug*, 44 All 617 20 A L J 569 A I R 1922 All 448 68 I C 245 So, where after the adjudication of the father, his sons acquire a property and allows him to hold it as a co owner the father's interest in such property as such co-owner would pass to the Receiver, *Parbhulal v Bhagvan*, 29 Bom L R 473 A I R 1927 Bom 412 102 I C 464 Under Chapter XX of C P Code of 1882, various cases were decided with respect to the position of an insolvent in relation to his after-acquired property and in almost all of them it was held that the insolvent retained absolute control over such property, of course, subject to the right and claim of the Official Assignee That is, an undischarged insolvent has, in respect of his after acquired property, a right

against all the world except the Official Assignee, Srimulu v Andalammal, 30 Mad, 145 17 M L J 14 Kuppu Ramu v Nagendra Ayyar, 45 M L J 827 AIR 1924 Mad 225 76 I C 805 So long as the trustee in bankruptcy did not inter-

vene all transactions and dealings by the insolvent with respect to his after acquired property were valid, see after acquired property *Kristo Comul v Suresh*, 8 Cal, 556

12 C L R 253, *Abdul Karim v Official Assignee*, 28 Mad, 168, *Dasarathey Singha v Mahamulya Ash*, 47 Cal, 901 60 I C 977, following *Herbert v Sayer* (1844) 5 Q B 964, *Srimulu v Andalammal*, 30 Mad 145 sc 17 M L J 14, *Alimahamed v Vadilal*, 43 Bom, 890 (following *Cohen v Mitchell* 1890, 25 Q B D 262), *Dastru Maher v Official Receiver*, AIR 1927 Nag 16 97 I C 980, *Ci Umar Bahadur v Khaja Mohamad*, 2 P L R 276 (1923) Pat 287 79 I C 56 *Chhote Lal v Kedarnath*, 46 All 565 22 A L J 455 AIR 1924 All 703 84 I C 289, *Lakhmi Chand v Kedar Nath* AIR 1928 All 12 99 I C 476 *Balibhasdas v Mirchilal* 48 I C 236 (Nag), *Jagdish Narain v Ramsakal Kuer*, 8 Pat 478 AIR 1929 Pat 97 114 I C 465, *Debi Prasad v Amur Ali*, 12 O C 323 4 I C 145, *Ram Bulluv v Bickraj* 6 L B R 174 19 I C 88, *Macleod v B B & C I Ry Co*, 7 Bom L R 618, *In re Donaghue*, 19 Bom, 232, *Fatima v Fatima*, 16 Bom, 452, *Jamnadas v Vinayak* 10 I C 698, sc 7 N L R 19, *Murray v E B M, Flotilla Co*, 46 Cal 156 22 C W N 1018 *Contra*, *Rowlandson v Champion* 17 Mad, 21, *A B Miller v Abinash Chunder*, 2 C W N 372, *Hill v Settle*, (1917) 1 Ch 319, see also Ringwood, 14th Ed, p 97 and sec 47 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act But the Insolvency Act has modified such of the above decisions as give the debtor the right of alienation subject to the Official Assignee's claim by laying down that the after acquired property vests in the Court or the Receiver the moment the acquisition takes place So that after such vesting, the debtor ceases to be the owner of the property, and dealings by him with respect thereto become *ipso facto* void Read the luminous judgment of Rutledge C J in *Ma Phaw v Maung Balla*, I L R 4 Rangoon 125 AIR 1926 Rang 179 97 I C 2<sup>c</sup> [dissented from in 8 Pat 48 supra] The Judicial Committee also have recently held that property acquired by or devolving on an insolvent after adjudication and before discharge vests in the Receiver who alone has the right to deal with it *Kala Chand Banerji v Jagannath*, 31 C W N 741 101 I C 442 (P C) For the same reason money paid into a bank by a bankrupt after adjudication will be regarded as the property of the trustee in bankruptcy and the bank will not be entitled to make thereafter any payment to the bankrupt None of

the transactions between the bank and the bankrupt after the date of the receiving order would be protected as against the said trustee, *Re Bigzell, Ex parte Hart*, (1921) 2 KB 835 An insolvent, while his estate is in the hands of the Receiver, cannot maintain a suit in his own name, *Ahmed Hussain v Azmat Hussain*, 54 I C 699 But the Madras High Court has maintained, following 30 Mad 145, a contrary view, and held that in the case of an after acquired property the insolvent has a right of suit subject to the intervention of the Receiver, *Ramanath Iyer v Nagendra*, 45 M L J 827 18 L W 868 A I R 1924 Mad 223 Cf *Satya Kumar v Manager, Benares Bark*, 22 C W N 700 46 I C 335 The exposition of the law as laid down in *Cohen v Mitchell*, (1890) 25 Q B D 262, *supra*, has attained such a strength of currency by persistent re-iteration in our law Courts, that it will be difficult for some time to come to get out of it But the following observation of the P C in 31 C W N 741, ("The Court only acts through a Receiver, and any estate acquired by or devolving on an insolvent is vested in him as from the date of acquisition or devolution whatever the date of the Receiver's actual appointment"), however, we hope, will encourage a departure from the old view After the vesting of the after acquired property the provisions of sub section (2) will apply, so that such property then becomes divisible among the creditors and the creditors lose all remedy against it As to whether an insolvent can after bankruptcy make contributions to a Provident Fund, see *Macleod v B B & C I Ry Co*, *supra*

This sub-section enables the Court or the Receiver to appropriate a portion of the salary or income of the insolvent after his adjudication for the benefit of his creditor, *Devi Prosad v Lettis* 40 All 213 43 I C 984, *Ramchandra v Shyama Charan* 19 C L J 83 18 C W N 1052 21 I C 950 One half of the insolvent's salary can be appropriated under sec 60 of the C P Code read with this section (*Ibid*), see also *Tulsilal v Girsham* 38 I C 410 "Property in this sub section does not exclude personal earnings over and above what is properly necessary for the debtor's support *Jannadas v Vinayak - N L R* 19 10 I C 698 Vide notes under sec 66 below

This sub section will not affect the provision of Mahomedan Law according to which a bequest by a Mahomedan in favour of an heir may be operative when the other heirs consent to it notwithstanding the fact that such consenting heirs are insolvent Thus this sub section will have no application in such a case because the consent of the insolvent's heirs does not operate like a transfer of their interest to the prejudice of the Receiver in bankruptcy but amounts to a mere removal

of a bar in the way of the bequest taking full effect, see *Asizunnessa v. Chene*, 42 All., 593 59 I.C. 206 18 A.L.J. 745

**English Law** In England, the general rule is that the right of action except for personal injuries and the like pass to the trustee in bankruptcy, but even where the right has passed to the trustee, a bankrupt can sue subject to the right of the trustee to claim the proceeds, *vide Cohen v. Mitchell, supra* also the cases cited in *Umar Bahadur v. Khaja Mohammad supra* In this country there is a conflict of opinion in the several High Courts, *vide supra*

Under the English law, if a mortgage is in the form of an assignment of the after acquired property and the mortgagee acquires the property before bankruptcy then the mortgagee's title is good as against the Receiver, *Tailby v. Official Receiver*, (1888) 13 A.C. 523 But if the property does not fall into the possession of the bankrupt until after bankruptcy then the mortgagee has no right to the property. For instance, a debt which is to fall due at a future date is assigned and the debt only falls due after bankruptcy, the assignee gets no right to it as against the trustee, *Ex parte Hall*, (1870) 10 Ch D 613 But if the debt falls due at the date of assignment, the assignee will not lose priority over the trustee if it is realised after bankruptcy *Ex parte Moss*, (1884) 14 Q.B.D. 310

**Adverse possession by Bankrupt as against Receiver:** After acquisition of property by the insolvent is for the benefit of the Receiver, therefore the bankrupt's possession is not adverse to the Receiver, *Comp. Official Assignee v. Murali Dass*, 22 I.C. 271 [on appeal, 29 I.C. 168, (Mad.)], also *Murali Dass v. Official Assignee*, 43 I.C. 532 (Mad.) For contra see *Kristo Comul v. Suresh Chunder*, 8 Cal. 556 followed in *Suja Hossein v. Monohur Das*, 24 Cal. 244

**Sub sec. (5) - Non-attachable properties** This subsection simply says that the word *property* in this section does not include the non attachable properties (of course, excepting the account books) See *Lal Bahadur v. Paspat Prasad*, 10 O.L.J. 31 A.I.R. 1923 Oudh, 154 74 I.C. 801 Compare this section with sec. 21 (2). Therefore, all the properties which are exempt by reason of sec. 60, C.P. Code, or by any other law, from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree do not vest in the Official Receiver, *Muthu Lakshmi Rama Reddiar v. Official Receiver, South Arcot* 49 Mad., 22 50 M.L.J. 90 A.I.R. 1926 Mad. 350 92 I.C. 398 Thus the property of a member of an agricultural tribe, by reason of sec. 16 of the Bundelkhand Land Alienation Act (Act II of 1903) is not liable to attachment and therefore does not vest in the Receiver, *Hanuman Prosad v. Harakh Narain*, 42 All.

142 18 A L J 59 58 I C 551, *Net Singh v Estate, Gajraj Singh*, 47 All 952 23 A L J 648 AIR 1925 All 467 89 I C 488 But see, *Manji v Girdhari Lal*, 2 Lah 78 61 I C 664, *Datar Kaur v Ram Rattan*, 2 L L J 333 1 Lah 192 58 I C 603 (F B) Similarly, the non attachable properties being excluded from the category of property, an occupancy holding which is not liable to attachment or sale under sec 20 (2) of the Agra Tenancy Act (II of 1901) does not vest in the Receiver, and cannot be dealt with by the Insolvency Court, *Kalka Das v Gajju Singh*, 43 All 510 19 A L J 439 62 I C 897, F B, *Sagar Mal v Girraj Singh*, 39 All 120 14 A L J 1031 38 I C 171 See also *Hanuman Prosad v Harakh Narain* 42 All 142 18 A L J 59 58 I C 581, *Sitaram v Shk Sardar*, 13 N L R 215 42 I C 710 Likewise, the house of an agriculturist does not vest in the Receiver (*Ibid*), Cf *Tulsi Lal v Girsam*, 38 I C 410 An occupancy right which is not transferable by reason of sec 73 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, does not, likewise vest in the Receiver, *Dharamdas Thawer Das v Sorabji* 121 I C 876 A zemindar is not an agriculturist, therefore the house of a zemindar insolvent is not non attachable under section 60 of the C P Code and is not therefore within the protection of this sub section, *Tej Singh v Banuati*, 40 I C 544 A large landed proprietor even though his sole income is from land is not an agriculturist within the meaning of s 60, cl (c) of C P Code, *Muthuvenkatarma Reddiar v Official Receiver, South Arcot* 49 Mad 227 50 M L J 90 AIR 1926 Mad 350 92 I C 398 Under s 16 of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, the property of an insolvent agriculturist is not liable to sale, but nothing is said about its being not liable to attachment and, therefore, his property does vest in the Receiver and the Receiver would be entitled to sell the property to an agriculturist, *Jaimal v Chanan Mal*, AIR 1928 Lah 734 The protection given by that clause is given to small owners of land as well as actual tillers of the soil, *Ibid* The word "agriculturist" must be interpreted in a strict sense, *Ibid* It is only the house and cattle shed used for the purpose of agriculture that are exempted under this section, read with sec 60 of C P Code, *Ibid* As under sec 60 of the C P Code, only one half of the salary of the insolvent is liable to be seized, the other half may be protected under this clause, Cf *Ram chandra v Shyama Charan*, 18 C W N 1052, *Debi Prosad v Levis*, 40 All 213 16 A L J 107 43 I C 984 According to some opinion, the words "attachment and sale" in this sub-section must be read together and not separately, and some distinction should be made between this expression and the expression "attachment or sale," *Manji v Girdhari Lal, supra* So, unless there be prohibition both against attachment and

sale, the case will not fall within this sub-section, *Ibid*. The Allahabad High Court has (and we think rightly) refused to interpret the word "and" in a cumulative sense, see *Singh v Estate, Gajraj Singh*, 47 All, 952, *supra*. The expression "exempted from" governs the word "liability" and not the two words, "attachment" and "sale", *Ibid*. This sub-section should not be so construed as to mean that it is not the whole property but only the property which is liable to attach and sale under sec 60, C P Code, which vests in the Receiver, *Scik Vishandas v Thawerdas*, A I R 1925 Sind 18 80 I C 642. It may incidentally be mentioned here that money deposited in Court by the insolvent by way of security, for the costs of a Privy Council appeal may be attached subject to the result of the appeal, *Jagdish Narain v Ram Sakal* 8 Pat 478 9 Pat L T 969 A I R 1929 Pat 97 114 I C 465. The attachment referred to here means an attachment for the purpose of sale, *Sitaram v Shaikh Sardar*, 13 N L R 213 (*supra*).

In view of the Special Bench decision of the Calcutta High Court in *Chandra Benode v Alla Bux*, 48 Cal, 184 31 C L J 510 24 C W N 818, an occupancy holding in Bengal did not come within the protection of this section, see *Entazuddi v Ram Krishna*, 24 C W N 1072. Cf *Arman Sardar v Satkhira Jt Stock Co*, 18 C L J 564 and the notes at p 16, *ante*. Now under sec 26 B of the Bengal Tenancy Act, an occupancy holding is transferable and therefore will vest in the receiver. A suit for claiming exemption of certain property from attachment by an insolvent is maintainable inasmuch as a non-attachable property does not vest in the receiver, *Balaji Rao v Anand Prasad*, 23 N L R 66 A I R 1927 Nag 217 103 I C 131.

**Provident Fund** Under Sec 3 of the Provident Funds Act (ACT XIX of 1925) a Government or Railway Provident Fund is not liable to attachment and does not vest in the Receiver under this section, *Hindles v Joynarain*, 24 C W N 288, *Nagindas v Ghelabhai*, 44 Bom, 673 22 Bom L R 322 56 I C 450. *Vide supra*. Compulsory deposit made under the Provident Funds Act after it has been actually paid to an insolvent can be attached. It retains its characteristics as compulsory deposit only so long as it is in the Fund, *Gaur Shanker v De Cruze*, 29 O C 278 3 O W N 378 1 Luck 318 13 O L J 425 A I R 1927 Oudh, 22 92 I C 673. A deposit in Provident Fund so long as the subscriber is in service [or on his death or his retirement] is not attachable by a creditor the moment the subscriber retired, *De Prasad v Secretary of State*, 21 A L J 454. Subsequent accretions such as contributions, interest or increment to the original deposits are not attachable, *Secretary of State v Rajkunji Mookerji* 50 Cal, 347. As to the nature of compulsory

deposits in Provident funds, generally see *Juggannath v Tarafraonna*, 3 Pat 74. The disposal of the Provident Fund by the insolvent is not fraudulent and therefore not punishable under sec 60, 44 Bom, 673 (*supra*). For political pensions vide at p 175, *ante*.

**For the purposes of this Section** The exempted properties are not properties for the purposes of this section, though they may rank as properties for the purposes of the other sections. For instance, the word "property" in sec 66 (2) will include even the exempted properties, vide also the notes under that sub-section. Cf *Seth Vishnudas v Thackerdas*, AIR 1925 Sind, 18 S I C 642.

**Sub-sec. (6) : Secured Creditor** Compare this clause with sec 7 (2) of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, 1914, as amended in 1926. The position of a secured creditor is not in any way affected by the section (i.e sec 28), see *Sant Prasad v Sheo Dutt*, 2 Pat 724 AIR 1924 Pat 259 77 I C 589, *Motiram v Roduell* 21 A L J 32 L R 3 A 638 AIR 1923 All, 159 79 I C 749, so that he has all his natural remedies open to him, vide sec 47, *infra*. Thus sub section embodies the principle that the property of a secured creditor is secured to the extent of the value of his security and is no longer the debtor's property but his own and has, consequently, the right to deal with it as he thinks best, *Bai Kashi v Chunnalal*, 31 Bom L R 1199. He holds quite a different position from that of an unsecured creditor, *Shridhar v Atmaram*, 7 Bom, 455. It is open and legal for him to realise his security in any way he likes, *Shamsarup v Nand Ram*, 43 All 555 19 A L J 511 63 I C 366, *Official Receiver Coimbatore v Palani Swami Chetty*, 48 Mad, 570 (1925) M W N 672 42 M L J 203 AIR 1925 Mad 1050 88 I C 934. So a mortgagee can execute his mortgage decree even after adjudication, *Mir Haji Nur v Mahomed Khan*, 7 S L R 184 24 I C 830, *Ex parte Hirst*, (1879) 11 Ch D 278, and the Court has no jurisdiction to restrain him from selling the insolvent's property in execution of his decree, *Re Erelin*, (1894) 2 Q B 302, *Ponsford v Union Bank*, (1906) 2 Ch 244. Cf *Re Whjse, Ex parte Chouksey*, 6 S L R 97 17 I C 31, a mortgagee of land who gains possession even after bankruptcy is entitled as against the trustee to the crop growing on the land as well as the land itself, *Re Gorden*, (1869) 6 Mort 115. It is not necessary for a secured creditor who has obtained a decree to prove his debt in insolvency proceedings, *Bapuji v Tansa* 120 I C 218 (Nag). Where the secured creditor is a mortgagee, it is only the "equity of redemption" that vests in the Receiver upon the mortgagor's bankruptcy. *Shridhar-narayan v Atmaram Gobind*, 7 Bom 455, *Shridhar v Krishnaji*, 12 Bom 272, *Ram v Bank of Bengal* 5 C W N

16, *Govinda v Abdul Kadir*, AIR 1923 Nag 150  
*Purnushottam Naidu v Ramaswami*, 20 L.W. 667 AIR 1925  
 Mad 245, *Chettiar Firm v Hla Bu*, 5 Rang 623 AIR  
 1928 Rang 23 106 I.C. 200, and notwithstanding such vesting  
 the mortgagee is entitled to proceed with his mortgage  
 suit, *Muniruddin v Mahomed Baksh*, 63 I.C. 91 (All.)  
*Kannappa Mudaliar v Raju Chettiar*, 47 Mad 605 34 M.L.J.  
 241 20 L.W. 45 47 M.L.T. 16 AIR 1924 Mad 761  
 (1924) M.W.N. 520 79 I.C. 850 He can enforce his security  
 as if this section had not at all been enacted, *Jagannath  
 Maran v Kalachand* 41 C.L.J. 290 29 C.W.N. 771  
 AIR 1925 Cal 785 86 I.C. 1042 This however does not  
 imply that the mortgagee can proceed with his mortgage suit  
 against the insolvent without impleading the Receiver to  
 whom the bankrupt's rights have been assigned by operation  
 of law *Kalachand Banerji v Jagannath Maran*, 54 I.A. 190  
 54 Cal 595 45 C.L.J. 544 31 C.W.N. 741 52 M.L.J. 734  
 25 A.L.J. 621 AIR 1927 P.C. 108 101 I.C. 442 (P.C.),  
 that is the secured creditor is not entitled to deal with the  
 security as if there had be no vesting in the Court or the  
 receiver vide under the next heading This sub section is not  
 to be read as subject to the provisions of sec 53 Therefore,  
 an application by the Receiver under that section to annul a  
 mortgage will not debar the mortgagee from proceeding with  
 his mortgage suit *Official Receiver, Coimbatore v Palaniswami  
 Chetty* supra A Receiver in insolvency is not affected by the  
 doctrine of *lis pendens* and a party seeking to bind him by the  
 result of the suit must apply to have him joined as a party to  
 the suit *Mokshagundam Subramania v Ramakrishna*, 42 M.I.J.  
 426 16 L.W. 48 AIR 1922 Mad 335 70 I.C. 357 Cf  
*Punitharaiulu v Bhashyam Aiyangar* 25 Mad. 406, *Ghulam  
 Mahomed v Panna Ram* AIR 1924 Lah 374 72 I.C. 433  
 The Receiver is bound as a condition of dealing with the  
 mortgaged property in every case to pay off the mortgage,  
 even when the mortgagee has not sought to be placed in the  
 schedule *Sridhar Narain v Atmaram* 7 Bom. 455 The  
 mortgagee is entitled to be paid in full either by the Receiver  
 or out of the sale proceeds of the mortgage property his whole  
 principal money together with interest up to date of payment  
 and all his costs *Jugal Kishore v Bankim Chandra*, 41 All  
 481 When a Receiver realises the assets of the insolvent the  
 debt due to a secured creditor constitutes a first charge on the  
 amount realised, *Motiram v Roduell*, supra, *Sant Prosad v  
 Sheodutt Singh* supra A creditor holding a decree for sale  
 upon a mortgage against an insolvent judgment debtor will not  
 by reason of his debt not having been scheduled in the  
 insolvency proceedings, lose his right to execute his decree  
*Sheoraj Singh v Gauri Sahai* 21 All. 227 An attaching

creditor cannot rank as a secured creditor. So, where a creditor first attaches the insolvent's property, and the same is mortgaged during the continuance of the attachment, it was held that upon insolvency of the debtor, the attaching creditor loses his priority and ranks as an ordinary creditor, whereas the mortgagee has the privilege of a secured creditor, *Gopinath v Gur prosad*, 15 I C 860 (Oudh). This sub section has not the effect of binding the Receiver by the personal undertaking of the insolvent, *Messrs David Sassoon v National Bank*, 7 S L R 61 21 I C 520. A person who is entitled to be subrogated to the position of a secured creditor has a paramount right and is not within the mischief of the section, *Shiam Sarup v Nand Ram*, 43 All, 555 (*supra*). Therefore, where a mortgagee whose mortgage is executed after insolvency satisfies a pre-insolvency mortgage, he will be protected *Ratanlal v Govinda*, AIR 1926 Nag 29 90 I C 349. The sub section protects the secured creditor in respect of his security but not the insolvent in respect of his voluntary transfer, *Shiogopal v Shukru*, AIR 1925 Nag 418 87 I C 957.

**Receiver a necessary party in the mortgage suit:** If a party seeks to bind the Receiver by the result of his mortgage suit he will do well to join the Receiver as a party defendant, *Mokshagundam v Rama Krishna supra* otherwise, it will be open to the Receiver either to challenge the mortgage *in toto* (Cf 48 Mad, 750, *supra*) or to exercise his right of redemption. A contrary view was however taken in *Jagannath Marwan v Kalachand Banerji* 41 C L J 290 29 C W N 771 86 I C 1042, and the reason assigned for this view was that in considering the mortgagee's power to deal with his security one should altogether ignore this section as if it were not passed. No doubt, thus far was absolutely correct under sub sec (6). But one wonders why the provisions of sec 90 of the Transfer of Property Act and O XXXIV, r 1 and O XXII r 10 of the C P Code should altogether be ignored in a matter like this. *Jagannath Marwan's* case has however subsequently been reversed on appeal by the Judicial Committee in *Kalachand Banerji v Jagannath Marwan*, 45 C L J 544 31 C W N 741 52 M L J 734 101 I C 442 (P C) in which it has been held that a mortgage suit without impleading the Receiver is entirely ineffective to bind the equity of redemption vested in the Receiver. As to what will happen where no Receiver is appointed, vide under sec 4<sup>7</sup>.

**Sub-Sec. 7 : The Doctrine of Relation back** Under this sub section an order of adjudication will relate back to and take effect from the date of the presentation of the petition on which it is made see *Rakhal Chandra Purkait v Sudhindra Nath Bose*, 46 Cal 991 24 C W N 172, *Janaki Ram v Official Receiver*, 78 I C 16 Cf *Re Bumpus* (1908) W N

90, *Tulsi Ram v Mahomed Araf*, AIR 1928 Lah 738 103 I C 373 Consequently, the vesting of the insolvent's property in the Receiver though literally taking place after the adjudication, is also by a fiction of law shifted back to the time of the presentation of the insolvency petition, so much so, that after filing an insolvency petition the insolvent loses his power of alienation over his property, *Sheanath v Munshiram*, 42 All, 433 18 ALJ 449 55 I C 941 Cf *Bhagwan v Mumtum Khan*, 6 N L R 146 8 I C 1115, *Sankar Narayana v Alagiri*, 35 M L J 296 (1918) M W N 487 24 M LT 149 49 I C 283, *Ponsford Baker & Co v Union of London & Smith's Bank Ltd*, (1906) 2 Ch 444 Vide also the notes under the heading "within two years" under sec 53, post also the notes and cases under sec 51 under the caption "Change of law" "Presentation" in the sub section means presentation to the right Court, and not to the wrong Court, Cf *Mohamed Marakkar v Official Receiver, Tinnevelly*, (1917) M W N 103 5 L W 123 36 I C 828, and, therefore, an adjudication dates back only to the date of presentation to the proper Court, *Muruga Konar & Co v Official Receiver*, [1930] M W N 470 The fiction of relation back has no place outside the Insolvency Act, *Kaliaperumal Naicker v Ram Chandra* (1927) M W N 245 53 M L J 142 26 L W 171 AIR 1927 Mad, 693 102 I C 444 Cf *Elliot v Turquand*, (1881) 7 A C 79, *Din Dayal v Guru Saran*, 42 All, 336 18 ALJ 287 59 I C 67 With respect to the doctrine of "relation back" see the following English cases, *Re Foster*, 72 L T 361, *Re Manders Ex parte Official Receiver*, 86 L T 234, *Re Sinclair*, 15 Q B D 616, *Re Spackman*, (1890) 24 Q B D 738, *Re Simonson*, (1894) 1 Q B 433, *Re Drucker*, (1902) 2 K B 237, under the English law, the assets of a bankrupt vest in

English Law

the trustee from the date of the acts of bankruptcy, therefore, after that date such assets cannot be validly assigned

to the prejudice of the trustee, *Re Gainsbourg*, (1920) L R 2 K B 426, following *Brinsmead v Harrison*, (1871) L R 6 Ch Prac 584 Cf *Re Bumpus* (1908) 2 K B 330

## 29. [New] Any Court in which a suit or

Stay of pending proceedings

other proceeding is pending against a debtor shall, on proof that an order of adjudication

has been made against him under this Act, either stay the proceeding or allow it to continue on such terms as such Court may impose

**Scope of the Section** This section is new and corresponds to sec 9 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914 It is ancillary

to sec 28 [*Sarai Ch Pal v. Barlow & Co.*, 56 Cal 712 (710), 33 CWN 15 48 CLJ 208 AIR 1928 Cal 782 113 I.C. 860 (F.B.)] and empowers a Court to stay, or to restrict the carriage of, a suit or proceeding pending before it against the insolvent on proof that an adjudication order has been made against him Cf *Official Receiver Coimbatore v. Palani Saami Chetti*, 48 Mad. 750 49 M.L.J. 203 (1925) M.W.N. 672 AIR 1925 Mad 1051 88 I.C. 934 Under the English law as well not only an action or execution can be stayed by the Court on being apprised of the bankruptcy of a man, even an order of commitment against the bankrupt can be quashed, see *Re Nuthalli* (1891) W.N. 55 Under this section the Court has only two alternative courses to select from and can only stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on terms Its jurisdiction is not taken away by the bankrupt, *Varoti Rao v. Goind* AIR 1929 Nag 356 It will be noticed that in sec 28 (2) a provision has been made prohibiting the institution of a suit or other legal proceeding against the debtor without the leave of the Court after an order of adjudication has been made, that section does not contain any provision as to the proceedings which have already been instituted and which are still pending This new section makes provision for such pending proceedings Cf *Ashgar Begum v. Muhammad Iusoof*, 61 I.C. 534 "There is no provision in the Act for the dismissal or stay of suits which are pending against a debtor when an order of adjudication is made against him We have therefore proposed the addition of a new section on the line of sec 18 (3) of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909"—Select Committee Report, dated the 24th September, 1919 It seems that the proper remedy of a person who institutes a suit without first obtaining the leave of the Insolvency Court under sec 28 (2) is to apply under this section to the Court, in which he has instituted his suit, for leave to continue the suit against the insolvent, see *Cuddappa Ghouse Khan's case*, cited at p 158, ante Vide notes under the next heading

Where a defendant to a suit for recovery of a debt is adjudicated an insolvent, the proper course is to stay the suit and leave the creditor plaintiff to prove his debt in the insolvency proceeding, *Mamraj v. Bryjal* 34 All 106 (108) For the contrary view vide under the heading 'Suit etc' *infra* The purpose of the stay contemplated in this section is to enable the party to lay his claim before the Insolvency Court if he thinks fit This is however only optional with him as he may in the alternative ask the Court to allow him to continue the suit, *Umar Sharif v. Jualaprasad* 21 N.L.R. 9 A.I. 1924 Nag 300 79 I.C. 662 Along with this read the Civil Justice Committee Report (1924 25), pp 235 36, para

When a party has been adjudicated an insolvent the Court will be well advised in directing the other party to the suit to bring on record the Official Receiver as a party, and if the Official Receiver is unwilling to become a party then the Court will proceed with the suit on such terms as it may impose upon the party to proceed with the suit, *Gorindasamy v Rama eera Pandijam*, AIR 1926 Mad 1145 (1926) M W N 739 97 I C 765 *Kalia Perumal Naicker v Ramchandra* 53 M L J 142 For the staying of execution proceedings against a person adjudicated under the Act of 1907, see *Solayappa v Shunmuga Sundaram*, 50 M L J 237 (1926) M W N 281 AIR 1926 Mad 510 93 I C 3, which says that the right to have the execution proceedings stayed unless the Insolvency Court gives leave to prosecute them is a substantive right and has not been abrogated by the new Act of 1920 In cases where the attached property is not liable to speed decay or to any depreciation in value through delay, the Court should do well to stay the execution proceeding pending the disposal of the insolvency case by adjudication or dismissal, *Lyon Lord & Co v Firm of Virbhandas* AIR 1926 Sind 199 19 S L R 35 95 I C 705 The executing Court should do well to adjourn the sale and direct delivery of the property to the receiver in accordance with the provisions of sec 52, inasmuch as the executing Court is not at liberty to complete the sale and make over the sale proceeds to the receiver, *Mahasukh v Valibhai* 30 Bom L R 455 AIR 1928 Bom 177 (1) 109 I C 152 After adjudication the sale of an insolvent's estate in execution of the decree of a Civil Court without notice to the Receiver confers no right in the property upon the auction purchaser and will be set aside by the Insolvency Court on an application of the Receiver, *Kochu Mahomed v Sankara linga* 44 Mad 524 14 L W 505 40 M L J 219 (10) M W N 236 62 I C 495

This Section compared with section 28 Section 28 does not contemplate the grant of permission by the Insolvency Court to continue a civil suit filed without permission Question of continuance arises under sec 29 This latter

Proceedings in ignorance of adjudication section applies not only to a suit filed before adjudication but (according to some view) also to one filed after adjudication but in real ignorance of it see *Imar Sharif v Jatala Prasad* AIR 1924 Nag 309 21 V I R 9 79 I C 662 Cf also *Des Raj v Duni Chand* 60 I C 588 Under section 28 permission should be obtained from the Insolvency Court, but that is not so under this section *Id* In *Cuddapa Ghose Khan v Bala Subla Roather* 51 Mad 83 51 M L J 412 (1928) M W N 122 26 L W 115 V I R 1927 Mad 925 105 I C 109 it has likewise been

observed that "the proper remedy of a person who has instituted a suit against the insolvent without obtaining the leave of the Insolvency Court is to apply under sec 29 of the P I Act to the Court in which he has instituted the suit for leave to continue the suit against the insolvent". But it is difficult to appreciate why the latter Court should allow a contravention of the law or permit a party to resort to a tricky device to defeat a clear provision of the statute. So it seems to have been rightly held in *Firm Panna Lal v. Firm Heranand*, 8 Lah 593 28 PLR 634 AIR 1928 28 102 IC 37 that a suit instituted without the necessary previous leave should be dismissed (even if instituted in ignorance of the adjudication order) and the provisions of this section (i.e sec 29) would be inapplicable to such a case.)

**The Section applies only after adjudication.** The language of the section makes it abundantly clear that no question of stay etc can arise until an order of adjudication is made, see *Subramania Iyer v. Official Receiver Tanjore*, 50 M L J 665 23 L W 300 AIR 1926 Mad 432 93 IC 877. So it has been held that the mere presentation of an insolvency petition, so long as there is no order of adjudication, will not prevent the execution of a decree *Ram Bharosey v. Sohan Lal*, L R 5 A 408 AIR 1924 All 707 82 IC 1. But compare *Makomed Haji Isakh v. Abdul Rahman* 41 Bom 312 18 Bom L R 198 33 IC 694, *Browns Combe v. Fair*, (1887) 58 L T 85, Vide 95 IC 705, supra

**Non-observance of provisions hereof.** If the Court though apprised of the insolvency does not stay the suit but proceeds to judgment, the same, if not otherwise had, will not be vitiated and need not be set aside, *Govindasami v. Ranazetapandian* (1926) M W N 739 24 L W 387 AIR 1926 Mad 1145 97 IC 765. It seems that if the Court does not exercise the option given by this section, the Official Receiver will not be bound by the result of its decision made behind his back Cf *Ibid*

**Suit Etc.** The section does not indicate what class of suits or proceedings can be so stayed or restricted. It seems that suits or proceedings in which the relationship of debtor and creditor is not involved cannot be stayed e.g. a suit for restitution of conjugal rights or a suit for injunction or bare declaration. Actions or proceedings in respect of a debt or liability which is not provable in bankruptcy are unaffected by this section, thus an obligation to make payment of alimony may be declared and enforced notwithstanding a receiving order, Cf *Linton v. Linton*, (1885) 15 Q B D 239 *Re Hawkins, Ex parte Hawkins*, (1894) 1 Q B 25 *Kerr v. Kerr*, (1897) 2

Q B 439 Where subsequent to the institution of a suit for maintenance, the defendant was adjudicated an insolvent, the Court would have power to decree maintenance and to charge it, on the defendant's properties in the hands of the Receiver as from the date of the institution of the suit, *Official Receiver v Subramma*, A I R 1927 Mad 403 99 I C 564 Similarly, proceedings of a punitive character cannot be stayed *Re Edgcome, Ex parte Edgcome*, (1902) 2 K B 403 The Court can stay only a suit against the debtor and not by the debtor ✓ The section contemplates suits filed both before and after adjudication, *Umar Sharif v Juala Prosad*, A I R 1924 Nag 300 21 N L R 9 79 I C 662 It is for the Court in which a suit against an insolvent is pending to grant permission for its continuance even when the suit was instituted after the passing of the order of adjudication, but in ignorance of it *Ibid* When one of two defendants is adjudged a bankrupt pending a suit the plaintiff may continue the said suit as against the other defendant, *Mumraj v Brijlal*, 34 All 106 As regards the insolvent-defendant, the Allahabad High Court is of opinion that the plaintiff cannot proceed against him but prove his claim in the bankruptcy proceeding, *ibid*—relying on (1881) 7 Q B D 413 The Sind Court, on the other hand, maintains that the plaintiff can proceed against the insolvent and get a decree and then prove the decretal claim in the insolvency proceeding, see *Jethalal v Gangaram*, 8 S L R 325 29 I C 30 "Other proceeding" referred to in the section is a proceeding in the nature of a suit or a proceeding in a suit itself, *Sarat Ch v Barlow & Co* 56 Cal 712 33 C W N 15 48 C L J 298 A I R 1928 Cal 782 113 860, (F B), that is, it is *cujusdem generis* with a suit, *Re Maneckchand Virchand*, 4 Bom 275 commented on in 49 Bom 788

**Proceedings not within the purview of the Section**  
Proceedings not with the object of saddling the insolvent, with pecuniary liability are not within the purview of this section

Proceedings that can not be stayed Thus proceedings of a preventive character will not be restrained under this section Imprisonment for non payment of rates is a punitive measure

and cannot be helped by reason of bankruptcy, *Re Edgcombe* (1902) 2 K B 403 Cf *Ghansidas v Manager*, 1927 Sind 123, cited at p 111 But an adjudicated husband ordered to pay maintenance will not be guilty of wilful neglect within the meaning of sec 488 (3) of Cr P Code *Halslide v Halslide* 52 Cal 56 Actions or proceedings in respect of a debt or liability which is not provable in bankruptcy does not fall within the purview of this section Thus obligation to pay alimony may be enforced notwithstanding bankruptcy, *Linton v Linton*, (1885) 15 Q B D 239 Cf 50 Cal, 867 and other

cases cited at 1. 122 ante and under the heading "Suits etc supra".

**On proof.** The fact of adjudication can be proved by means of a certified copy of the order of adjudication or by an affidavit under s. 74 of C. P. Code or by the sworn statement of a person. This section does not say to whom the proof is to be given as the Court can act on evidence coming from any quarter.

**Adjudication against him.** The word *against him* will be liable to this comment that it refers only to the case where the adjudication order is made against the debtor or the trustee of the creditor and that it does not cover the case of an adjudication order in his favour at his instance. The Legislature it seems meant to cover both the cases though its language is somewhat faulty.

**Stay.** Note that the adjudication is itself does not operate as a stay of proceedings though the Court, in cases in which it does not all in the continuance of proceedings shall stay proceedings on a pending suit of adjudication. The power to stay a pending proceeding under this section belongs to the Court which has jurisdiction of the matter. This section will not empower an insolvency Court to stay proceedings in other Courts by issuing injunctions or otherwise see *Sant Kumar v. Kesho Das* 1 All 45. In this respect the Indian law is different from the English law under which a County Insolvency Court has power to stay proceedings in another Court (excepting the High Court perhaps). Cf. See s. 31 of the Bankruptcy Act 1908. The Insolvency Court has no jurisdiction to issue an injunction upon a person not a party before it *Ramsundar v. Ram Dhan*, 2 P.L.J. 466 (1918) Pat (C.W.) 303 5 P.I.W. 715 46 I.C. 221. A writ of attachment s. it can be allowed to be continued against a defendant who is adjudicated an insolvent pending the suit after implementing the Receiver as a party defendant, *Official Receiver v. Kalava Sublamma* AIR 1927 Mad 101 49 I.C. 561, and the Court has power to decree maintenance charging the insolvent's properties in the Receiver's hands *Ibid*. The Court is not bound to stay proceedings under this section until an adjudication order has been made *Subramania Aiyar v. Official Receiver Tanjore*, 50 M.I.J. 665 23 L.W. 300 AIR 1926 Mad 432 91 I.C. 877. It is only after such adjudication that the question of stay can arise *Ibid*. A mere notice of the admission of the insolvency petition to the executing Court does not prevent it from selling the judgment debtor's property in execution of a decree *Ralla Ram v. Ram Sabha* 6 L.I.J. 232 AIR 1925 Mad 158 60 I.C. 509. The presumption from the word "stay" is that the suit stayed is

not at an end, but may be continued, *Motumal v Ghansamdas* A I R 1929 Sind 204, staying of a suit is not equivalent to dismissal of it, *ibid*. A Judge sitting in insolvency in the High Court can under sec 18A of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act stay proceedings pending in respect of the same debtor in a district Court under this Act. The contrary view taken in *Sarat Ch Pal v Barlow & Co*, 56 Cal 712 33 C W N 15 48 C L J 298 A I R 1928 Cal 782 (F B), *Re Nagisha Maganlal Jaichand* 40 Bom 788 (794, 795), is no longer good law.

**Terms** This section gives an option to the Court to impose such terms as it thinks fit to do while permitting the continuance of a suit, *Gorundasami Pillai v Rama Lees fandian* (1926) M W N 739 A I R 1926 Mad 1145 & I C 765.

**Petitioning creditor cannot withdraw money deposited** If money is deposited in Court by the debtor during the pendency of insolvency proceedings against him, it ought to be kept in Court and the petitioning creditor should not be allowed to withdraw it during continuance of insolvency proceedings. *Ko Maung Gyi v Chettiar Firm*, A I R 1929 Rang 338.

**30. [§ 16 (7)] Notice of an order of adjudication** publication of order of adjudication stating the name, address and description of the insolvent, the date of the adjudication, the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge, and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

This is the old section 16 (7), it provides for the publication of the adjudication order in the local official Gazette. It also requires that the order should also be published in such suitable manner as may be prescribed, within the meaning of sec 2 (1) (c) and sec 79. In this connection see Rule 6 of the Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts and Rules 21 and 24 (1) of the Madras and Bombay High Courts.

**The Notice** The notice to be published shall contain the following particulars (1) Name, address and description of the insolvent, (2) the date of the adjudication, (3) the period within which the insolvent is required to apply for his discharge (4) the name of the Court making the order of adjudication.

**Published etc.** Note the difference in the procedures recommended for the purpose of publishing the notice of admission of the insolvency petition and that of the adjudication.

order [section 19 and 20] Under the old Act both the notices had to be published in the local official Gazette [the old sections 1 and 16 (1)] But under the present sec 19 notice of admission of petition need not be published in the Gazette

Non publication of the adjudication order in the Gazette is a mere irregularity which does not

No annulment for non publication vitiate the adjudication or render it null and void *Gillibore v. Bihari Lal* 19 P.R. 1000 (F.B.) Cf *Parkashal v. Bank of Bengal* 5 C.W.N. 91 Therefore an adjudication order cannot be annulled for failure to deposit the costs of publication under this section *Har Kishore v. Masum Ali* A.I.R. 1930 Oudh 53 Where the requisite costs are not put in the same may be recovered from the insolvent estate *Ibid*

The Gazzetting of an adjudication order does not prevent its reversal on appeal Cf *Ex parte Lindsay* (184) 19 Eq 52

*Ex parte Geisel* 2 Ch D 436 The publication in the Gazette of an adjudication order is conclusive against all the world as to the validity of the order

*Ex parte French* 52 L.J. Ch 48 So where a copy of the Gazette containing

the publication notice is produced that will be conclusive evidence of the due making of the adjudication order its date and its legality *Hawkins v. Duche* 3 T.L.R. 748

### Proceedings consequent on order of adjudication

31. [New] (1) Any insolvent in respect of whom an order of adjudication

Protection order has been made may apply to the Court for protection and the Court may on such application make an order for the protection of the insolvent from arrest or detention

(2) A protection order may apply either to all the debts of the debtor or to any of them as the Court may think proper and may commence and take effect at and for such time as the Court may direct and may be revoked or renewed as the Court may think fit

(3) A protection order shall protect the insolvent from being arrested or detained in prison for any debt to which such order applies and any insolvent arrested or detained contrary to the

terms of such an order shall be entitled to his release

*Provided that no such order shall operate to prejudice the rights of any creditor in the event of such order being revoked or the adjudication annulled*

(4) Any creditor shall be entitled to appear and oppose the grant of a protection order

This section is new. It contemplates protection after adjudication just as sec 23 contemplates protection before adjudication

The Court may, on the application of the insolvent, make a protection order in his favour *after* adjudication Cf 4<sup>o</sup> M L J 530 *infra*. It is but proper that a person who purchases his personal freedom by surrendering all his properties in the world should have his such freedom well protected Comp the observations of the learned judges in *Satish Ch Addi v Firm of Rajnaraian Pakhra* 72 I C 60 (Cal), also the Civil Justice Committee Report, p 225 Under the repealed Act, an order of adjudication would have *ipso facto* entitled the insolvent to an immediate protection without any application on his part for that purpose But this Act has abolished that system The object of this section has been thus explained by Sir George Lowndes "We propose to abolish the *automatic* protection which he (the insolvent) gets upon adjudication It is proposed in this Bill to repeal the provision of the existing Act, which provides that immediately on adjudication, the insolvent should be released from jail and make it necessary for him to apply to the Court for protection leaving to the discretion of the Court to grant him protection in any degree it thinks fit" For instances of *automatic* protection under the old Act, see *Mullapalli Gopalan v Keppathul Gopalan* (1925) M W N 61 22 L W 20 A I R 1925 Mad 915 (F B) Read in this connection the Civil Justice Committee Report p 231

The section applies only *after* the order of adjudication is made, *Sinnaswami v Aliji Goundan*, 47 M L J 530 20 L W 570 A I R 1974 Mad 893 (1974) M W N 836 80 I C 03<sup>c</sup>

**Change introduced** The change introduced in respect of the provision relating to the insolvent's protection should be carefully noticed They are as follows —

(1) Now there is no *automatic* protection or release, that is, the insolvent cannot have them upon adjudication as a matter of course

(2) There must be an application by the insolvent for the purpose if he wants to have them

(3) The nature of the protection order is in the discretion of the Court. It may be a general one or a limited one being restricted to particular debts and for specified periods.

**Sub-section (1): An order of adjudication has been made** —The application by the insolvent for a protection order can be made after he has been adjudicated as such. It seems that under the present Act at any rate an *anticipatory interim* protection order cannot at all be made, though an *interim release* from arrest or imprisonment is permissible under sec 23. See also *Jewraj Khare vaka v Lalbhai* 30 C W N 834 A I R 1926 Cal 1011 66 I C 131 in which Cunningham J (Page J reserving his opinion) holds that the Court has no power to grant *ad interim* protection pending adjudication. His Lordship's language is somewhat indefinite inasmuch as it is only *anticipatory interim* protection that cannot be granted. See the commentaries at p 131, *ante*, and the cases there referred to. After adjudication general protection order may be made in favour of an insolvent which may be of an *anticipatory* character and which may exempt the insolvent from all future arrests or imprisonments.

**Arrest after adjudication** Vide notes under the heading "Arrest" at pp 183 84 *ante*. Vide also the notes under sec 32, *infra*.

**May May** It follows from the wordings of the section, that the Court cannot *suo motu* make the protection order, it can do so only on the application of the insolvent. Such an application should be made to the Court which means the Insolvency Court. The making of a protection order is in the *discretion* of the Court, *Vide supra*. In granting a protection order the Court should take into consideration the surrounding circumstances and the general conduct of the insolvent. Where the bankruptcy is of a flagrantly culpable kind being the result of gross extravagance accompanied by grave malpractices and a total disregard of common honesty, the Court may not grant any protection, *Hazi Essack v Abdul Rahaman*, 40 Bom 461 31 I C 507 17 Bom L R 989 31 I C 507—distinguishing 35 Bom 4<sup>th</sup> also see 41 Bom 312 18 Bom L R 198 33 I C 694 Cf *Malchand v Gopal* 21 C W N 298. The protection order is a privilege to be granted or withheld as the Court, in its discretion may determine and in exercising that discretion it is relevant and proper for the Court to have regard to the character and circumstances of the insolvent. *Roshan v Mohiuddin* 31 Bom L R 206 A I R 1929 Bom 135 118 I C 791 Cf *Re Meghraj Gangabux*, 35 Bom 47 which says that the insolvent should not be subjected to unnecessary pressure and harassment. But a reckless and grossly dishonest insolvent is "entitled to such leniency, see 40 Bom 461, *supra*.

**Detention.** Note that this word is wider than *imprisonment* and is therefore the more appropriate word, *detention* implies interference with the liberty of movement and imprisonment refers to actual commitment to the prison. So what is not imprisonment may be detention.

**Sub-section (2).** The Court may extend the protection order to all or any of the debts of the debtor. The Court should specify to which of the debts the order should apply. In absence of any such direction, the order will apply to all the debts. The Court has also the power to limit the duration of the protection order and to point out from which date it is to take effect. The Court can also revoke and renew the protection order. It seems that the protection which this section gives to the insolvent extends only in respect of debts provable under the Act, *Hiralal v. Tulsi Ram*, A I R 1925 Nag 77 S I C 946, vide also the cases at p 132, ante, and those under the heading "Proceedings not within the purview of the section" under sec 29, *supra*. The liability in respect of a *surety* bond executed by an insolvent prior to his adjudication is a debt within the meaning hereof and the insolvent can get a protection order in respect of the same, 57 M L J 44 (N R C). It has been held that the Insolvency Court has no power to make a protection order against Crown debts, *Collector of Akjab v. Parv Tun U*, 5 Rang 806 A I R 1928 Rang 81 109 I C 145.

**Sub-section (3):** This sub-section lays down the effect of the protection order. It says that such an order will exempt the insolvent from arrest or detention in respect of all debts to which the order applies. An insolvent arrested or detained contrary to such an order shall be entitled to release. There is a proviso to this sub-section which says that such a protection order will lose its force when it is revoked under the sub-section or when the adjudication is annulled under section 35, 36, 39 or 43. The insolvent cannot be deprived of the immunity conferred upon him by this section without a notice to him to show cause in his defence, *Seshaijangar v. Venkatalachalam*, 5 L W 220 31 I C 15.

**Sub-section (4)** A creditor is entitled to appear and oppose the grant of a protection order. This sub-section makes it clear that notice of a debtor's application for protection should be given to his creditors. It is an elementary rule of universal application and founded upon the plainest principles of justice that a judicial order which may possibly affect or prejudice any party cannot be made unless he had been afforded an opportunity to be heard, this is merely an instance of the application of the Maxim, *audi alteram partem*, *Rajendra v. Atal Behari* 25 C L J 456 *Ajant Singh v. Christien Mal* 17 C W N 862, see also *Jagannath v. Mahesh*, 25 C L J 149 (132), see also at pp 108 and 117, ante.

Under this sub section, a creditor can only oppose the grant of a protection order, so if, on receipt of a proper notice, he does not appear to oppose the grant of the protection order, he cannot, when the order is made, come forward and challenge it.

**Surety not absolved because of protection order:** Where a surety undertakes to produce the insolvent before an executing Court until the insolvent is finally discharged, he is not absolved of his liability because of the grant of a protection order to the insolvent, 97 I C 413 (Mad.)

**32. [New]** At any time after an order of adjudication has been made, the Court may, if it has reason to believe on the application of

**Power to arrest after adjudication** any creditor or the receiver, that the debtor has absconded or departed from the local limits of its jurisdiction with intent to avoid any obligation which has been, or might be, imposed on him by or under this Act, order a warrant to issue for his arrest, and on his appearing or being brought before it, may, if satisfied that he was absconding or had departed with such intent, order his release on such terms as to security as may be reasonable or necessary, or if such security is not furnished, direct that he shall be detained in the civil prison for a period which may extend to three months.

**The Section** This section is new and empowers the Court to direct the arrest of an insolvent after adjudication, in certain cases. It is referred to in the Select Committee's Report (dated the 24th September 1919) in these words, "We have also provided a new section to arrest a debtor who has absconded after an order of adjudication has been made against him. Under the English law if an insolvent after the presentation of a petition by or against him absconds for the purpose of embarrassing the insolvency proceedings he may be arrested and it will be a felony for him if he after such presentation or within four months before such presentation, leaves or attempts to leave England and takes with him any property worth £20. Cf Secs 25 and 163 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act 1883."

**At any time etc** The expression means 'at any time after adjudication but before discharge'. Any time does not mean after discharge because the object of this section is to enforce the performance of obligations imposed under this Act, but such obligations disappear after discharge see sec 44 to

**The Court may etc.** The power conferred upon the Court by this section is discretionary. The Court cannot move in this matter *suo motu*, but an application has to be made to the Court by a creditor or receiver. All applications by way of motion ought to be supported by affidavits. Before the Court can be moved good grounds must be shown for exciting belief in the Court's mind that the facts stated in the creditor's or receiver's application are true.

**Absconded or departed etc** It is not sufficient merely to show that the insolvent has absconded or departed from the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction *with intent to avoid any obligation which has been or might be imposed on him by or under this Act* and the Court before making an order under this section must be satisfied of such intent.

**Three months** Detention under this section should on no account be for more than three months. As to the main object of an adjudication order is to afford the insolvent personal protection he should not be imprisoned under this section if he offers to furnish security as required by the Court.

**33. [§ 24] (1) When an order of adjudication**

**Schedule of Creditors** *has been made under this Act* all persons alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of debts provable under this Act shall tender proof of their respective debts by producing evidence of the amount and particulars thereof, and the Court shall by order, determine the persons who have proved themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of such debts and the amount of such debts respectively and shall frame a schedule of such persons and debts.

Provided that if in the opinion of the Court the value of any debt is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect and thereupon the debt shall not be included in the schedule.

(2) A copy of every such schedule shall be posted in the Court house.

(3) Any creditor of the insolvent may, at any time before the discharge of the insolvent tender proof of his debt and apply to the Court for an order directing his name to be entered in the

schedule as a creditor in respect of any debt provable under this Act, and not entered in the schedule, and the Court, after causing notice to be served on the *Receiver\** and the other creditors who have proved their debts, and hearing their objections (if any) shall comply with or reject the application

**Change in the Law** The following words have been added to this section, viz when an order of adjudication has been made under this Act These words clearly show that the proof of debts should be tendered after the adjudication order In sub section (3), the words, "who have proved their debts" have been added after the word "creditor" in order to obviate the necessity of sending notices to creditors who have not yet proved their debts and thus to shorten the proceedings, (see the Votes on Clauses) For the reason of the change effected in 1926, vide the Footnotes This new amendment recognises the principle that it is the Receiver and not the insolvent, who has locus standi to contest proof of debts Comp notes, under sec 59 (1), infra

**Object of the Section.** The object underlying the section is the same as that which underlies Rule 1 of Sch II of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, 1883, namely, to enjoin the creditors to tender proof, as early as possible, a course tending to convenience in the administration of the insolvent's estate This section does not enact a rule of limitation, *Sri Subramania v Teethiappa Pillai*, 47 Mad, 120 45 M L J 166 (1923) M W N 895 18 L W 636 A I R 1924 Mad 163 75 I C 472

**All persons** This section gives an opportunity to all persons alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent to prove their respective debts But the debts should be such as are *provable* within the meaning of section 34, below The words "persons alleging themselves etc" mean persons who claim to be creditors The expression does not exclude persons who are alleged to be creditors by the insolvent in his insolvency petition, though such a view appears to have been taken in *Krishna Ch v Jotindra Nath* 48 C L J 54 If that view were correct, it will not at all be necessary for the creditors mentioned

\* The word "insolvent" in 1926 The amendment Justice Committee the insolvent in as much as he is the proper person to contest proof of debts see Statements of Objects and Reasons for the Bill (No 41 of 1926) published in the Gazette of India of 21st October 1926 pt V

in the insolvency petition to prove their debts under this section. All persons include an assignee of the debt due by insolvent. Therefore, a person taking an assignment of the debt from a creditor is entitled to prove the same hereunder, irrespective of whether there was or was not any consideration for the assignment, *Bihari Lal v Abdul Khaliq*, A I R 1930 Lah 235 119 I C 496.

A *benamdar* is not a creditor (*vide p 13, ante*) and therefore cannot prove herennder, 37 I C 71 (Cal). An executor or administrator of an estate can prove on behalf of that estate, see Williams p 152, Rabson p 236, a foreigner (if not an alien enemy) may tender proof under this section *Halsbury's Laws of England* Vol 2, p 210, Robson p 242.

**Tender proof** For mode of proof see see 49. A creditor in order to be entitled to participate in the dividend must formally prove the debt, whether or not the debt has been mentioned in the schedule of the bankruptcy petition, Cf 25 I C 708 (Oudh), 12 Bom 342, but an incorrect view seems to have been taken in 48 C L J 574. The framing of schedule at the first instance is mainly an *ex parte* determination of the question as to who are entitled to participate in the dividend, see *Khadir Shaw v Official Receiver*, 41 Mad, 30 (42). Evidence should be given of the amount and other particulars of the debt. These particulars may be necessary for the purpose of determining what are the real debts of the insolvent. Cf *Uday Chand v Ram Kumar*, 12 C L J 400 (406) 15 C W N 213 (217). The mode of proof herein recommended is rather a summary one, and this summary method has been adopted with a view to saving time and money. Where there is a contest in the matter, the Court must decide on each claim on evidence and after hearing necessary parties and should not blindly rely on the Receiver's report though it may, in some cases, render some assistance, *Behanilal v Harsukdas*, 25 C W N 137 61 I C 904. Cf also *Khusali Ram v Bholar Mal* 37 All, 252. Comp also the observation made in *Yokohama Specie Bank v Curle* & Co 96 I C 459 a case under the Presidency Act. It is the duty of the Insolvency Court under this section to adjudicate as to whether the debt is a good debt or not, *Sheeput Singh v Ram Sarup*, A I R 1926 Cal 982 95 I C 463. Before entering in or removing from the schedule, names of creditors, the Court is bound to come to judicial findings in support of the steps to be taken *Amir Chand v Annukul Chandra* A I R 1926 Cal 160 95 I C 802. A Receiver cannot go into the question that a certain debt was a harsh and unconscionable bargain and reject proof on that account, it is for the Court to determine the point *Re Armstrong*, 95 L J Ch 184. An admission by a Mitakshari father as to the genuineness of a debt will not bind his sons who claim by survivorship and not through him, *Ibid*. Where

the mortgagee in a counter petition to an application under sec 53, stated that the mortgage in his favour is a valid transaction, that is not tantamount to tendering proof of his debt, *Muthuswami Chettiar v. Official Receiver of North Arcot*, (1926) M.W.N. 635. The bankrupt can cross-examine the creditor on his proof, *Ex parte Justin*, 46 L.J.B.K. 1, 4 Ch.D. 13, cf *Anai dji Damodar v. James Finlay* 62 I.C. 441 (Sind), *Sivasunhramaria v. Theethappa*, 47 Mad. 120, 45 M.L.J. 166.

**What amount can be proved** A creditor is entitled to prove for the full amount of his debt on the insolvency of the principal debtor notwithstanding that the surety had paid a portion of the debt. *Lombar Co. Ltd v. Official Assignee*, 44 Mad., 291 payments received from third persons not in private with the bankrupt need not be deducted from the creditor's claim, (1892) 6 Mor. 290 voluntary payments from strangers not in satisfaction of the insolvent's debts cannot likewise be deducted from proof (1894) 2 K.B. 48 Cf. (1877) 2 A.C. 616, (1895) 1 K.B. 643 (1894) *Rabbidge v. Eagle Star D. Insurance Co.* 68 L.J. Ch. 12 As to the amount of proof in case of set off see 1892 7 Ch. 45 As to what amount is to be proved in cases where the insolvent is jointly indebted along with others vide under 'Joint Debts' under sec 4.

**Proof in case of unstamped Promissory note** Even if a promissory note is unstamped and therefore inadmissible in evidence it is open to the creditor to prove his original debt in the insolvency. *1 Saram Motiram Lal v. AIR 1929 Sind 164, 216 I.C. 111*

**Power to go behind Judgment Debt** The Court of Bankruptcy has power to go behind a judgment and inquire into the consideration for the judgment debt not only at the instance of the trustee but also at the instance of the judgment debtor as well. *Ex parte Lennox* (1863) 10 Q.B.D. 315, 54 L.T. 452 Cf. 4 M.L.J. 61, 56 304. It is the settled rule of the Court of bankruptcy on which we have always acted that the Court of bankruptcy can inquire into the consideration for a judgment debt per Sir W. M. James J.J. in *Ex parte Kibble, In re Onslow* (1851) 10 Ch. App. Cas. 373 *Eaton Indian Sugar Mills Co. v. Binn Lal* 49 All. 28 A.I.R. 1927 All. 426, 5 A.I.J. 450, 102 I.C. 750 *Ram Lal v. Kashi Charan infra*. The power of going behind judgment debts has been conceded to secure an even distribution of the insolvent's assets among his creditors by superseding collusive decrees and judgments by default *ibid*. The trustee is not bound to accept or admit proof merely because it is supported by sworn testimony. A creditor can always be called upon to prove that he is a real creditor. See (1895) 1 Q.B. 404, also *Ian Lam v. Chatterton* (1901) 2 K.B. 2. The trustee's right and duty, when examining a proof for the purpose

of admitting or rejecting it is to require some satisfactory evidence that the debt on which the proof is founded is a real debt "no judgment recovered against the bankrupt no covenant given by or accounts stated with him can deprive the trustee of his rights He is entitled to go behind such forms to get at the truth and the estoppel to which the bankrupt may have subjected himself will not prevail against him," per Bigham J in *In re Ian Lann Ex parte Puttullo* (1907) 1 K B 155 (162-163)—affirmed in (1907) 2 K B 23, Cf 39 All, 93, (1917) 2 K B 60 see also *In re Campbell Ex parte Seal* (1911) 2 K B 99 in which a proof in respect of a loan by an unregistered money lender was rejected though judgment was obtained on the debt and the debtor had promised to pay the same by instalments Cf (1888) 22 Q B D 83 (1904) 1 K B 57 As to Court's power of going behind a compromise ride under s 54 *infra* also *In re*

**Receivers' power to go into the nature of debt** The Receiver has only power to submit a report to the Court as to whom he considered to be an approved creditor of the insolvent and he has no power to go into the question as to the nature of the debt at all *Tulsi Ram v Mahomed Araf*, A I R 1928 Lah -38 109 I C 3-3

**Presumption as to consideration for a pro note** A presumption of receipt of full consideration arising from a debtor's signature on a promissory note, can only be available against that debtor personally, and cannot be invoked against the Official Receiver or a creditor *Ram Lal Tandon v Hashi Charan* 26 A L J 241 A I R 1928 All 380 108 I C 14-

**No double proof** There cannot be two dividends in respect of the same debt therefore the same creditor cannot prove his identical debt twice over see *Re Oriental Commercial Bank* (18-1) - Ch App 99 *Re Melton*, (1918) 1 Ch 57 (45), *Re Moss* (1905) 2 K B 30-

**No fresh proof if one rejected before** If a creditor tenders proof and the same is rejected on the merits he is not at liberty to tender a fresh proof he must proceed by way of appeal Cf *Re McMurdo* (1902) 2 Ch 684, *Braden v McHenry* (1891) 1 Q B 538

**Schedule of Creditors** The schedule should specify the names of the creditors and the amounts of their respective debts No creditor unless included in such schedule can participate in the distribution of the insolvents' assets *In re Cluny Lal Osbal* 29 Cal, 29 Cal 503 The

The duty of framing  
the rule is on the  
Court

schedule should not include any debt which has not been declared provable under this Act Even where a debt is provable the Court has power to reject

an application for entering the name of a creditor in the schedule for sufficient reasons *Izz Hussain v. Lachman Das & O O & A L K* 25. The framing of the Schedule is the duty of the Court and not of the Receiver *Beharilal v. Harsuk Das* 25 C.W.N. 1 - 61 I.C. 224 Cf 61 I.C. 76 (Mad). Under sec 81 (6), an Official Receiver has been empowered to frame schedules. In framing a schedule the Official Receiver does not decide judicially or finally upon contested claims *Kladircha v. Official Receiver Timne* elli 41 Mad. Framing of Schedule is at the first instance a summary procedure and any mistakes creeping in may subsequently be rectified *Ibid*.

Schedule in all its legal matters shall be settled as soon as possible and before a composition is finally accepted *Telal Mal v. Hira Chand v. Sina Lal* 61 I.C. 28 (All) *Clandan Lal v. Khemlal* 40 I.C. 150 50 15 A.I.J. 58 Note that subsection (1) makes no provision for notice as subsection (2) does. Where no schedule is prepared the insolvency proceedings would be in bar in the suit *P. L. L. v. Duri Chand* 62 I.C. 555 (Lah) *Hemaji v. Mal Chund* 94 P.R. 101- So P.L.R. 1009.

**Proviso** The proviso says that where the value of any particular debt is incapable of being fairly estimated the debt shall not be included in the schedule. A debt which has been so excluded is not a provable debt within the meaning of sec 4 (1). Once the value of debt has been ascertained and the debt has been entered in the schedule its value can be altered only under sec 50.

A Mahomedan wife is not entitled to be entered in the Schedule of creditor in her own right but in the amount of her deferred debt to the extent of the sum of value only on death or by her will takes effect this provis *Sughra Lal v. C. N. Jit* 1 C. 4 A.

**Effect of the Schedule** Under section 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1881 the framing of a schedule was deemed to be a decree in favour of the creditors for the respective sums allotted to them see *Dinabhai v. I. C. M. B.* 15 C. Ct Abdul Falim v. I. H. J. 1 All 14. But when this section was re-enacted in sec 4 of the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1900 the words which virtually declared the schedule to be a decree were omitted & under the re-enacted Act the exact effect of a schedule became somewhat uncertain. Under the present Act it may be contended (but we think not rightly) that the framing of a schedule is tantamount to a decree "for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property within the meaning of section 4 and therefore is to be deemed a decree for a limited purpose within the meaning of sec 48 (1). The framing of a schedule of

creditors is not however a decree in favour of the creditors to all intents and purposes, therefore, no succession certificate will be necessary for payment of dividend to a scheduled creditor. *Omayachi v Ramchandra* 49 Mad., 952 (1926) M W N 560 51 M L J 349 24 L W 279 97 I C 411. The framing of a schedule hereunder does not preclude the Court from entertaining an application under section 50 for expunction of entries. *Khadir Shah v Official Receiver*, 41 Mad., 30. The schedule however does not entitle a creditor to the whole amount due to him, because the effect of a debtor's insolvency is to terminate his creditor's right of enforcing his full claim against such debtor and to substitute in the place of that right a new right to share proportionately in the distribution of the total amount of available assets of the debtor, *Re Higginson and Dean Ex parte A G*, (1899) 1 Q B 325, (333). When a debt is omitted from the schedule, the creditor loses all his remedies, *Ahmedul Rahman v Ram Sarup*, 8 L L J 286 A I R 1926 Lah 489 92 I C 204, inasmuch as a creditor omitted from the schedule cannot participate in the dividend, 29 Cal 503, *supra*.

**Non-scheduled debts.** As a schedule ought not to include the non provable debts, such debts may be recoverable by ordinary suits brought within the ordinary periods of limitation. Cf the *proviso* to sec 78 below. See also *Menghraj v Virbhandas* A I R 1924 Sind 122 17 S L R 300 76 I C 250, in which it has been held that a creditor who does not prove his debt and is not scheduled hereunder in consequence is not precluded from suing to recover his full amount after the adjudication has been annulled and the insolvent has been discharged on a scheme of composition (of course, if he is not a party thereto).

**Sub-sec. (2)** A schedule framed under sub-sec (1) shall be posted in the Court house. This provision is obligatory.

**Sub-sec. (3)** It says that a creditor can tender proof of his debt at any time before the discharge of the insolvent and apply to have his name included in the schedule of creditors. But the debt should be one which is provable under sec 34 (which please see) and notice of the application should be first given to the other creditors entered in the schedule and their objections (if any) should be first heard. Cf *Mirza Ali v Quadri* 21 P L R 1919 50 I C 774. Cf 47 Mad. 120 4<sup>c</sup> M L J 166 75 I C 572. Fictitious, fraudulent and illegal debts have no place in the schedule. Cf 56 P R 1919, (1878) 8 Ch D 621. The sub-section uses the words "any creditor" (and not "any unscheduled creditor") which are sufficiently wide to include a creditor who has already proved one or more debts but wishes to prove a further debt which for some reason or other he has omitted. *Gokul Chandra v Radha Govinda*, 14

C L J 105 A I R 1926 Cal 1210 97 I C 1013 Formerly, notice had to be given also to the insolvent, and in case of his death, to his representatives, *Sripat Singh v. Prodya Kumar*, 48 Cal, 87 57 I C 810 But now, notice is to be given to the Receiver instead. The name of a creditor should be entered in the schedule until the Court has considered any cause that might be shown against so doing, *Amir Chand v. Anukul Chandra*, A I R 1926 Cal 160 90 I C 802

**At any time** There is no limitation fixed for a creditor to come in and prove his claim, *Lakshman v. Muttia*, 11 Mad, 1, see also

Lapse of time—no bar for proving a debt *Madho Prosad v. Bhole Nath* 5 All, 268, *Parsadi v. Chunni Lal*, 6 All 142,

*Harapnia v. Shama Charan*, 16 Cal, 592 *Ashrafuddin v. Behin Behari* 10 Cal, 40-, *Sheoraj v. Gansi*, 21 All, 227, and the matter has practically been left to the discretion of the Court, *Jan Bahadur v. The Bailiff*, 5 Rang 384 A I R 1927 Rang 26; 104 I C 816 A creditor is entitled to tender proof of his debt at any time during the administration so long as there are assets to be distributed and no injustice is done to third parties, *Babu Lal Sahu v. Krishna Prasad*, 4 Pat, 128 A I R 1925 Pat, 438 6 Pat LT 410 85 I C 543 In fact the section does not enact a rule of limitation, *Sita Subramania v. Thicethappa* 47 Mad, 120 45 M L J 166 (1923) M W N 895 18 L W 636 A I R 1924 Mad 163 75 I C 572 Lapse of time is no bar for proving a debt *Damodar Das v. Hanif Raman*, A I R 1926 Oudh 621 3 O W N 793 98 I C 74 Cf *Anath Lalji v. Cursciyi*, 9 Bom L R 466 He may come at any time after adjudication and before discharge, and prove his debt and participate in the assets, provided there be any thing still available for distribution But the creditor who comes at the eleventh hour to prove his debt takes a great risk Because the other creditors who are already on the schedule, may come forward to challenge the validity of his debt, and without hearing such creditors the Court cannot include his name in the schedule *Allahabad Bank v. Murlidhar* 34 All, 442 9 A L J 577 The Insolvency Court is always bound to investigate the dispute when one creditor challenges the validity of a debt set up by another and cannot relegate either of them to a separate suit Cf *Ahusali Ram v. Bholarmal* 37 All, 252, *Amir Chand v. Anukul Chandra*, A I R 1926 Cal 160 90 I C 802 As to the right of a creditor inadvertently omitted from the schedule to apply for admission into the rank of creditors see also *Re Cobbold* 36 Cal, 512 As the framing of a schedule by the Official Receiver under this section read with sec 80 (b) does not finally determine the matter, the creditor can apply under this sub-section (3) for the enlistment of his name in the

schedule Cf *Khadir Shaik v Official Receiver, Tinnevelly*  
41 Mad., 30

**Barred debts** Debts provable under this section are all debts to which the debtor is subject when he is adjudged an insolvent. Therefore, a debt not barred at the commencement of bankruptcy can be proved in insolvency even though it gets barred at the time of actual proof, *Damodar Das v Hamid Raman* A I R 1926 Oudh, 621 98 I C 74, following *S. Subramania v Theethiappa Pillai*, 47 Mad 120 45 M L J 166 (1923) M W N 895 18 L W 636 A I R 1924 Mad 163 75 I C 572 Cf *Babu Lal Sahu v Krishna Prasad*, 4 Pat 128 6 Pat L T 410 A I R 1925 Pat 438 85 I C 543, *Ex parte Ross* 2 Gl & Jameson's Bankruptcy cases, 46 and 330 *Ex parte Lancaster Banking Co* 10 Ch D 776, *Re Bouer v Chetazned* (1914) 2 Ch 68 *Re Crosley* (1887) 35 Ch D 266, a debt barred by the statute of limitation is not provable in bankruptcy proceedings *Ex parte Deadney* (1808) 15 Ves 479, *Barakashi Koer v Bhabadeb* 34 C L J 167, *Re Hepburn*, (1884) 14 Q B D 394 (400)

**Notice** Notice to the Receiver and the proving creditors is necessary for the inclusion of an *after coming* creditor in the schedule though sub section (1) provides for no such notice for the purpose of framing the schedule, *Allahabad Bank v Murlidhar* *supra* This is obviously due to the fact that such intrusion involves disturbance of established rights and the maxim *audi alteram partem* applies Cf *Harper v Carr*, 4 R R 441, *Smith v R* (1878) 3 A C 614, *Satyendra v Narendra* 39 C L J 279 (282), *Sato Koer v Gopal Sahu* 4 Cal 929 12 C W N 65 also 25 C L J 149, 456 In the event of death of the creditors, the notice should be given to their respective representatives Cf *Sripat Singh v Prodyat Kumar*, *supra*

**Amendment of Schedule** In case of an evident mistake the schedule may be amended see *Williams* p 160, Cf *Ram Chander v Ma har Hussain* 51 I C 55 (All.), *Fxp Schofield* 12 Ch D 337 but an error in the Schedule cannot be rectified after the closing of the Insolvency proceedings, *Ibid* The schedule may be amended by including new creditors [s 33 (1)] or by striking out the names of creditors already entered in it [s 50] or by altering the amounts of claims or debts Cf *Panangupalli v Nanduri Ramachendrudu* 28 Mad 157 (15) I B *Mir a Ali v Quadir Khananu* 21 P L R 1919 50 I C 77; Where the validity of any claim is challenged and the Court judicially determines the question it will have power to add or remove a name to or from the Schedule *Amir Chand v Anukul Chandra* A I R 1926 Cal 160 90 I C 802 and for that purpose it can consider the Receiver's report along with other

evidence, *Ibid*. As to the Court's power to expunge entries in the Schedule, *vide* under sec 50, *post*.

**Discharge** The discharge contemplated by this section means the final and not a conditional discharge of the insolvent, inasmuch as the effect of a conditional discharge is not to terminate the proceedings, *Babu Lal Sahu v Krishna Prosad*, 4 Pat 125 A I R 1925 Pat 438 85 I C 543. An order of discharge on condition that the insolvent, in consideration of a monthly allowance of Rs 25 for his maintenance, should place at the disposal of the Court all his after-acquired properties is not a discharge within the meaning this section, *Sita Subramania v Theethiappa* 47 Mad, 120 45 M L J 166 &c (*supra*).

**Secured Creditor** Under this section the Court has a general power to inquire into the validity of a secured debt, independently of the provisions of secs 53 and 54 (old secs 36 and 37), these sections being merely rules of evidence or special rules of substantive law applicable to particular kinds of transfer by the insolvent, *Dronadula, Sriramulu v Ponakurra Reddi*, 1923 M W N 306 45 M L J 105 18 L W 426 72 I C 805 Cf *Official Receiver v Tinneelli v Sankaralinga* 44 Mad, 524 40 M L J 219 (1921) M W N 236 14 L W 505 62 I C 495. The reason for this view is that the Court cannot possibly frame a schedule without determining the existence of the debt due to the secured creditor, *Ibid* but it is not very convincing to us Cf *Elis v Silser* (1873) 8 Ch 83 42 L J Ch 669.

**Appeal** Appeals from orders regarding entries in the Schedule may lie to the High Court, see sec 75 (2) and Schedule I. An appeal will lie where a non provable debt is admitted in proof, *Sita Subramania v Theethiappa*, 47 Mad 120 45 M L J 166 &c (*supra*). See also 34 All 42, 24 C W N 401, *Anandji v James Finlay & Co* 62 I C 441. The determination of a question under this section is not a decision (though one would naturally expect it to be so) under section 4 for the purposes of a second appeal under sec 75, inasmuch as sec 4 is subject to the provisions of the Act which include both this section and the item of entry against sec 33 in Sch I—both of which make such determination to be by order and not by decision.

34. [§ 28 (2)] (1) *Debts which have been excluded from the schedule on the ground that their value is incapable of being fairly estimated and demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a*

*Debts provable under the Act*

contract or a breach of trust shall not be provable under this Act

(2) [§ 28 (1)] Save as provided by subsection (1), all debts and liabilities, present or future certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject when he is adjudged an insolvent, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of such adjudication, shall be deemed to be debts provable under this Act

**Framing of the Section** This is sec 28 of the repealed Act with its two sub-sections arranged in a reverse order, and with the addition of a new provision that the debts excluded from the schedule as unassessable under the *proviso* to sec 33 (1), shall not be provable. In view of sec 44 (2) "it has become necessary to provide that debts which have been excluded from the schedule on the ground that their value is incapable of being fairly estimated shall not be debts provable under the Act, and we have provided accordingly"—Select Committee Report dated the 10th February, 1920 Comp sec 30 of the Eng Bankruptcy, Act, 1914

**Meaning of Provable debts and Proof** One primary effect of the bankruptcy of a person is that his creditors lose the right <sup>estate</sup> and in lie <sup>out of</sup> that estate <sup>, The</sup>

debts and claims with reference to which the amounts of dividend are calculated are called *provable* debts and the method by which those debts and claims are established is called proof, see *Hira Lal v. Tulsi Ram* A I R 1925 Nag 77 80 I C 946 The word "provable" means "capable of proof" or "which may be <sup>the</sup> allowed to be proved," *Hansraj v. Official Liquidators* (1929) A L J 811 (T B)

**Sub-sec. (1)** Under sec 45 (2) of the repealed Act a discharge released the insolvent *only* from the debts entered in the schedule but under the present section 44 (2), the insolvent enjoys greater benefit and is released from *all* *provable* debts whether entered in the schedule or not, *vide* notes under sec 44 (2). But as liability for the non assessable debts has to be kept intact such debts have herein been declared non provable as well in view of the aforesaid alteration in the law

**Dues of a secured creditor** When a Receiver of the property of an insolvent realises the property, the debt due to a secured creditor constitutes a first charge on the amount realised *Motiram v. Redwcell*, 21 A L J 32 L R 3 A 63<sup>c</sup>

AIR 1923 All 150. Vide notes under sec 47. If the sale proceeds of the mortgaged property are not sufficient to fully satisfy the claim of the secured creditor, he can prove for the balance, *Baranashi v. Bhabade*, 34 C L J 167 66 I C 758.

**Debts not provable** Under this Act there are two classes of debts and liabilities which are not provable in Bankruptcy, namely, (1) Contingent and future debts and liabilities which in the opinion of the Court are incapable being estimated (2) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages which arise otherwise than by reason of a contract, promise or breach of trust. Under the English law there is also a third class viz., debts and liabilities contracted by the debtor with a creditor who has notice of an available act of bankruptcy. But the Indian statute has not recognised this class of debts. Compare sec 34 (1) with sec 57, clauses (1), (2) and (6) of the Bankruptcy Act 1893.

Instances of debts excluded from the schedule [under the proviso to sec 33 (1)] as unassessable, are (1) non accruing rent for a lease, (ii) 'Alimony' ordered by a Court to be paid periodically by a husband to a wife which may not last and may be varied, see *Linton v. Linton* (1883) 15 Q B D 239, *Victor v. Victor* (1912) 1 K B 447, *Herr v. Herr* (1891) 1 Q B 439 see at IP 132 & 236 ante (iii) Deferred dower is not provable being a future debt which may or may not become due, *Mirza Ali v. Quadri Khanam* 21 P L R 1919 50 I C 74, because, it is well known that such a debt becomes payable only on the death of the husband or on divorce *Sughra Bibi v. Gaja Prasad*, 12, I C 54 (All). Similarly, a decree for rent under the Agra Tenancy Act will not be provable *Parbati v. Raja Shyam Rikh* 44 All, 296 20 A L J 147 AIR 1922 All 74 66 I C 214.

As to instances of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract or a breach of trust, they naturally arise from tortious acts, such as damages for assault and battery, *Walter v. Sherlock*, (1771) 3 Wils 272 damages for trover, for seduction (*Buss v. Gilbert* 1913 2 M & S 70) for misrepresentations in the prospectus of a company (*Re Giles Ex parte Stone* 1889, 61 L T 82). If such unliquidated damages become liquidated either by agreement or by award or a final judgment, they are provable Cf *Re Newman Ex parte Brooke*, (1876) 3 Ch D 494. When a claim is founded both on a tort and a contract, the tort may be waived and proof may be made on the contract, see *Halsbury's Laws of England* Vol II, p 198.

Damages arising out of contracts are provable but there are some other liabilities which though arising out of contracts are not provable and are therefore not affected by an order of

discharge. These contracts are generally such as do not contemplate any payment of money, but have remedies for their breach in an injunction or specific performance, *Re Reis*, (1904)

2 K B 769 Certain other contracts

Contracts which do not give rise to provable debts

too do not give rise to provable liabilities, e.g. a promise to marry, a covenant not to molest, or not to carry on a particular trade etc. Illegal contracts

also do not give rise to provable liabilities, *Herman v Jeuchner* (1885) 15 Q B D 561, so, debts for stifling a prosecution or for compromise or compounding of a felony or an offence, or gaming debts cannot be proved, *Ex parte Thompson*, (1746) 1 Ath, 125, *Ex parte Elliott* (1837) 2 Dea 179, *Re Lopes* (1880) 2 Mor 245. The untaxed costs are not debts provable in bankruptcy as they are not debts or liabilities, certain or contingent to which the debtor either was or might become subject within the meaning of this section, *Re Pitchford* (1914) 2 Ch D 260. A gaming debt is not provable, (1808) 15 Ves 479,

*infra* A debt barred by limitation cannot also be proved, in bankruptcy, *Ex parte Deadney*, (1808) 15 Ves 479.

*Ex parte Rossey*, (1815) 2 Rose, 245, *Re Crossley*, 35 Ch D 266, *Baranashi v Bhabader*, 34 C L J 167, 66 I C 75S (following 15 Ves 479). A debt does not become barred by lapse of time if it was not so barred at the commencement of the bankruptcy, 34 C L J 167 (*supra*), *Sita Sabramania v Theethiappa* 47 Mad 120, 45 M L J 166, 18 L W 6, 6 (1923) M W N 895, A I R 1924 Mad 163, 75 I C 572, *Booster v Chetaznec* (1914) 2 Ch 68, also see notes under "Barred debts" at p 222. Debts not barred on the date of adjudication can be proved in insolvency even though they become time-barred at the time of proof, *Damodar Das v Hamid Rahaman*, A I R 1926 Oudh 621, 98 I C 74. A debt incurred after adjudication is not provable, *vide* notes at p 279 *infra*.

**Sub-section. (2) : Provable Debts** Excepting the two classes of debts mentioned in sub-section (1) all other debts or liabilities (whether present or future, certain or contingent) may be proved provided (1) the insolvent is subject to them when he is adjudged an insolvent or (2) he becomes subject to them before his discharge by reason of an obligation incurred before adjudication, that is, the debt must accrue before adjudication, debt accruing before discharge may be proved if the obligation giving rise to the debt was incurred before adjudication. Cf *Ex parte Stone* (1873) 8 Ch App 914. Thus, it has been said that in order that a particular debt contracted after the order of adjudication may be a debt provable in insolvency proceedings, the debt should have existed at the date

of order of discharge or if contracted subsequent thereto, should have been based on a liability existing at the time of adjudication *Sisram v Ram Chander*, (1930), A L J 35c AIR 1930 All, 104. Obligations incurred after the date of adjudication are not debts provable under this Act, *Gang Pershad v Feda Ali*, 48 I C 913 (Nag). Vide notes under the heading "Before adjudication", *infra*. The words, "obligation incurred" refer to an obligation incurred by the insolvent himself, *Kesheorao v Gorindrao*, 6 N L J 279 AIR 1923 Nag 142 68 I C 340, and will cover an obligation incurred by the insolvent managing member of a joint family for himself, or on behalf of the other minor members thereof, *Vithal v Ra Chandra*, 19 N L R 128 AIR 1923 Nag 257 71 I C 32. The absence of a decree under O XXXIV, r 6, C P Cod will not in law bar a creditor from proving his debt in insolvency proceedings. All that is necessary for the purposes of insolvency proceedings is to prove the existence of the debt *Batu Lal Sahu v Krishna Prasad*, 4 Pat 128 AIR 1925 Pa 438 6 Pat L T 410 I C -41.

The policy of the Act is to make the insolvent a freed man—freed not only from debts but from all obligations incurred before adjudication which could in fullness of time, ripen in debts. Cf *George v Richard*, (1888) 1, A C 351, (1888) : Q B D 90, (1888) 1 Ch App 31, (1888) 18 Q B D 64. Damages arising out of a breach of contract though unliquidated for the time being, may be proved, *Re Omerto Lall*, B L R App 2. Liabilities from *forward contracts* may be proved, *Re Moosaji Lotta* 5 S L R 249 15 I C 825, *In Jhansi*, 6 S L R 187 19 I C 653, *Re Dholan Das*, 56 I C 158. Unliquidated damages may at times be proved though the debtor has been guilty of fraud, (1882) 9 Q B D 11. The liability to restore money or property obtained by fraud may be a provable debt, (1878) 8 Ch D 807. The debt resulting from a breach of trust is provable, (1880) 17 Ch D 122 (1903) 1 K B 439. Arrears of maintenance are provable, *Tok Bibi v Abdul Khan*, 5 Cal 536. Cf *Halfhide v Halfhide* 50 Cal 867. An annuity is an instance of contingent liability. It is provable and is capable of being estimated, *Ex parte Blacmore*, (1877) 5 Ch D 372. Cf *Ex parte Jackson*, 20 W 1 1021, *Lictor v Lictor* (1912) 1 K B 247, *Ex parte Nea* (1880) 14 Ch D 579. The contingent liability of a surety who has not been called upon to pay or has not in fact paid is a provable debt *Re Paine*, (1891) 1 Ch 77.

Contingent liability of a surety who has not been called upon to pay or has not in fact paid is a provable debt *Re Blackpool Motor Co Ltd* (1901) 1 Ch 77, *Re Moss*, (1905) 2 K B 307, *Gangadhar v Kanhai* 50 All 606 26 A L J 425 AIR 1928 All 306 109 I C 421 (1) Al see *Re Snouden*, 50 L J Ch 540, 17 Ch D 44, *Paul v Ju*,

1 Terms Rep 599, a surety for an entire debt paying only a part cannot in equity stand in the shoes of the party he pays off, *Ex parte Rushforth*, 10 Ves 420 When the surety himself turns out insolvent, the creditor can prove on the guarantee by the surety, *Ex parte Young*, (1881) 17 Ch D 668 Money held "in suspense" is a trust and therefore cannot be a provable debt see *Official Assignee v Rajan Atjar*, 36 Mad, 499 F B See also 33 Mad, 299 Cf *Re Charri*, 2 Mad, 13, according to which property held by a bankrupt in trust for others is not his property When goods bailed to a person who becomes insolvent are lost to the true owner by virtue of the doctrine of reputed ownership, the latter has no right of proof to the extent of his loss *Re Button Ex parte Haigside*, (1907) 2 K B 180 Commission for finding a purchaser is provable, *Re Beate Ex parte Durrant* (1888) 5 Mort 37 Proof may be made on an implied promise to indemnify, *Ex parte Ford*, *Re Chappell*, (1885) 16 Q B D 305 *George v Richard*, (1888) 13 A C 35t Money held in deposit with a bank is a provable debt, *Kartar Devi v Surasati*, 9 P R 1908, *Official Assignee Madras v Smith* 32 Mad 68, *Official Assignee, Madras v Rajam Atjar* 33 Mad 299 (*supra*) Unpaid call money may be proved *Re Mercantile M M Ins Co* 25 Ch D 415 The transference of immoveable property who purchases such property with or without notice of charge on the same is a person interested in the payment of the debt charged within the meaning of sec 60 of the Contract Act and in case such transferee pays off such debt the payment becomes a debt for money paid to the transferor which can be proved in insolvency, *Ganga Sahai v Sundar Lal* AIR 1950 Oudh, 266

#### Debts See p ~ ante

**Liabilities** This word has not been defined in this Act but we have got a definition for it in Sec 30 (8) of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 According to that section, this word includes "any compensation for work done, any obligation to pay money on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement or undertaking," (See the entire section)

**Private arrangement, if estops creditor from proving debts** There can be no estoppel against the statute, so where the arrangement is invalidated by reason of contravention of any statutory provision it will not debar the creditor from proving his claim *Re a Bankruptcy notice*, (1924) 2 Ch D 76 Again, there will be no estoppel where the arrangement is brought about by fraudulent representation Thus where a composition was the result of a fraudulent inducement, the Court held that the creditors will not be debarred from proving their debts by reason of it, *Behansilal v Harsukhdas*, 25 C W N 13~



i Term Rep 509, a surety for an entire debt paying only a part cannot in equity stand in the shoes of the party he pays off, *Ex parte Rushforth*, 10 Ves 420. When the surety himself turns out insolvent, the creditor can prove on the guarantee by the surety, *Ex parte Young*, (1881) 17 Ch D 665. Money held "in suspense" is a trust and therefore cannot be a payable debt, see *Official Assignee v. Rajam Ahsar*, 36 Mad, 400 F B (see also 2 Mad, 209). Cf *Re Clark* 2 Mad, 13, according to which property held by a bankrupt in trust for others is not his property. When goods bailed to a person who becomes insolvent are lost to the true owner by virtue of the doctrine of rejected ownership, the latter has no right of proof to the extent of his loss, *Re Balfour Ex parte Harriside*, (1907) 2 K B 150. Commission for finding a purchaser is provable, *Re Beale, Ex parte Durst* 11 C & M 107. Proof may be made on an implied promise to indemnify *Ex parte Ford, Re Chappell*, (1888) 10 Q B D 11. *George v. Richard*, (1888) 13 A C 351. Money held in deposit with a bank is a provable debt, *Kastur Devi v. Surasani* 9 P R 1005, *Official Assignee Madras v. Smith* 2 Mad 68 *Official Assignee Madras v. Rajam Ahsar*, Mad 200 (1891). Unpaid call money may be proved, *Re Mercantile M M Ins Co.*, 2 Ch D 41. The transferee of immoveable property who purchases such property with or without notice of charge on the same is a person interested in the payment of the debt charged within the meaning of sec 60 of the Contract Act and in case such transferee pays off such debt, the payment becomes a debt for money paid to the transferor which can be proved in insolvency, *Garga Sahai v. Sardar Lal* AIR 1919 Oudh 265.

### Debts *as I write*

**Liabilities** This word has not been defined in this Act, but it has got a definition for it in Sec 30 (S) of the Bankrupts Act 1914. According to that section this word includes "any compensation for work done any obligation to pay money or the benefit of any express or implied covenant, contract agreement or undertaking." (See the entire section)

**Private arrangement, if estops creditor from proving debts** There can be no estoppel against the statute, so where the arrangement is invalidated by reason of contravention of any statutory provision it will not debar the creditor from proving his claim. *Re a Bankrupt's notice*, (1924) 2 Ch D 76. Again, there will be no estoppel where the arrangement is brought about by fraud or representation. Thus, where a composition was the result of a fraudulent inducement, the Court held that the creditors will not be debarr'd from proving their debts by reason of it. *Behanlal v. Harsukhlal*, 25 C W N 137.

**Before Adjudication** A debt to be provable under this section must be a debt to which the insolvent has become subject by reason of an obligation incurred before the date of adjudication, *Keshetrao v Gorindrao*, 6 N L J 279 AIR 1923 Nag 142 65 I C 340, *K N K T Chetty v Batin*, 13 Bur L T 117 61 I C 640 That is, the debt must accrue before adjudication. If it accrues after adjudication and before discharge it is provable only if the obligation giving rise to the debt was incurred before adjudication, *Official Trustee of Bengal v Hissen Gopal*, 1 C L J 392 4 C W N 751 So it has been held that a debt incurred after adjudication is not provable under the Act, *Hiralal v Tulsiram* 22 N L R 118 AIR 1925 Nag

-- 50 I C 940 Cf *Re Pilling* (1909)

**Debt incurred after adjudication not provable** 2 K B 988 Therefore, where a pronote is executed by the insolvent long after the date of the adjudication, the creditor cannot prove the debt under this Act,

but follow his ordinary remedy *Kallu v Agha Salim*, 2 O W N 659 AIR 1925 Ondh, 668 89 I C 923, *Hiralal v Tulsiram* *supra* That is to say a suit can be maintained on an obligation incurred by the insolvent after adjudication, it not being a debt provable in bankruptcy, See 28 (2) is no bar to such a suit, *Ganga Prasad v Feda* 1h 48 I C 913 (Nag) Rents which fall due from an insolvent after the making of the order of adjudication cannot be deemed to be a debt existing on the date of the order, and cannot be proved this section not applying thereto, *Kuer Behan Lal v Kalka* 9 O L J 157 AIR 1922 Oudh, 73 67 I C 549 This is so, because in such a case there was antecedent obligation accruing for the liability to pay the rent, 51 C L J 392, *supra* As to debts not getting barred before adjudication, vide notes at pp 222, 226, ante The point of time with reference to which the question as to whether the recovery of a debt is barred by time or not should be determined is the date of the adjudication, *Syed Ijaz Husain v Lachman Das*, 9 O & A L R 796 AIR 1924 Oudh, 351 75 I C 790 Under the English Statute, a debt incurred after notice of an act of bankruptcy is non provable, but under this Act, it is non provable only if incurred after adjudication and not merely after notice of the act of bankruptcy, Comp sec 30 (2) of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, 1914 So, it is the date of actual adjudication that is the day of cleavage between provable and non provable debts A question may be raised whether the date of adjudication will relate back to the date of presentation of the bankruptcy petition by reason sec 28 (-)

**Joint Debts:** Where one member of a joint Hindu family is declared insolvent the creditor must prove the whole debt in the Insolvency Court and should not split up the debt between the insolvent and the non insolvent members, *Vith*

1 Term Rep 599, a surety for an entire debt paying only a part cannot in equity stand in the shoes of the party he pays off, *Ex parte Rushforth*, 10 Ves 420 When the surety himself turns out insolvent, the creditor can prove on the guarantee by the surety, *Ex parte Young*, (1881) 17 Ch D 668 Money held in suspense" is a trust and therefore cannot be a provable debt see *Official Assignee v Rajan Aiyar*, 36 Mad, 499 F B See also 3, Mad, 299 Cf *Re Charni* 2 Mad, 13, according to which property held by a bankrupt in trust for others is not his property When goods bailed to a person who becomes insolvent are lost to the true owner by virtue of the doctrine of reputed ownership the latter has no right of proof to the extent of his loss *Re Button Ex parte Ha iside* (1907) 2 K B 190 Commission for finding a purchaser is provable, *Re Beate, Ex parte Durrant* (1888) 5 Morr 3- Proof may be made on an implied promise to indemnify *Ex parte Ford, Re Chappell*, (1885) 16 Q B D 305 *George v Richard* (1888) 13 A C 351 Money held in deposit with a bank is a provable debt, *Kartar Devi v Surasati* 9 P R 1908 *Official Assignee Madras v Smith* 32 Mad 68 *Official Assignee Madras v Rajan Aiyar*, 3, Mad 299 (*supra*) Unpaid call money may be proved, *Re Mercantile M M Ins Co* 75 Ch D 415 The transferee of immovable property who purchases such property with or without notice of charge on the same is a person interested in the payment of the debt charged within the meaning of sec 69 of the Contract Act and in case such transferee pays off such debt the payment becomes a debt for money paid to the transferor which can be proved in insolvency, *Ganga Sahai v Sundar Lal* A I R 1930 Ondh 266

### Debts See p ante

**Liabilities** This word has not been defined in this Act, but we have got a definition for it in Sec 30 (6) of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 According to that section this word includes "any compensation for work done, any obligation to pay money on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract agreement or undertaking," (See the entire section)

**Private arrangement, if estops creditor from proving debts** There can be no estoppel against the statute, so where the arrangement is invalidated by reason of contravention of any statutory provision it will not debar the creditor from proving his claim *Re a Bankruptcy notice*, (1924) 2 Ch D 6 Again there will be no estoppel where the arrangement is brought about by fraudulent representation Thus where a composition was the result of a fraudulent inducement, the Court held that the creditors will not be debarred from proving their debts in reason of it, *Bekarial v Harsukhdas* 25 C W N 13-

**Before Adjudication** A debt to be provable under this section must be a debt to which the insolvent has become subject by reason of an obligation incurred before the date of adjudication *Keshe.rao v. Gorundrao* 6 N L J 279 AIR 1923 Nag 142 68 I C 340, *K. V. K. T. Chetty v. Batin* 13 Bur LT 11 61 I C 640 That is, the debt must accrue before adjudication If it accrues after adjudication and before discharge it is provable only if the obligation giving rise to the debt was incurred before adjudication *Official Trustee of Bengal v. Kissen Gopal* 21 C L J 192 4 C W N 751 So it has been held that a debt incurred after adjudication is not provable under the Act *Hiralal v. Tulsiram* 22 N L R 118 AIR 1925 Nag

-- 80 I C 946 Cf *Re Pilling* (1909)

Debt incurred after adjudication not provable 2 K B 988 Therefore, where a pronote is executed by the insolvent long after the date of the adjudication, the creditor cannot prove the debt under this Act,

but follow his ordinary remedy *Kallu v. Agha Salim*, 2 O W N 659 AIR 1925 Oudh, 66S 89 I C 923, *Hiralal v. Tulsiram* *supra* That is to say a suit can be maintained on an obligation incurred by the insolvent after adjudication, it not being a debt provable in bankruptcy, Sec 28 (2) is no bar to such a suit *Ganga Prasad v. Feda Ali*, 48 I C 913 (Nag) Rents which fall due from an insolvent after the making of the order of adjudication cannot be deemed to be a debt existing on the date of the order and cannot be proved this section not applying thereto, *Kuer Behari Lal v. Kalka* 9 O L J 157 AIR 1922 Oudh, 73 67 I C 549 This is so because in such a case there was antecedent obligation accruing for the liability to pay the rent, 51 C L J 392, *supra* As to debts not getting barred before adjudication, vide notes at pp 222, 226, ante The point of time with reference to which the question as to whether the recovery of a debt is barred by time or not should be determined is the date of the adjudication, *Syed Ijaz Husain v. Lachman Das*, 9 O & A L R 796 AIR 1924 Oudh, 351 75 I C 790 Under the English Statute, a debt incurred after notice of an act of bankruptcy is non provable, but under this Act it is non provable only if incurred after adjudication and not merely after notice of the act of bankruptcy, Comp sec 30 (2) of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, 1914 So, it is the date of actual adjudication that is the day of cleavage between provable and non provable debts A question may be raised whether the date of adjudication will relate back to the date of presentation of the bankruptcy petition by reason sec 28 (7)

**Joint Debts:** Where one member of a joint Hindu family is declared insolvent the creditor must prove the whole debt in the Insolvency Court and should not split up the debt as between the insolvent and the non insolvent members, *Vithal*

v Ram Chandra, 19 N L R 128 AIR 1923 Nag 257 : 72 I C 327

**Damages in tort** Damages in tort are provable only where the judgment is signed before the date of the receiving order (admission of petition), *Re Newman*, (1876) 3 Ch D 494. Cf *Ex parte Green*, 2 D & C 713, *Ex parte Westcott*, L R 9 Ch Ap 626.

**Expenses of Administration** —See *Official Trustee v. Kissen Gopal*, 34 C W N 751 51 C L J 392

### *Annulment of adjudication*

35. [§ 42 (1)] Where, in the opinion of the Court, a debtor ought not to

*Power to annul ad  
judication of insolvent* have been adjudged insolvent, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the insolvent have been paid in full, the Court shall, on the application of the debtor, or of any other person interested, by order in writing, annul the adjudication, and the Court may of its own motion or on application made by the Receiver or any creditor annul any adjudication made on the petition of a debtor who was, by reason of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 10, not entitled to present such petition\*

**Amendment of 1927** Vide the footnotes. The amendment is virtually superfluous, because an adjudication in contravention of sec 10 (2) is one which should not have been made and as such is liable to annulment under the opening words of this section. The only difference will be by the amendment, however is that it permits the Court to act *suo motu*, while under the first part of the section, the Court can move to annul only on the application of the person interested.

This Section corresponds to section 42 (1) of the Act of 1907 and to sec 29 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914. It makes provision for the annulment of an adjudication order. There are three grounds for annulling an adjudication order under this section, viz., (a) Where in the opinion of the Court,

\* The lines in italics have been added by the Amending Act XI of 1927. By this amendment the provisions of this Act are brought into line with the amendments made in sec 21 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act—Vide Statements of Objects and Reasons.

a debtor ought not to have been adjudged an insolvent, (b) where the debts of the insolvent are paid in full and the fact of such payment is satisfactorily proved before the Court, (c) where the adjudication was in contravention of sec 10 (2), ante, an order of adjudication can be annulled under this section only upon proof of the existence of one or both of the circumstances herein specified *Motilal Radhakissen v Ganpat Ram*, 23 C L J 220 21 C W N 936 34 I C 792, *Jam Khan v Debi Ditta* 22 P W R 1915 29 I C 888, *Seshaiyangar v Venkata Chalam* 31 I C 15 Where the debts of the insolvent have not been paid in full or it has not been established that the debtor was unjustly adjudged an insolvent, an order of annulment could not be made, *Ramchandra v Shama Charan*, 18 C W N 1052 19 C L J 93 21 I C 950 The Court has no jurisdiction to order an annulment under this section until all the debts due from the insolvent have been paid off, *Bhagwan Singh v Chedilal* 3 O W N 296 99 I C 279 It is not open to the insolvent to contend that an order of annulment of adjudication is invalid merely because of want of notice to the creditors *Kallukutti Parambath v Puthen Peetikakkal* 49 M L J 595 22 L W 542 A I R 1926 Mad 123 or I C 144 The occasions for exercising the power of annulling an adjudication hereunder on the ground that it ought not to have been made are more restricted than under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act (see *Alamelumanga Thavarammal v Balusami*, (1928) M W N 62 A I R 1928 Mad 394 108 I C 208 Where an application of a creditor is dismissed under s 25 (1) supra, there can be no order of annulment under this section, *Bahiram v Supadasa* 121 I C 55 (Mad) Notice that this section uses the word "shall", whereas the corresponding section of the English Statute (sec 29 of the Act of 1914) only gives a discretion to the Court

**Who can apply for annulment** Such application can be made (a) by the debtor himself, (b) by any other person interested So persons other than the creditors can also apply for annulment For instance, the insolvent's transferee who is interested in the annulment for his safety may make an application under this section The expression "any other person" is wide enough to include a creditor Whoever makes the application, it is always obligatory upon the applicant to establish the existence of one or more of the circumstances mentioned in this section, *Motilal v Ganpatram*, 23 C L J 220 21 C W N 936

The first part of the section contemplates two contingencies for annulment of adjudication but does not indicate which persons are entitled to apply for annulment in which contingency For example, at the instance of a creditor a debtor is adjudged an insolvent

now is it open to that petitioning creditor to turn round and say that he should not have been so adjudged and pray for annulment? Perhaps that cannot be, for, the law never allows a person to *approbate* and *reprobate*, *Cavendish v Dacre*, 31 Ch D 466. Similarly, an adjudication, obtained on the debtor's application, cannot be annulled at his instance, for the law will not permit him to turn round and contend that the adjudication order was improperly obtained, *Motilal v Ganpat Ram*, 23 C L I 220 (222), *supra*. It seems probable that though the adjudication has been at the instance of a creditor, such creditor can pray for annulment on the ground of full payment as in such a case the doctrine of *Cavendish v Dacre* is not contravened. Similarly, a debtor too can ask for annulment on the ground that he has fully satisfied the claims of his creditors. So, which person can apply for annulment in which contingency will depend upon the circumstances of each case.

**Notice** Notice of the motion for annulment should always be given to parties likely to be affected by it. Cf (1893) 2 Q B 219, Robson, p 226, also the cases at p 108, under the heading "Notice".

**Madras Insolvency Rules** Under Rule 26 of O III of Madras Insolvency Rules, if an order of adjudication is made without service of the petition, the debtor may, within 8 days after service of the order or such further time as allowed by the Court, apply by *notice of motion* supported by an affidavit, to annul the order. But where no notice of adjudication order is given, an application made more than 8 days thereafter will not be barred, *Doraisuami v Official Assignee*, (1926) M W N 568.

**Ought not etc.** In order to justify an order of annulment hereunder it must be shown that the debtor ought not to have been adjudged insolvent and in order to show that one or other of the grounds mentioned below must be made out. Cf *Re Subrati Jan*, 38 Bom 200. The words "ought not etc" cover all the grounds mentioned in sec 25 for which an insolvency petition can be dismissed under that section, though, it should be noticed that the section does not specifically say anything about the abuse of the processes of the Court, *Velazuda v Subramania*, (1928) 11 W N 175 A I R 1928 Mad 609 109 I C 636. Therefore, the reasons that prevail under sec 25 for refusing an adjudication may justify an annulment under this section, *Behari Sahu v Juther Mall*, 38 I C 822. So an adjudication can be annulled on the ground of fraud, or that it was an abuse of the processes of the Court, *Ex parte Painter, Re Painter*, (1895) 1 Q B 82, *Re Bright, Ex parte Hingfield* and

Annulment for abuse  
of the processes of the  
Court

*Blen*, (1903) 1 K B 735, *Boaler v Power*, (1910) 2 K B 229, *Malchand v Gopal* 44 Cal 899 25 C L J 83 21 C W N 298, *Re Balla chand Serologic* 27 C W N 739 (in case under the Presi T Insolv Act), or on the ground that adjudication was secured on a petition defective in material respects, *Ex parte Coombes* (1888) 5 Ch App 979, or upon allegations that the debtor has absconded which turn out to be untrue upon evidence, *Re Bright* 1903, 1 K B 735 or on the ground that the order of adjudication was made by a Court which had no jurisdiction, *Ram Kamal v Bank of Bengal*, 5 C W N 91, or on the ground that the order of adjudication ought not to have been made and that the act of insolvency on which the order was based did not really exist *Karuthan Chettiar v Raman Chettiar*, A I R 1906 Mad 1159 (21) 24 L W 486 97 I C 590, or, on the ground of concealment of assets at the time of adjudication, *Ramlal v Mahadeo infra* Read the observations of Mookerjee J in 25 C L J 83, at pp 88 & 89 "under the law of England question is raised A Court has jurisdiction to annul an order which it had no jurisdiction to make, *Rashmoni v Ganoda*, 20 C L J 21, so where an infant is adjudged an insolvent, the Court has the power to annul the adjudication, *Jagmohan v Krish Babu* 42 All 515 18 A L J, 611 58 I C 537, *Sannjassi v Asutosh*, 42 Cal 225 Likewise, where a bankruptcy proceeding was started against a dead person, as an insolvent, the order of adjudication should be annulled, *Ex parte Geisel, Re Stranger*, (1882) 22 Ch D 436 An adjudication can also be annulled on the ground that it was to extort money from the debtor, or that there are no assets to be distributed or that it was obtained by fraud, *Ram Kamal v Bank of Bengal*, 5 C W N 91 Cf *Tulsidas Lallubhai v Bharatkhand Cotton Mill Co*, 39 Bom 47 Where adjudication follows from compliance with the requirements of the law, no objection can be urged with respect thereto on the ground that the insolvent abused the processes of the Court because he had contracted debts in transactions on which he embarked without any capital or assets *Velajudha Nadar v Subramania*, (1928) M W N 175 A I R 1928 Mad 609 109 I C 636 A Court while annulling an adjudication must find that the adjudication could not legally or properly have been made on the facts as existing at the time of the adjudication Subsequent misconduct on the part of a petitioner should not lead to annulment of adjudication, *Jami Khan v Devi Ditta*, 29 I C 888 77 P W R 1915 152 P L R 1915 Undue preference to one creditor is no ground for annulment of adjudication, *Malchand v Gopal Chandra*, 44 Cal, 899 25 C L J, 83 21 C W N 298 39 I C 199 The mere fact that an insolvent had transferred some of his properties to another before the date of his adjudication and had not stated that fact in his application for adjudica-

tion is not a ground for annulment of adjudication where no fraudulent concealment of assets is involved, although it is undoubtedly open to the Court to consider whether the transfer is voidable against the Receiver under the provisions of s 53. *Ramlal v Mahadeo* 5 O W N 89 3 Luck 323 A I R 1928 Oudh, 404 110 I C 113

It is no ground to annul an adjudication under this section to say that the petitioner will subsequently be able to pay his debts in full or that his property is non transferable or that he has not made over his income to the Receiver or so forth, *Jam Khan v Dera* 7 P W R 1915 152 P L R 1915 29 I C 888. Absence of available assets is no ground for annulling an adjudication *Shera v Ganga Ram* 37 I C 214 171 P W R 1916. Even when all the creditors give their consent to a composition or scheme of arrangement that will not be sufficient to justify an order of annulment *Motilal v Ganpatram*, 23 C L J 220 (224) 21 C W N 936 34 I C 792. The Court is not bound by the consent of all the creditors. The creditors may be careless of their best interests and the question of annulment may involve larger issues of commercial morality and public interests. So the Court before acceding to the creditor's consent must consider whether the proposed scheme is for the benefit of the creditors as a whole whether it is conducive or detrimental to the commercial morality of the country, whether it is likely to imperil the interests of the future creditors, see *Re Hester* (1889) 22 Q B D 632 *Fe Flaton* (1893) 2 Q B 219. Read the observations of Lord Eshier V R Bowen L J and Fr L J quoted at pp 223 24 of 23 C L J. The language of the section is somewhat vague and it seems that it has designedly been made so in order that the Court may be able to do full and complete justice see 22 Q B D 632 ('Cave J.)

**Paid in full** Full payment is necessary otherwise there can be no annulment *Re Burnett Ex parte O R* (1894) 63 L J (Q B) 423 *Re Keet* (1905) 2 R B 666 followed in *Re Subrati Jan* 38 Bom 200, therefore an annulment on payment of only some of the creditors is without jurisdiction and cannot be upheld *Bhagwan Singh v Chedhal* 99 I C 277 (Oudh). The word 'debts' includes subsequent interest and therefore so long as such interest remains unpaid there is no full payment *Muhammad Ibrahim v Ram Chandra* 48 All, 772 24 A L J 244 (24) *infra*. When an insolvent effects a composition with his creditors in full discharge of all his liabilities he can no longer be regarded as an insolvent, and consequently the insolvency proceedings should be dropped by the Court *Ram Kishen v Ust Umrao Bibi* 33 I C 730 So P W R 1916. There is no full payment, simply because the

creditors have given to the bankrupt *absolute release or complete and full discharge from their debts*, and therefore there can be no annulment under this section on that ground, even though the creditors assent to it, *Re Gill, Ex parte Board of Trade* (1882) 5 Mort 272 Cf *Re Hester* (1889) 22 Q B D 632, *Muhammad Ibrahim v Ram Chandra*, 48 All, 272 24 A L J 244 AIR 1926 All, 280 92 I C 514, actual payment of the debts *in full* is essential, *Kottapalli Bafayya v Official Receiver of Guntur* (1920) M W N 910 57 M L J 817 30 L W 1040 AIR 1930 Mad 112 124 I C 114 A private arrangement of the insolvent to pay four annas in the rupee in *full satisfaction* of the claims of his creditors is not tantamount to *full payment* and therefore cannot justify an annulment under this section, *Breaji Kishore v Official Assignee, Madras*, 43 Mad 71 37 M L J 244 52 I C 979 The section does not say anything about the mode of payment The payment may be made by the insolvent himself or by some body else on his behalf The Court cannot refuse to annul an adjudication simply on the ground that the *full payment* has not been made through the Official Receiver, *Ielajudham v Official Receiver*, 52 I C 619 27 M L T 150 (1910) M W N 622 Cf *Behan Lal v Harsukdas*, 25 C W N 13—*in which it has been held that a payment of annas eight in the rupee in full satisfaction of the claims of the creditors without the intervention of the Court or the Receiver after a scheme for composition has been rejected could not be recognised in insolvency proceedings Interest subsequent to the date of the adjudication though it cannot be taken into account at the time of the first distribution of the dividends, is part of the debt and unless such interest also is paid there is no full payment within the meaning of the section, Muhammad Ibrahim v Ramchandra, supra*

**Annulment of adjudication** An order of adjudication can be annulled upon proof of one or both of the circumstances mentioned in this section *Motilal v Ganpatram*, 23 C L J 220 21 C W N 936 The order of adjudication can also be annulled under sec 43 when the insolvent fails to apply for discharge within the time allowed by Court or under sec 39 when a scheme is approved and accepted or under sec 36 to avoid concurrent orders A Court has no power to annul otherwise than in exercise of the authority vested in it by the statute *Re Hester*, (1889), 22 Q B D 632 *Re Pauker* (1895), 1 Q B D 85 *Motilal v Ganpatram*, 23 C L J 220 (22) 21 C W N 936 The discretion of the Court in annulling adjudication cannot be limited except in manner provided by the statute, *Abdul Kuddus v Mutual Indemnity & Finance Corp* 51 C L J 545 Therefore, an order of annulment must refer to some section or other of this Act This section says “the Court shall annul,” whereas the corresponding section (sec 29) of the

English Bankruptcy Act, 1914, uses the word "may". This variation in the phraseologies of the Indian and English statutes may be made the foundation of a possible contention that when one or more of the circumstances specified in this section is or are established, an Indian Court cannot refuse to make an order of annulment. Cf *Motilal, Radha Kishen v Ganpat Ram*, 23 C L J 220 21 C W N 936 34 I C 792. An adjudication cannot be annulled for failure to deposit costs of publication under s 30, *Hari Kishore v Masum Ali*, 6 O W N 1093 A I R 1930 Oudh 53 124 I C 368. It seems that an order of annulment cannot be made by the Court *suo motu* there must be some application either by the debtor or by some interested person. The order of annulment must be *in writing*. Annulment of adjudication has not the same effect as a discharge, *Khalil-ul-Rahman v Ram Sarup* 8 L L J 286 A I R 1926 Lah 489 95 I C 204. Therefore, an order of annulment cannot prevent a creditor who has not proved his debt from proceeding to enforce it in a Civil Court, *Motumal Kishandas v Ghanshamdas*, A I R 1929 Sind 204. As to the effect of an annulment see sec 37, *post*. A judgment vacating an order of adjudication passed against a person on the ground that he was not proved to be a partner of the insolvent firm is a negative judgment and amounts to nothing more than holding that sufficient grounds have not been made out for adjudicating such person an insolvent. Such a judgment is not one *in rem* within s 41 of the Evidence Act, *Firm of Radhakishen v Gangabai*, 22 L R 105 A I R 1928 Sind 121 110 I C 730.

**Which Court to annul when order of adjudication is made by an appellate Court** The word "Court" always means the District Court, therefore the application for annulment should be made to the District Court notwithstanding the fact that the order of adjudication was made by the Appellate Court, *contra* 7 Mor 78.

**Limitation** There is no bar of limitation for application for annulment, *Harish Chandra v E I Coal Co, Ltd*, 16 C W N 733 (a case under the Presidency Act). Therefore an objection on the ground that the application for annulment was not made till after the lapse of a considerable time cannot be entertained for the first time on appeal, *Ibid*.

**Appeal** The order annulling adjudication is appealable to the High Court under sec 75 (2) and Schedule I. Cf *Motilal v Ganpatram, supra*. In an appeal by the insolvent against an order refusing to annul an adjudication, the receiver and the petitioning creditor ought to be made respondents Comp Ex parte Ward, (1880) 15 Ch D 292.

**36 [§ 17]** If in any case in which an order

Power to cancel one  
of concurrent orders of  
adjudication

of adjudication has been made,  
it shall be proved to the Court  
by which such order was made

that insolvency proceedings are pending in another Court against the same debtor, and that the property of the debtor can be more conveniently distributed by such other Court, the Court may *annul the adjudication or stay all proceedings thereon*

**The Section** This is old section 17 with slight verbal changes, see "Change of law" below. It empowers the Court to cancel an order of adjudication or to stay proceedings in the event of multiple insolvency proceedings against the debtor. Before the Court can make an order under this section two conditions must be satisfied—(1) The adjudicating Court should be satisfied that the insolvency proceedings are pending against the same debtor in another Court, (2) that the debtor's property can be conveniently distributed by such other Court. Concurrent proceedings generally lead to friction or conflict of jurisdiction. Cf *Sridhar Chodhury v Magniram*, 3 Pat 357 -8 I C 620 and the present section serves to guard against that evil. Where such a conflict of jurisdiction arises, it is but expedient that one Court should yield to another having regard to questions of convenience. Read the observations of Marten J in *Re Maneckchand Virchand*, 47 Bom 275 24 Bom L R 872 (ref to in 48 Mad 514). See also *Re Aranajazal Sabaputty*, 21 Bom 297. The word "pending" makes the section look as if it does not contemplate an adjudication by the other Court. That cannot be so, as is evident from the words "concurrent orders" in the marginal notes. Therefore, *pending* must mean pending whether before or after adjudication by the other Court. This section should be read with sec 77, *post*. It should be noticed that power has been given hereunder to the Court to stay its own proceedings. This is so because a Court which has no power of superintendence over another Court cannot interfere with the proceedings of that Court. Cf 47 Bom 275, 56 Cal 712.

Where there are successive adjudications in insolvency by two Courts, the insolvent's properties vest in the Receiver appointed by the Court making the *prior adjudication*, and the subsequent adjudication does not operate to divest such Receiver of those properties. When it is found convenient that the insolvent estate should be administered by the Court making the *subsequent adjudication*, steps should be taken to annul the prior adjudication. *Official Assignee, Madras v Official Assignee*,

Rangoon, 42 Mad., 121 35 M L J 533 24 M L J 455 49 I C 210 (relied on in 61 I C 300) Read the comments on this case in 37 M L J 34 (N I C). An order passed by the Bombay High Court under the Imperial Act, 11 and 12 Victoria Cl 21, vesting the property of the debtor in the Official Assignee of Bombay and passed subsequently to an order in insolvency by the Insolvency Court at Amritsar had the effect of vesting the insolvent's property in the Punjab in the Official Assignee of Bombay, *Official Assignee, Bombay v Registrar Amritsar*, S C C, 37 Cal., 418 14 C W N 569 11 C L J 443 7 A L J 357 12 Bom. L R 395—followed in 40 Cal 78 It should be noticed that the jurisdiction of each Bankruptcy Court (under the English Act) is partly local and partly Imperial see *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol II, p 6 Cf *Re Naoroji Sorabji*, 33 Bom., 462 As regards its local jurisdiction it is confined to classes of debtors who, by the express terms of the Act are made subject to its jurisdiction by residence or domicile The imperial nature of the jurisdiction consists in this that it empowers an English Bankruptcy Court to discharge debts wherever contracted, i.e to say, an order of discharge by an English Court will discharge a debt contracted in a Colony or Colonial State, *Bartley v Hodges*, (1861) 30 L J Q B 352, and the provisions of the English Act as to vesting of property in the Receiver extend all over the Empire so that upon the adjudication of an insolvent by a Bankruptcy Court of England, even his Colonial properties vest in the English Receiver, *Callender Sykes & Co v Secretary of Lagos & Disties* (1891) A C 460 Vide notes at p 5, ante

**Change of Law** The old Act defined the Court's power in these words—"The Court may rescind the order of adjudication and stay all proceedings or dismiss the petition etc." The present Act simply says that "the Court may annul the adjudication and stay all proceedings" The language of the present section is more appropriate

**Another Court** "Another Court" does not obviously mean a foreign Court It is doubtful whether "Court" here means only a Court exercising jurisdiction under this Act Under the repealed Act the word "Court" always meant a Court exercising jurisdiction under the Act But that definition having been omitted (see p 12, ante), 'another Court' may now refer to a Court under the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act It should however be noted that the jurisdictions, conferred by this Act V of 1920 and Act III of 1909 are distinct and cases of one jurisdiction cannot be transferred to and dealt with by Courts under the other jurisdiction, *Sreenivasa v Official Assignee of Madras*, 38 Mad., 472 25 M L J, 299 14 M L T 184 (1913) M W N, 1004, cited at p 5 Cf *Sassoon*

*v Gosto* 31 C W N 847 in which it was held that a District Court was a Court of concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in its insolvency jurisdiction and the latter had no power to interfere with proceedings before the former Cf *Ashutosh Ganguly v Watson*, 53 Cal 929 44 C L J 350 A I R 1927 Cal 149 98 I C 116, *Sarat Ch Pal v Barlo & Co*, 56 Cal 712 33 C W N 15 (F B) But these cases have been superseded by sec 18A of the Presidency Act *Vide p 480 infra* Each Court can stay its own proceedings, but cannot interfere with the proceedings in another Court, unless it has superintendence over it, see *Re Manik Chand Irchand*, 47 Bom, 275

**Concurrent proceedings in and outside India** Sec 77 of the Act itself suggests the possibility of concurrent proceedings in different Courts The Judicial Committee have observed in *Sasti Kinkar Banerjee v Hursookdas*, 31 C W N 1002 46 C L J 57 29 Bom L R 1179 53 M L J 114 (1927) M W N 517 A I R 1927 P C 162 104 I C 1 (P C), that a previous adjudication by a District Court does not debar the High Court from making a further adjudication So the law as it stands now makes it quite possible for different Courts to pass concurrent adjudication order against the same insolvent and this section lays down the procedure that should be followed when different proceedings are taken in different Courts There may, however, be circumstances in which it may be proper to allow the different proceedings to continue in the different Courts leaving it to them to decide ultimately which of them should annul the order of adjudication made by it in accordance with the provisions hereof, *Kedarnath v Firm of Dwarika Das Badri Das*, A I R 1928 Lah 848 109 I C 648 *Vide* notes under the next heading *Annulment* and *stay* contemplated herein must be by the Court having seisin of the matter But, a High Court Judge sitting singly and exercising jurisdiction under the Presi-Towns-Insolv Act can order stay of proceedings in a District Court, see sec 18A of the Presidency Act Where there is concurrent adjudication by two Courts one Court cannot legally pass a conditional order of discharge without reference to the proceeding pending in the other Court, as its effect would be to discharge the insolvent from all debts provable in insolvency, *Rustomjee Dorabjee v K D Brothers* 53 Cal 866 44 C L J 454 A I R 1927 Cal 163 99 I C 736 Where there is a bankruptcy in another country, the Court here has a discretion to allow or refuse an adjudication See *Re Aranazajal Sabaputhry*, 21 Bom 297, also 31 Cal 761, *supra* The object of a local adjudication, notwithstanding a previous adjudication elsewhere is to preserve the local assets, leaving, for further determination, the question in which Court such assets are to be administered, *Ibid* In this connection see also *Yokohama*

*Specie Bank Ltd v Cullender & Co*, 43 C L J 436 AIR 1926 Cal 89S 96 I C 459, *Ex parte McCulloch* (1880) 1 R 14 Ch D 716, *Ex parte Robinson supra Re Artola* (1890) 24 Q B D 640

May Annulment under this section is in the discretion of the Court. The rule laid down here is one of convenience so it has been held that where there is a conflict between different Courts as to jurisdiction in insolvency cases, one Court should *having regard to questions of convenience*, yield to another as it may not be just or equitable to allow proceedings in both Courts to go on concurrently, *In re William Watson* 31 Cal, 761 8 C W N 553 Cf *Ex parte Robinson*, (1883) 22 Ch D 816 *Re Artola*, (1890) 24 Q B D 640 But that does not mean that a previous adjudication order by another Court (say of Madras) will oust the jurisdiction of the Court (say of Bombay) to adjudicate the insolvent over again at the instance of a local creditor *Re Aranajal*, 21 Bom, 79 referred to in 31 Cal 761, *supra*

**Who is to apply** The section is silent as to who is to move the Court hereunder. It seems from the language of the section that both the creditor and the debtor can move for annulment under this section. It seems that the Court can act even *suo motu* provided the two conditions as to *pendency* and *convenience* are established by proof

**37 [§ 42 (2) & (3)] (1)** Where an adjudication is annulled, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done by the Court or receiver, shall be valid but subject as aforesaid, the property of the debtor who was adjudged insolvent shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, shall revert to the debtor to the extent of his right or interest therein on such conditions (if any) as the Court may by order in writing, declare

(2) Notice of every order annulling an adjudication shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed

**Principle of the Section** This is section 47 (2) and (3) of Act III of 1907 and corresponds to sec 29 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914. It validates all the acts done by the Court or the Receiver before the annulment of the adjudication

order. But for this section, there would have been some room for the contention that an annulment order would have the effect of restoring the *status quo* of the parties affected by the insolvency proceedings. After the commencement of the insolvency proceedings, the Court or the Receiver may take various actions, may collect the assets of the insolvent and may distribute them among the creditors, so if a subsequent annulment be taken as invalidating all these interim proceedings considerable confusion, nay much hardship, may result. All these considerations have necessitated the provision herein made. Now the position is that subject to the conditions of this section or the conditions imposed by the Court, a debtor whose bankruptcy is set aside is remitted to his original condition, read the observations of Cockburn C J in *Baily v Johnson* L R 7 Ex 263 Cf *Ramasami v Murugesa*, 20 Mad, 452, followed in 2<sup>nd</sup> Mad, - 13 M L J 372 An annulment of adjudication under this section will not, however, have the effect of invalidating or prejudicing the acts previously done by the Receiver or the Court, *Mannulal v Nalin Kumar*, *infra*. Rejection of proof is an act done within the meaning of the section and therefore such rejection will bar a

Annulment does not  
revive a rejected claim

claim for the debt after annulment inasmuch as the rejection survives or operates even after annulment *Brandon v Mc Henry* (1891) 1 Q B 538 Cf (1895) 1 Q B 853 A suit instituted by the Receiver in respect of the insolvent estate does not become infructuous by reason of annulment of adjudication *pendente lite* *Mannulal v Nalin Kumar* 41 All 200 16 A L J 938 48 I C 443, (distinguished in 3 Rang 201, *infra*) so a proceeding started under s 54 by the Receiver may be continued notwithstanding the annulment of adjudication, *Jethaji Peraji Firm v Krishnayya* 52 Mad 648 29 L W 649 (1929) M W N 489 5<sup>th</sup> M L J 116 The word "acts" is wide enough to include Receiver's act of avoidance under s 54 So it has been said that an annulment of adjudication does not *ipso facto* in all cases put an end to the insolvency proceedings, *Ponnusami Chettiar v Kalia Perumal Naicker* A I R 1929 Mad 480 113 I C 550 The section also enables the Court to prevent the immediate return of the property to the insolvent as a result of the annulment and to sequester it for the ultimate benefit of the creditors When an adjudication is annulled the Court should with a view to protect the creditors, pass an order under this section vesting the property in a person appointed by it, *Roop Narain v King & Co* A I R 1926 Lah 370 94 I C 234 *Shaidan Lachmi Narain v Bahadur Chand* A I R 1927 Lah 914 100 I C 137 Cf *Motharam Daulatram v Pahlajrai Gopaldas* 19 S L R 286 A I R 1925 Sind 159 80 I C 141, *Chinnaswamy Pillai, In re,*

(1929) M W N 809, also *Maung Hme v U Po Seik*, 3 Rang 201 A I R 1925 Rang 301 86 I C 324 Though the annulment of insolvency puts an end to the insolvency proceedings against the insolvent, the Insolvency Court still retains sufficient control over the insolvent's estate, under this section the Court has ample jurisdiction to appoint a person and to vest the insolvent's property in him, see *Somasundaram v Peria Karuppan*, 58 M L J 658 31 L W 546 But where no appointment is made and no condition is imposed, the property reverts to the insolvent unconditionally, 3 Rang 201, *supra* And in respect of the property still in the bands of the Receiver there will be a resulting trust for the benefit of the insolvent, (1921) 1 K B 488 (*infra*), see also *Arunagiri Mudaliar v Official Receiver*, *infra* "An order vesting the property in some person other than the bankrupt may be necessary for the purpose of securing or bringing about the fulfilment of any condition on which the annulment is based", *Flower v Lymerigis Corporation* (1921) 1 K B 488 Under the English law when the debtor takes back the property it is subject to the equities which existed against the Receiver, *Mackintosh v Hardingham*, 15 Ch D 387

If any part of the assets be lost by any of the acts aforesaid, there is no help, but the insolvent will have a right in the reversion, and the surplus or residue after deducting the Receiver's costs will revert in the debtor, *Mulchand v Rajdhar*, 73 A L J 975 A I R 1925 All 735 88 I C 544, and where such surplus is in the band of a Receiver he should hold the same for the insolvent debtor's benefit, *Arunagiri v Official Receiver*, (1926) M W N 950 98 I C 1060

Where, subsequent to the institution of a suit by the Receiver against the partners of the insolvent in respect of their alleged liability to the latter, the adjudication order was annulled, held that the suit did not abate on the insolvency being annulled, but might be carried on by the insolvent himself, if not by the Receiver, *Mannulal v Nelin Kumar*, 41 All, 200 16 A L J 938 48 I C 443 Where the sole plaintiff in a suit being adjudicated insolvent and Receiver not being on the record, the suit was dismissed it could be restored upon annulment of his adjudication, *Kissen Gopal v Sullal Karnani*, 53 Cal, 844

Notwithstanding the annulment, the compositions or schemes of arrangement remain as they were under the bankruptcy, *West v Baker*, 1 Ex D 44, *Ex parte Lennard*, 1 Ch D 177

**Vest** A regular vesting order should be made, the effect of which will be to divest the Receiver in whom the property vested under sec 28 (2) The word "person" shows that he is to be a person other than the Receiver, i.e., a stranger or a

third party, such person is not necessarily a *receiver* in the sense, in which that term has been used in this Act and the provisions of secs 56 and 59 will not apply to him, although he is charged with the ordinary obligations of a trustee. *Comp A B Miller v Abinash Chunder*, 4 C W N 785, *Motharam v Pahlajrai*, 50 I C 141 (Sind). The object of vesting the property in a stranger is to place it beyond the clutches of the insolvent, and to render it available for distribution among the creditors. A person in whom the property of an insolvent is vested hereunder has power to sell the property and distribute it amongst the creditors, *Bag Ram v Chanan Mal*, 10 Lah L J 180 A I R 1928 Lah 453 108 I C 603.

**Position of the Receiver on Annulment** An annulment does not necessarily relieve the receiver of all his duties, *vide* above. Where the annulment is *unconditional*, the property goes back to the debtor, and the receiver's proceeding under sec 53 becomes infructuous, see *Maung Hme v U Po Seik*, 3 Rang 201 (*supra*), see also *Shoidan Lachmi Narain's* case above. But according to the Madras High Court a proceeding under s 54 may be continued notwithstanding the annulment, 52 Mad 648, *supra*. So it would not be proper for a Court to make an *unconditional* order of annulment without previous notice to the receiver, see *S V A R Firm v Maung Pan*, 6 Bur L J 44 A I R 1927 Rang 173 101 I C 589. As to the receiver's costs and the surplus in his hands, see 23 A L J 975 and 98 I C 1060, *supra*. As to suit instituted by the Receiver, see 41 All 200, *supra*.

**Sub-sec. (2)** Notice of the order of annulment must be published in the local Official Gazette and also in such other manner as may be prescribed.

**Question of Limitation in relation to annulment** If the receiver allows a claim to get time-barred because of his omission to enforce it, the claim is not revived or disentangled from limitation on annulment, *Markwick v Hardingham*, 15 Cb D 339.

**Appeal** An appeal from an order declaring the conditions on which the debtor's property shall revert to him on annulment of adjudication lies to the High Court, see Sec 75 (2) and Schedule I. See also *Shoidan Lachmi Narain v Bahadur Chand*, A I R 1927 Lah 914 100 I C 137.

### *Compositions and schemes of arrangement*

**38. [§ 27 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5)] (1)** Where a debtor, after the making of an order of adjudication, submits a proposal for a composition in

satisfaction of his debts or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the Court shall fix a date for the consideration of the proposal, and shall issue a notice to all creditors in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) If, on the consideration of the proposal, a majority in number and three fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved and who are present in person or by pleader, resolve to accept the proposal the same shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors.

(3) The debtor may at the meeting amend the terms of his proposal if the amendment is in the opinion of the Court calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

(4) Where the Court is of opinion, after hearing the report of the receiver, if a receiver has been appointed and after considering any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor, that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(5) If any facts are proved on proof of which the Court would be required either to refuse, suspend or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than six annas in the rupee on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(6) [§ 27 (9)] No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an insolvent.

(7) [§ 27 (6)] In any other case the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal.

This is sec 2 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (9) & (6) of the Act of 1900 Compare this section with sec 16 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act 1914 It does not contemplate enquiry into the debts by the Receiver instead of by the Court *Re Assomai* 4 S L R 222 9 I C - 4

This section lays down the procedure which the Court is to follow when a debtor *after the making* of an adjudication order submits a proposal for Composition in satisfaction of his debts As to whether the representatives of a deceased debtor have *locus standi* to submit a proposal for composition see *Sripat Singh v Prodial Kumar* 48 Cal 87 57 I C 810 A composition is an agreement between the debtor and his creditors by which the latter agree to accept smaller amounts in full satisfaction of their claims *Re Hutton* 18 2) 7 Ch App 723 The duty of the Court on receiving the scheme is to lay it before the creditors after issuing the necessary notices to them The next step is to ascertain their views at a meeting convened under the provisions of the section If a majority in number and three fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved and who are present in person or by pleader resolve to accept the proposal the Court should note down that the proposal is duly accepted by the creditors But if on a consideration of the proposal there is not a majority in number and three fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved and who are present in person or by pleader in favour of the acceptance of the scheme the proposal will stand rejected whatever be the opinion of the Court as to its merits When the scheme has been duly accepted by the creditors it is the duty of the Court to consider whether it shall or shall not approve the proposal The fact that the proposal is approved by the creditors does not involve its approval by the Court *Shafiq u Zaman v Deputy Commissioners* 30 I C 694 s c 18 O C 125 The procedure of this section must be strictly followed otherwise the arrangement will not be binding upon the creditors and will not operate as a legal composition *Mulamad Asadullah v Sant Rai* 1 Lah 247 A I R 19 6 Lah 87 89 I C 740 Cf *Brijkishore Lal v Official Assignee Madras* 43 Mad 71 37 M L J 244 (1919) M W N 795 There can never be a scheme against the wishes of a debtor because the very essence of a scheme is that it originates with a proposal emanating from the debtor himself Cf *Ex parte In re Clark* (1884) 13 Q B D 426 (432) The binding force of a composition is derived not from the assent of the creditors but from the Courts approval under the authority of this section *Khalil ul Rahman v Ram Sarup* 8 L L J 286 A I R 1926 Lah 489 95 I C 204 So a mere representation to the Court that a certain scheme has been accepted by the creditors out of Court will not be recognis

in bankruptcy proceedings *Behari Lal v. Harsudhas* 25 C W N 137 61 I C 904 An arrangement for Composition out of full discharge on payment of 4 as in Court the rupee without compliance with the prescribed procedure is no composition, see *Brij Kishore Lal's case supra* The Court has a duty to protect the creditors against themselves and can therefore veto a proposal assented to by the creditors *In re Burr*, (1892) 2 Q B 467 (472), *Ex parte Campbell*, (1883) 15 Q B D 213, The composition is not binding upon the creditors not included in the schedule see *Khalil ul Rahman's case* See also 87 I C 348, cited at p 252 post Note that the section simply uses the word "debts" and not "proved debts or debts entered in the schedule" Cf *Muhammad Ibrahim v. Rani Chandra*, 48 All 272 24 A L J 244 (4-) 92 I C 514 An insolvent debtor cannot make any payment to his creditors behind the back of the Official Receiver, *Re Subramanian Chettly & Sons*, (1926) M W N 784 In the case of composition with the principal debtor with the approval of the Court, the surety is not thereby discharged *Bombay Co Ltd v. Official Assignee*, 44 Mad, 381 (1922) M W N 281 so M L J 404 63 I C 172 As to the effect of an assignment by the debtor by means of a trust deed for the benefit of his creditors see *Lal Chand v. Hussaino Mamo*, A I R 1926 Sind, 78 97 I C 257 It should be noticed that the scheme of the section is to make a distinction between a composition and a scheme of arrangement Cf (1883) 25 Ch D 266

**Sub-sec. (1) : After the making** In the Act of 1907 we had the following words, "Whether before or after the making of an order etc" Wherein in the present Act we have "After the making of an order etc" The word "before" has been omitted so the composition or the scheme cannot at all be submitted before the adjudication order, "It is very doubtful whether under the Prov Insolvency Act the Court would have before it the necessary facts to justify it in dealing with compositions or schemes prior to adjudication It is therefore proposed to follow in this respect the procedure under the Presidency towns Insolv Act and allow compositions and schemes only after adjudication" (*Votes on Clauses*)

Even under the old Act notwithstanding the word "before" composition before adjudication was held to have been an impossibility, *Flewning Sham v. Sadiram*, 9 S L R 181 2 I C 565 Likewise, it has been said that the question of approving composition can arise only after adjudication, *Re Assomal*, 4 S L R 222 9 I C 24 Cf *Ex parte Rogers*, (1884) 13 Q B D 4,8 See "Change of Law" under sec 33 at p 215, ante

**Composition deed** —It denotes a transaction entered into by a debtor or insolvent, in embarrassed circumstances, with his creditors with the object of paying the latter a composition upon their claims *Mukchand v Nanilal* 8 Bom 364. It is not equivalent to a conveyance or to trust deed though a trustee is appointed by the debtor with the consent of the creditors (*Ibid*). A composition deed for the benefit of all the creditors not comprising the whole of the property of the judgment debtor is not void if the transaction is fair and *bona fide* and takes place in the ordinary course of business or upon the pressure of the creditors. It does not become void by the circumstances that it is signed by some only of the creditors and that among them are some whose debts are barred by limitation. It is not invalidated by the subsequent striking off the insolvency petition *Kothandarama v Murugesam*, 7 Mad 72 13 M L J 2. Some side-light may be obtained regarding this matter from *Manindra Chandra v Lal Mohan* 56 Cal 940 49 C L J 112 A I R 1929 Cal 358. If the composition becomes invalid by reason of want of notice on a creditor the latter is not debarred from attaching his debtors properties *Muhammad Isadullah v Sant Ram* 1 Lah 249 A I R 1946 Lah 8 Sy I C 40 *supra*.

**Notice** When the debtor has submitted his proposal under sub sec (1) the Court shall fix a date for consideration of the proposal and shall issue a notice to all the creditors of the insolvent. This notice shall be served in such manner as may be prescribed. Under the Act of 1907 such a notice had to be published in the local official Gazette but that provision has been removed from the present section. When the requisite notice is not given to all the creditors the composition becomes invalid *Muhammad Asadullah v Sant Ram* *supra*. Cf *Shafiq ul 'aman v Deputy Commissioners* 18 O C 125 30 I C 694.

**Fix a date** From the language of sub sec (2) it seems that the date has to be fixed some time after the creditors have proved their debts.

**Sub-sec (2)** This sub section and the next one indicate that there should be a creditors meeting for the consideration of the proposal submitted by the insolvent. If the creditors accept the proposal they should pass a resolution to that effect, and thereafter the same shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors within the purview of this section. No creditor is entitled to vote whose debt has not been proved and whose name has not been admitted on the schedule by the Judge, *Clandan Lal v Khemraj* 15 A L J 156 40 I C 156. This is so because the composition is not founded on the total amount of debts provable but only on the debts actually proved in bankruptcy. Cf *Re E A B* (1902) 1 K B 457. Where

a receiving order is made against a partner any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners or any one of them may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors *Damodar Das v. Official Receiver* 11 I.C. 145

The creditors who pass the resolution should (a) form a majority in number and (b) hold three fourths of the total amount of debts proved. *Proof of debts* means that the creditor shall have proved his debt in some of the ways prescribed in sec. 3 and his name shall have been put by the Court on the schedule of creditors *Chandan Lal v. Khemraj* 40 I.C. 156 13 A.L.J. 156. Both the above requirements should be satisfied otherwise there will be no scope for the application of this sub-section. The creditors should be present in the meeting either in person or by代理人. Acceptance of the proposal by the creditor does not necessarily mean that the Court shall approve it. If there is no majority in favour of the proposal it will stand rejected whatever be the opinion of the Court on the merits *Shafiq v. Deputy Commissioners of Barabanki* 18 O.C. 150 I.C. 694. No composition or scheme can be approved by the Court unless the requirements of sub-section (6) are fulfilled.

**Sub sec. (3)** The debtor can propose amendment of the terms of his original proposal provided the Court considers it beneficial to the general body of creditors. So before such amendment a decision from the Court as to its beneficial character has to be obtained. If the amendment does not turn out to be so beneficial in the long run that will not have the effect of nullifying the amendment if it is calculated to benefit at the time when it is before the Court for consideration.

**Sub sec. (4) (5) and (6)** These sub-sections lay down in which cases the Court shall refuse to approve the debtor's proposal.

The Court shall refuse such approval—

i) If the Court after hearing the report of the receiver (if any) and after hearing the objections of the creditors does not consider the debtor's proposal beneficial to the creditors (Sub sec. 4) *Ci. Ex parte Campbell* 15 Q.B.D. 71,

ii) If such facts are proved as will lead the Court either to refuse or suspend or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge provided the debtor's proposal does not provide reasonable security for payment of not less than six annas in the rupee on the total amount of the unsecured debts (Sub sec. 5)

(iii) No compromise or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for payment of the debts in the order in which they are directed to be paid (Sub-sec. 6)

In sanctioning a composition under sub sec (6) of this section a Court has a discretion in exercise whereof it should examine whether the composition is reasonable and well calculated to benefit the general body of creditors. The majority of the creditors may support the composition but that is not conclusive and the Court may have to use its discretion to protect the creditors against themselves. In using its discretion under this sub-section the Court should act in the interests of commercial morality, *Fleming Shae v Sadiram*, 32 I C 565, sec 9 S L R 181. The Court should enquire whether the scheme is or is not reasonable and whether it is or is not calculated to benefit the creditors. In re *Bischoff Sheim* (1887) 19 Q B D 1, a composition against the commercial or public morality will be refused, *Ex parte Campbell*, 15 Q B D 213; consent of all the creditors is not by itself necessarily sufficient to justify an order of annulment, *Motilal v Gaupatram* 23 C L J 220 21 C W N 936 34 I C 792. If the composition or scheme is manifestly the best thing for the creditors the Court will approve it, *Ex parte Kearsley*, 18

Refusal for misconduct of debtor Q B D 168, *Re Flea* (1905) 1 K B 288. The Court will not refuse approval to a composition, which is otherwise good simply because of slight acts of misconduct on the part of the debtor *Re E 4 B* (1902) 1 K B 457. Misconduct, unless flagrantly against public policy will not justify the Court's refusal to approve a proposal, see *Re Burr*, (1892) 2 Q B 467, also *Re Gense*, 1 Q B D 168, *Re Bottomley* 10 Morr 262. If the Court does not consider a proposal fit to be approved he need not approve it, *Ganga Sahai v Mukaram* 16, 24 All 441 (451) A I R (1926) All 361 97 I C 556. The proposal approved by the Court must be exactly that accepted by the creditors.

For cases, in which the Court must refuse an absolute discharge, see sec 42 read with sec 41 (2), cl (a). As to suspending or attaching conditions to the order of discharge see sec 41 (2), clauses (b) and (c).

**Sub-sec (7)** In any other case (that is not heretofore provided for) the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal. The Act here gives the Court a discretion which should be very carefully exercised in the interests of the commercial morality of the country. Thus, for instance where the insolvent makes payments to some of his creditors behind the back of the Receiver the Court will be justified in refusing sanction to the composition *Re Subramiah Chetti* (1926) M W N 784 A I R 1926 Mad 1166 24 L W 658. The approval of the Court required by the section is not an idle formality, it provides a safeguard against imprudent as well as

Cf *Re Fleming Shae*, 9 S L R 181 32 I C 56, Ordinarily approval of a proposal should be made by means of a formal order, but there may be circumstances to signify an approval by implication though no formal order has been made in that behalf *Ganga Sahai v Mukaram Ali* 24 A L J 441 AIR 1926 All 361 97 I C 556

**Secured Creditor** A secured creditor is not affected by a composition unless he consents to it, *Jugmohan v India Chandra* 63 I C 895 (Cal) 59 I C 95

**Appeal** This section finds no mention in Sch I, therefore there is no appeal to the High Court as a matter of right, so previous leave has to be obtained for an appeal from an order under this section *Ganga Sahai v Mukarram Ali* 24 A L J 441 9 I C 556 AIR 1926 All 361 For an appeal against the order of approval or refusal see 18 O C 125 30 I C 694

**39. [§ 27 (7)]** If the Court approves the proposal, the terms shall be embodied in an order of the Court and the Court shall frame a schedule in accordance with the provisions of section 33, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, *and the provisions of section 37 shall apply*, and the composition or scheme shall be binding on all the creditors entered in the said schedule so far as relates to any debts entered therein

This is sec 27 (7) of the Act of 1907 Compare it with sec 16 (1) (13) of the English Bankruptcy Act 1914

**Consequences flowing from Composition** When the Court approves the proposal it shall embody the terms thereof in an order of the Court and shall frame a schedule in accordance with the provisions of sec 33 and shall annul the order of adjudication and thereafter the validating provisions of sec 3 shall apply to notes and cases under that section Cf *Ganga Sahai v Mukaram Ali* 24 A L J 441 9 I C 556 If no condition is attached the insolvent regains his normal powers and the receiver cannot any more carry on the proceedings initiated by him *Official Assignee v Narayana Goundan*, AIR 1926 Mad 113 9 I C 67 When a composition resolution is approved it follows as a necessary implication that the debtor will have power to deal with his estate so as to be able to pay the composition money *Ex parte Allard*, 16 Ch D 505

**Annulment of adjudication and revesting of property in the insolvent**

By saving that the provisions of s 37 shall apply, the legisla-

ture must have meant that instead of permitting return of the property to the insolvent the Court might have retained control over the property for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of composition *Ex parte Moon*, (1881) 19 Q B D 669. It is evident that any surplus remaining after satisfaction of the composition would belong to the debtor, *Flower v Mayor of I R Corp*n (1921) 1 K B 448.

It should be noticed that the section requires the Court to embody the terms of a composition in an order and annul the order of adjudication *Go ind v Sonba* 11 I C 663. Though the section says that the terms shall be embodied in an order of the Court still it seems that an omission to do so will not vitiate the Court's approval of the terms or consequent annulment of adjudication *Bombay Co Ltd v Official Assignee* 44 Mad 381 (1921) M W N 281 40 M L J 404 63 I C 172. Ordinarily an annulment of adjudication under this section upon approval of a scheme of composition does not put an end to the insolvency proceedings though the debtor's insolvency has thereby come to an end [Cf *I r parte Clark* (1884) 13 Q B D 46]. A creditor entered in the insolvency schedule may prove his debt even after the annulment of the adjudication under this section and the insolvency Court has jurisdiction to enforce any payment it may order to be made to such creditor under the scheme of composition even after the annulment *Kamireddi Timappa v Devasi Harpal* (1929) M W N 27 56 M L J 458 9 L W 2 AIR 1929 Mad 15 115 I C 815 *Ponnusami Chettiar v Kaha Peru nal Vaicker* AIR 1929 Mad 480 113 I C 550. Not only does the jurisdiction of the Court continue even after the approval of composition even the insolvent will have a *locus standi* to move the Court for reduction of a proof *Ex parte Bacon* (1881) 1 Ch D 44. On an annulment of adjudication because of the debtor composing with his creditors the petitioning creditor does not become liable to pay the costs of the Official Receiver *Arjan Das v Fa it* AIR 1929 Lah 89 110 I C 305. When a third person stands surety for payment of dividends in accordance with a composition on which an annulment of adjudication is based such surety is bound to pay the dividend claimed by an after coming creditor proving his debt after annulment, *ibid*. The order cancelling adjudication under this section is quite distinct from an order of discharge under sec 44 (2) *Ram Sarup v Sheikh Khalil ul Rahman infra* Also *Khalil ul Rahman v Ram Sarup* 8 L L J 286 2 Punj L R 588 AIR 1926 Lah 480 95 I C 204. The grant of permission to an insolvent to mortgage his property to one of his creditors and the subsequent filing of the proceedings

owing to the absence of the parties will not amount to an order annulling the adjudication under this section, *Gorind v Sonba, supra*. The composition or scheme will be binding on all the creditors mentioned in the schedule framed under this section to the extent of the debts entered herein. *Vide infra*, 7 Lah L J 158. A creditor, who does not choose to take advantage of the composition and to prove his debt for participation in the funds made available under the composition, is not bound to do so. He may take his chance and recover what he can in due course of law, *Khalil ul Rahman v Ram Sarup, supra*. As to when the Court should or should not approve the proposal see the notes under the preceding section.

**Change of law** The words "and the provisions of section 37 shall apply," are new, and for the effect of this provision *vide* under that section, also 19 Q B D 669, *supra*.

**Shall be binding** That is, thereafter the creditors will not be entitled to enforce any further claim whether by action or otherwise, see *Ex parte Milner Re Milner*, (1885) 15 Q B D 605, *Re E A B* (1902) 1 K B 457.

The composition or scheme is binding only on the creditors entered in the schedule, and not on the unscheduled ones, *Ram Sarup v Sheikh Khalil*, 26 Punj L R 117, 7 Lah L J 158 A I R 1925 Lah 376 87 I C 348, *Menghaj v Virbhan das* 17 S L R 300 A I R 1924 Sind 122 76 I C 250, *Khalil ul Rahman v Ram Sarup, supra*. So an unscheduled creditor is at liberty to execute his decree, 7 Lah L J 158 87 I C 348 (*supra*), on appeal—8 L L J 286 A I R 1926 Lah 489 95 I C 204. Even the holder of a mortgage-decree, if he is a consenting party to a composition sanctioned by the Court, will be incompetent to go behind it unless the proceedings of the insolvency Court are set aside, *Jugmohan v Indra Chandra* 59 I C 95 63 I C 895 (Cal). A creditor whose name appears on the schedule is bound by the scheme, although he has not received any benefit under it, *Seaton v Deerhurst* (1895) 1 Q B 853. A creditor bound by the composition can not pursue any other remedy than that provided for in s 40, below, *In re Hardy*, (1886) 1 Ch 904.

**Effect of composition with insolvent father in case of joint decree against father and son** After a decree for money was obtained jointly against father and son, the father was adjudicated an insolvent and he compounded the claim under the decree with the decree-holder and thereafter the son is liable to the decree holder only for such portion of the decretal amount as has not already been realised by the decree-holder in pursuance of the composition, *Amolak Chand v Bhagwan Das*, A I R 1927 All 80 102 I C 193 (2).

**40 [§ 27 (8)]** If default is made in the payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud the Court may if it thinks fit *re adjudge* the debtor insolvent and annul the composition or scheme but without prejudice to the validity of any transfer or payment duly made or of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme When a debtor is *re adjudged* insolvent under this section all debts provable in other respects which have been contracted before the date of such *re adjudication* shall be provable in the insolvency

This is old sec 7 (8) and corresponds to sec 16 (6) of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 It provides for the annulment of the composition or the scheme and the re-adjudication of the insolvent on the following grounds

- (i) if default is made in the payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme [Cf *Re Croom* (1891) 1 Ch 695] or
- (ii) if the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay
- (iii) if the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud

Except in the last case (that is in the case of fraud) the Court will not exercise the power of re-adjudging the debtor an insolvent if it can see plainly that the creditors can gain nothing by it but will do so if there is a probability of gain *Ex parte Moore* 1883 19 Q.B.D. 669 If the creditors are induced by false and fraudulent misrepresentations of the insolvent to accept a composition the transaction will be invalid and the creditors will be entitled to prove their claim *Bellary Lal v. Harsukhdas* 25 C.W.N. 13 61 I.C. 904

**Effect of the annulment of composition** When the composition or scheme is annulled under this section the insolvent's property forthwith vests in the Official Receiver if there be no direction by the Court to the contrary *Re Mc Henry* *Ex parte Mc Dennott* (1888) 1 Q.B.D. 580 After such annulment the creditor can prove for their original debts and not simply for what would have been due under the com-

position, *Ex parte Gilbey*, 8 Ch D 248. The annulment will also discharge a surety for the composition from liability. *Halton v Cook* (1888) 40 Ch D 325. Note that there is a validating clause in this section, by virtue of which all intermediate acts before the annulment of the composition or scheme will stand good. Cf *In re Herdy*, (1896) 1 Ch 904.

When a debtor is re adjudged an insolvent under this section all debts contracted before the date of re adjudication can be proved if they are provable within the meaning of section 34.

### *Discharge*

**41. [§44 (1), (2)]** (1) A debtor may, at any time after the order of adjudication, *and shall, within the period specified by the Court,*

**Discharge** apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall fix a day, notice whereof shall be given in such manner as may be prescribed, for hearing such application, and any objections which may be made thereto.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Court may, after considering the objections of any creditor and where a receiver has been appointed, the report of the receiver—

- (a) grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or
- (b) suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or
- (c) grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the insolvent, or with respect to his after-acquired property.

This is sec 44 (1) & (2) of the repealed Act. Compare it with sec 26 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914.

**The Section** This section and the next one lay down the limitation within which the Court should or should not hedge in the order of discharge. It further imposes a duty on the Court to take into account certain circumstances at the

time of making such an order. "The over-riding intention of the Legislature in all Insolvency Acts is that the debtor on giving up the whole of his property shall be a free man again, able to earn his livelihood and having the ordinary inducements to industry. Sometimes, it is not right that the insolvent should be free immediately, he must pass through a period of probation and theoretically there may be cases in which he ought not to be free at all, but *prima facie* he has to give up everything of his and on doing that he is to be a free man" per Vaughan Williams L J *Re Gaskell*, (1904) 2 K B 478 (482) 73 L J K B 656, quoted in *Sitaram v Redden*, AIR 1926 Cal 529 91 I C 760 and *Mulchand v Official Receiver* [1930] A L J 316 124 I C 410 Under sub sec (2) the Court has the power to unconditionally refuse a discharge and that the only remedy of the insolvent is to present further applications for discharge at any later time *Iclajuda Nadar v Subramania Pillai*, (1928) M W N 175 AIR 1928 Mad 609 109 I C 610 But read the observations of Mukerji, J in *Mulchand v Official Receiver*, *supra* Where on an application for discharge, the Court in consideration of the fact that not even one anna in the rupee had been paid although the application had a large business and that the conduct of the bankrupt was reproachable in many respects rejected the same, the High Court held that the lower Court's order was not satisfactory because it did not state that the Court was only refusing an absolute order of discharge and not purport to have considered the advisability of granting a conditional discharge or of suspending the operation of the order for a specified time, *Mul Chand's case*, *supra* Reading the section as a whole, it will be noticed that the Act does not make a discharge a matter of right but only a matter of discretion, Cf (1887) 19 Q B D 182, such discretion cannot readily be interfered with on appeal, (1886) 3 Mor 228, though it can be varied for good reason, *Ex parte Castle Mail Packet Co* (1886) 18 Q B D 154

**Change of Law** Under the Act of 1907, the insolvent could apply for discharge at any time after the order of adjudication, but under the present Act, the insolvent is to apply for discharge at any time after the order of adjudication and within the period specified by the Court. Besides, the old Act did not impose any duty on the insolvent to make an application for discharge at all, as that Act used the word *may*, but in the present Act we have the word *shall*, which makes it obligatory for an insolvent to apply for discharge within the specified time. The breach of the duty indicated by the word "shall" involves the consequences pointed out in sec 43, *infra*, *Ram Krishna Ex parte*, 4 Pat 51 AIR 1925 Pat 355, see also *Amjad Ali v Mohammad Ali*, 4 C

WN 993 A I R 1927 Oudh, 506 105 I C 912 So under the old Act a person could remain an undischarged insolvent for ever. But this is not permissible under the present Act, because if he does not apply for discharge within the time limit fixed by the Court his adjudication is liable to be annulled under sec 43. This is the most vital change effected by this new enactment in the position of an insolvent. Cf the most emphatic condemnation of the old system by Sir George Lowndes in his speech while introducing the Bill "The main defect in the old Act Etc Etc", quoted at p 92, *ante*. Of course, within the specified time as fixed by the Court, the insolvent has complete discretion to apply for discharge when he likes, i.e. *at any time*, *Amjad Ali v. Mohammad Ali, supra*

**Procedure for discharge** After the insolvent has made an application for discharge within the time specified in the adjudication order or within such extended time as is granted him by the Court under sec 27 (2), the Court shall

fix a date for the hearing of the said  
Notice to creditors application and shall cause notice of  
such date to be served in the prescribed  
manner and then shall hear the objections (if any) against  
the application and shall also hear the report of the Receiver,  
and thereafter shall make one or other of the orders mentioned  
in the clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub section 2 of this section.  
The Court can also put such questions to the bankrupt as it  
thinks fit *Ex parte Sharp* (1893) 10 Morn 114. For the  
*Report of the Receiver* vide notes under sec 42 (2). From  
the language of sec 27, it is clear that the party who can  
make the application for discharge is the debtor and no one  
else *Jethaji Paraji Firm v Krishnayya*, 57 M.L.J. 116.

An agreement between a creditor and a debtor to the effect that the former will not oppose the debtor's application for discharge is void *Naropji v. Kazi Sedick*, 20 Bom, 636, so the creditor can oppose the grant of discharge notwithstanding such agreement.

**Sub sec (2) Subject to the provisions etc.**—that is, when the requirements of this section have been fulfilled. From the use of the word 'may' it seems that the granting of an order of discharge is discretionary with the Court. *Poona Iall v. Kanhaya Iall* 19 Cal, 730 *Re Barker*, (1890) 25 Q.B.D. 285. In exercising this discretion the Court will have regard not to the interests of the creditors alone, but also to the interests of the public and commercial morality, *Re Badcock, Ex parte Badcock* (1886) 3 Morn 138. Under s 41 all that the Court can do is to suspend the operation of the order for a specified time or grant an order of discharge subject to

any condition with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the insolvent, or with respect to his after acquired property, but an order statng that he shall remain a bankrupt until he pays a particular proportion in the rupee is a bad order, *Ramzan v Mela Ram*, A I R 1929 Lah 461 Comp J H Gee v Shubnaran, A I R 1929 Pat 184 118 I C 352 Before passing an order of final discharge under s 41, it is necessary for a Court to examine the insolvent and to be satisfied of certain facts which are to be found in s 42, *Gopiram Bhotica v Biraj Mohan* A I R 1929 Cal 576 Before making an order under this section, the Court should consider the report of the Receiver (if any), *Re an Laun* 14 Wans 281, the report ought to contain reference to the bankrupt's conduct, *Re Os ell*, 9 Mor 202, it is not however conclusive, *Ibid*

**Absolute order of discharge** As to the circumstances under which the Court should refuse an absolute discharge, see sec 42, *post* The Court's power in that behalf is absolute except in so far it is fettered by the next section (s 43) Cf *Re Barker* 25 Q B D 285 An order of final discharge of an insolvent under this section cannot be made without taking into consideration the facts stated in sec 42, *infra*, *Gopiram Bhotica v Biraj Mohan* A I R 1929 Cal 576 123 I C 748 As to circumstances which disentitle a bankrupt to an absolute order of discharge see *Re Sultzberger*, 4 Mor 82, *Re Heap*, 4 Mor 314 An order refusing discharge does not by itself amount to an annulment of the insolvency The insolvency continues till an express order of annulment is made, 52 M L J 54 (notes)

**Suspend the operation of the Order** The order here obviously means the order of discharge The period of suspension should not be less than two years, *Re Oskell*, (1892) 9 Mor 202,asmuch as suspension for a shorter period will scarcely be more than a nominal punishment There should be long suspensions in bad cases, *Re Suaber* (1897) 76 L T 534 The period of suspension must be specified and cannot be an indefinite one, see Cl (b) of this subsection

The discretion of the Court with regard to the period of suspension under sub clause (b) or the conditions to be laid down under sub clause (c) with respect to any earnings or income which may thereafter become due to the insolvent, cannot be fettered by the provisions of sec 42 which refer only to sub-cl (a), *Debi Prosad v Allen Grant*, 39 I C 916 (All) It is incumbent upon the Court to exercise the discretion cautiously and judiciously, (*Ibid*) Before the Court makes an order of suspension there must be reasonable pros-

pects that some available funds will be forthcoming, *Re Jones* 24 Q B D 589. Also see under the heading, "Subject to the provisions etc" above. It would be unfair to suspend the discharge of an insolvent on account of an undetermined liability which might never arise and the Court is not competent to make it a condition of the discharge that the insolvent should furnish security for the amount of this liability, *Mirza Ali v. Quadri Khanam*, 21 P L R 1919 50 I C 774. There can be no suspension of discharge to extort more than 1/-/2/- as in the rupee Cf *Re Kutner*, (1921) 3 K B 93. A discharge suspended for a period automatically works out after the expiry of that period, without any further order of the Court, *ibid* at p 101 (of the report), see also *Bousfield v. Date*, (1884) 27 Ch D 68-

**Discharge does not put an end to Court's power to give directions as to distribution of assets.** An order of discharge does not put an end to the bankrupt proceedings nor does it put an end to the Court's power to give directions as to the distribution of the assets. Therefore where a secured creditor's rights were ignored by mistake and the proceeds of sale of the insolvent's property were distributed among the creditors the Court can, notwithstanding the discharge give directions at the instance of the mortgagee for satisfaction of the mortgage claim, *K P S P P L Firm v. C A P C Firm* 7 Rang 126 AIR 1929 Rang 168 117 I C 582 Cf however *Jiangi Mamooji v. Ghulam Husain*, 12 S L R 20 47 I C 771

**Effect of Refusal of Discharge on Petition for protection** Every application for protection after refusal or suspension of discharge must be judged on its merits. If the insolvent has acted recklessly and dishonestly the fact that he cannot pay is no reason for depriving the creditor of the power of punishing him by attachment and imprisonment to the extent the law allows. A protection order is a privilege to be granted or withheld as the Court in its discretion may determine. Where the Court finds that the insolvency is of a flagrantly culpable kind, being the result of gross extravagance accompanied by grave malpractices, and a total disregard of the creditors whose money was squandered, protection should be refused, *Mahomed Haji v. Sh Abdul Rahman*, 40 Bom 461

**Pendency of case not terminated by refusal of Discharge** The refusal of discharge to an insolvent is not necessarily a determination of the insolvency proceedings Cf *Rose & Co Ltd v. Tan Thean Tark* 2 Rang 643 A I R 1925 Rang 105 84 I C 999

**Discharge subject to conditions** This section gives the Court a discretion similar to the discretion given in the Eng. Act to impose conditions for the payment of the balance of the liabilities which will bind the insolvent discharge, *Nand Lal v. Girdhan Lal*, 5 O W N 347 (1928) 192 S Oudh, 263 109 I C 633 (2) The Court can impose conditions as to future earnings hereunder while giving an order of discharge, *Jamanadas v. Vinayak*, 7 N L R 698 I C 698 Cf *Siba Subramana v. Thethappa*, 47 Mad 45 M L J 166 (1923) M W N 895 75 I C 572, in which the insolvent was directed to place his after acquired property at the disposal of the Court subject to a reservation of 25/- per month for his own maintenance as well as that of his family. The Subordinate Courts should try to profit by this example. The Court has a discretion as to the conditions to be imposed, 39 I C 916, *supra*. When there is a reasonable chance of the insolvent acquiring new property (e.g. as a legacy), the discharge should be made conditional on his giving some satisfaction to his creditors out of that property, comp *In re Jones*, (1890) 24 Q B D 589 (594). The order of discharge subject to conditions cannot be made unless there is some reasonable probability of the insolvent coming into possession of funds, see *Re James* (1891) 8 Morrell, 19. The condition as to future earnings or after acquired property serves a two fold purpose, it gives something to the creditors and at the same time it tests whether there is an honest intention in the insolvent to discharge his debts to the best of his ability, *Poona Lall v. Kanahaja Lall* 19 Cal 730. No such condition should, however, be imposed on the bankrupt as would cripple his power of earning, see *In re Jones*, (1890) 24 Q B D 589 (594), *In re John Roberts & Co*, (1904) 2 K B 299 (304). In the case of a conditional order of discharge, the discharge takes effect as soon as the condition is fulfilled, see *In re Hawkins*, (1892) 1 Q B 890.

The entry of judgment against an insolvent in respect of assets provable under the Act will not be made a condition of discharge unless the insolvent has an income more than sufficient to keep his family in the enjoyment of the ordinary necessities of life, *Abdul Karim v. Official Assignee*, 28 Mad 168.

**N B**—The powers of suspending, and of attaching conditions to an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently see sec 42 (3). If a condition was improperly annexed it may be ignored as a nullity, see *Kallu Kutty Parambath v. Puthen Peetikakkal*, 22 L W 542 49 M L J 595 A I R 1926 Mad 123 91 I C 144, *Ram Chandra v. Shama Charan*, 18 C W N 1052 19 C L J 83 21 I C 950.

**Effect of Conditional Discharge** A conditional discharge does not necessarily imply an absolute acquittance, *Nand Lal v Girdhan Lal*, 5 O W N 349 AIR 1928 Oudh 263 109 I C 633. The effect of a conditional discharge is not to terminate the Insolvency proceedings which remain pending, consequently, it does not debar an after coming creditor from proving his debt in insolvency, *Babu Lal v Krishna Prosad*, 4 Pat 128 AIR 1925 Pat 438 6 Pat L T 410 85 I C 543.

**Discharge in case of concurrent adjudication by two Courts** An order of discharge in case of concurrent adjudication by two Courts is bad, see 53 Cal 866 44 C L J 454 AIR 1927 Cal 163 99 I C 736, cited at p 239, *ante*

**Discharge by Foreign Court** A discharge from debt or liability under the Bankruptcy laws of a foreign country or one of the British Colonies, such as Ceylon, where the debt or liability was contracted is a valid discharge therefrom in British India. The fact that the parties intended the debt to be paid in British India does not affect its validity, *Magadhu Pillai Rother v Asan Muhammadhu Rother*, 9 L W 855 26 M L T 88 51 I C 38. But see *Lakhmiram v Punam Chand* 45 Bom 550 22 Bom L R 1173 59 I C 444, which has held that an order of discharge granted by the Bombay Court will be recognised by all British Indian Courts, though not by a foreign Court. Cf *Yolokhania Specific Bank Ltd v Curlender*, 43 C L J 436 (447) AIR 1926 Cal 898 96 I C 459.

**Power to review or revoke discharge** A Bankruptcy Court seems to have power to review, rescind or vary an order of discharge. Cf see 108 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act. So a discharge fraudulently obtained can be revoked, see Robson, p 657. Cf *Re Dayabhai Sarup Chand*, 23 Bom 474.

**Appeal** An appeal from an order under this section on an application for discharge lies to the High Court under sec 75 (2) read with Schedule I. Where an order of discharge

Appeal by creditor against order granting conditional discharge is made on condition of the insolvent making certain payments to a certain creditor, the latter will not, by reason of his receiving payments, be deprived of his right of appeal against the order of discharge. Cf *Sitaram v Redden*, AIR 1926 Cal 529 91 I C 760. The receiver has a right of appeal against an order of discharge, Cf *In re Stanton*, (1887) 19 Q B D 182.

**42. [§ 44] (3)] (1) The Court shall refuse to grant an absolute order of discharge *under section 41* on proof of any of the following facts namely—**

- Cases in which Court must refuse an absolute discharge*
- (a) that the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible,
  - (b) that the insolvent has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency,
  - (c) that the insolvent has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent,
  - (d) that the insolvent has contracted any debt provable under this Act without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) that he would be able to pay it,
  - (e) that the insolvent has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities,
  - (f) that the insolvent has brought on, or contributed to, his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or

by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs,

- (g) that the insolvent has, within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the petition, when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors,
- (h) that the insolvent has on any previous occasion been adjudged an insolvent or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors
- (i) that the insolvent has concealed or removed his property or any part thereof, or has been guilty of any other fraud or fraudulent breach of trust

(2) [§ 44 (4)] For the purposes of this section, the report of the receiver shall be deemed to be evidence, and the Court may presume the correctness of any statement contained therein

(3) [§ 44 (5)] The powers of suspending and of attaching conditions to an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently

This is old sec 44 (3), (4) & (5). Compare it with sec 26 (3) (6) & (8) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914. It lays down the circumstances under which the Court is bound to refuse to grant an absolute order of discharge. See *Re Mormiusji*, 17 Bom L R 313. When the various facts mentioned in the clauses (a) to (i) are proved, the Court is bound to give effect to the provision of this section by refusing an absolute discharge to the insolvent. It will be seen that the various facts mentioned in the said clauses may be comprehensively described as acts of fraud and bad faith or simply as misdemeanours. If the debtor be guilty of any of these acts, he might be deprived of the ultimate benefit of the Insolvency Act, see *Uday Chand v Rant Kumar* 12 C L J 400 '5 C W N 213, *Samiruddin v Kadumoji* 12 C L J 445 '14 C W N 244, *Gopiram Bhotia v Biraj Mohan A I R 1929 Cal 5-6*. But when he is not so guilty this section would not stand in the way of the insolvent getting his discharge, *Suraj Pal v Shob Lal*, (1930) A L J 384. Although, the grant of absolute discharge may be inexpedient

because of the insufficiency of the assets to cover a moiety of the unsecured liabilities and because of the extravagance of the insolvent, yet it is open to the Court either to suspend the order of discharge for a specified period or to grant an order of discharge subject to conditions, *Debi Dayal v. Sarmukh Singh*, A I R 1920 Lah 281 11 I C 662. It is only when the insolvent applies for discharge and not in the initial proceeding that the Court is to visit with its due consequences any misconduct on his part, *Chatrapat Singh v. Kharag Singh*, 44 Cal 535 (541) P C 25 C L J 215 21 C W N 407. It should be noticed that this section only refers to clause (a) of sec. 41 (2) and does not refer to clauses (b) and (c) thereof. Therefore the Court's discretion with regard to the period of suspension under the sub clause (b) or the conditions to be laid down under the said clause (c) with respect to the subsequent earnings or income of the insolvent cannot be fettered by this section. *Debi Prasad v. Allen Grant* o I C 916 (All.)

**Refusal of absolute Discharge** —The facts proof of which will disentitle the insolvent to an order of discharge, are—

(a) that the insolvent's assets are not worth half his unsecured liabilities unless he proves that this state of things has resulted from circumstances beyond his control

(b) that he has not kept the usual books of account of his business showing his financial condition *not* within three years before the insolvency proceeding. Cf. *I c. Mutt* n (1887) 19 Q B D 102

(c) that he has continued to trade with a knowledge of his insolvency

(d) that he has contracted debts without any hope of repayment

(e) that he has failed to account for the loss or deficiency of his assets

(f) that his insolvency is the result of his hazardous speculations, extravagant gambling and culpable neglect of business affairs

(g) that he gave undue preference to one creditor within three months preceding his insolvency petition though bound to pay his debts

(h) that he was previously adjudged an insolvent and made a composition with his creditors

(i) that he has concealed or removed his property or was otherwise guilty of fraud

The Indian Reports do not furnish many cases to illustrate the various circumstances contemplated in the above clauses. But there are innumerable cases in the English Reports and they are simply too many to be incorporated here. A summary of all the cases may be found in Halsbury's *Laws of England*,

Vol II, pp 251—262 Where an insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to 8 as in the rupee and be obstructed the Receiver in paying debts, an order refusing to discharge him is proper, *Jagmohan v Deputy Commissioner, Fizabad* A I R 1925 Oudh, 112 80 I C 54 The provision of 8 as in the rupee is not to be so construed as to empower the Court to suspend *discharge* until a *larger* dividend has been paid To give such a power to the Court and thus in effect, compel the debtor to work for his creditors to an extent beyond the prescribed sum as a condition of his discharge is not to be implied from the section, *Re Kutner*, (1911) 3 K B 93 (C A ) Ordinarily, where an insolvent's assets cover moiety of his liabilities, he should be liberated from the bondage of bankruptcy unless it is established that his case falls under the provisions of cl (b) to (i) of the section, *Nand Lal v Girdhari Lal*, 5 O W N 347 A I R 1928 Oudh 26, 109 I C 633 The fact that the assets of an insolvent are less than eight annas in the rupee on the amount of unsecured liabilities does not stand in the way of the insolvent procuring his discharge where it has not been shown that this state of things has been brought about by any fraudulent act on the part of the insolvent or by circumstances which he could not have controlled, *Suraj Pal v Shub Lal*, A I R 1929 All 843 119 I C 16 The form in which the above proposition has been formulated does not appear to be very accurate, because in the event of the insolvent's assets not covering a moiety of his assets, the onus is on the insolvent to show that the deficit arose from circumstances beyond his control The law seems to have been rightly stated in *P V Dutt Choudhury v J H Blades*, A I R 1928 Cal 843 115 I C 585, which says that where the assets of an insolvent are not of value equal to at least 8 annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, the Insolvency Court cannot discharge the insolvent even though there is nothing in the report of the Receiver to stand in the way of the discharge, unless the insolvent satisfies the Court that the assets were not of the requisite value from circumstances for which he could not be held justly responsible sc, *sub nomine Satish Chandra v J N Blades*, 48 C L J 550 Where the insolvent adduces no evidence to discharge the above onus, viz of proving bankruptcy from circumstance, beyond control, the Court has no jurisdiction to pass an order of discharge, *Shantilal v Raj Narain*, A I R 1929 All 858 As to how suppression or non submission of books of accounts affects the question of discharge, see *A K R Firm v Sharif Jooman*, 5 Rangoon, 50

"Assets" in clause (a) of this section means the realisable property which the insolvent possesses at the material moment It does not include future earnings which are unsaleable, *Debi Prosad v Allen Grant*, 39 I C 916 (918) The section provides

and defines a *quasi offence* with regard to the keeping of accounts, which if established is a ground for a kind of penal order, postponing the absolute discharge of the insolvent when he applies for it, *Gangaprasad v Madhuri Saran*, 25 A L J 331 A I R 1927 All 352 100 I C 550 The benefit of this Act is intended for honest and straightforward but unlucky traders and cannot be extended to those traders who fail to keep proper accounts or who deal extravagantly and contract debts recklessly, *S R M & T Chetty v Ko Jung Gyi*, 5 Bur L T 80 15 I C 276 Omission to keep accounts is a grave offence against commercial morality which a Bankruptcy Court will take serious notice of, see *Ex parte Reed*, (1886), 17 Q B D 244 (253)

As to the meaning of the term "Trade", see sec 65 of the Statute 25 and 13 Vic cl 106 and *Re Momet*, 21 Cal 1018 The ordinary right of a man to pursue a losing concern does not subsist on the brink

of bankruptcy or at the peril of his creditors, *Re Stainton*, (1887) 4 Morr 242 Trading will be offensive hereunder only where it is carried on with the knowledge of the bankruptcy But a man who has kept regular accounts can scarcely plead ignorance, except under extraordinary circumstances *Re Heap*,

4 Morr, 314 The conduct of a man who incurs debts with the consciousness that he has no reasonable chance of repaying them is also reprehensible, see

*Re Cowie*, 5 Cal 70, and to such a man the Court will not grant an absolute discharge In a great majority of cases in this country, the insolvents fall within the purview of this sub-section, but our Courts in their transcendental indifference to law seldom take the trouble of turning over the pages of law books It should be noted that the *onus* of proving reasonable or probable ground of expectation is on the insolvent, and an adverse inference should be drawn from his inability to discharge such onus

If a man borrows money, he is responsible for his act notwithstanding that the man who has lent him money has acted foolishly It is the insolvent's conduct that has to be considered He should not be discharged when his assets are proved to be low unless he satisfies that he had no control over the circumstance The Act is meant for honest debtors and not reckless ones and the provisions of this section are mandatory, *Kalleappa Chetti v Maung Kwe*, 3 Bur L T 122 5 L B R 189 8 I C 950 It is a matter of great pity that very few of our subordinate Courts take the above legal principle into consideration while granting discharge

Cl (c) Trading with knowledge of bankrupt

Cl (d) Reasonable expectation

Cl (f) Hazardous speculations

Cf also *Re Harmusji Ardeshir*, 17 Bom L R 313 A "rash" speculation is one into which no reasonable man would enter, *Ex parte Douman*, 1863) 32 L J 49 "In my opinion a speculation which no reasonably careful man would enter into having regard to all the circumstances of the case is a rash and hazardous speculation" per Lopes L J in *Ex parte Keays*, (1891) 9 Mort 12 For instances of rash and hazardous speculations see *Re Braginton*, 14 L T 277, *Re Hillson*, 14 L T 492 What is rash and hazardous must be determined with reference to all the circumstances of the case, and an allegation about it must be specific and clearly proved, *Re John Brown & Co* (1906) 22 T L R 291 Cf *Ex parte Keays, supra*

**Onus of proof** —Where a bankrupt has not sufficient assets for paying a sum equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of the unsecured liabilities, the burden is upon him to show that the reason for the state of affairs has arisen from circumstances for which he could not be justly held responsible *Sant Lal v. Raj Narain*, 119 I C 4 (All)

**Sub-sec. (2). Report of the Receiver** For the purposes of this section, the report of the receiver shall be deemed to be evidence and it will be presumed to be correct, unless shown to be otherwise, see *Chinnamitra v. Kumara Chakra*, art. 36 I C 906, Cf *Abdul Kader v. Official Assignee*, 25 M L J 320 20 I C 482, *Vanda Kishore v. Surajmal*, 37 All 429 13 A L J 642 29 I C 998, also *Harihar v. Maheshur*, 18 C W N 692 27 I C 192, *Simil Roother v. Kumarappa*, 35 I C 875 Vide also the notes and cases under s 41 (2)

**Sub-sec. (3).** The powers of suspending, and attaching conditions to an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently, that is, the Court can suspend the order of discharge and at the same time attach conditions thereto, see cl (b) and (c) of sec 41 (2) It would have been more appropriate, if this sub section were transferred to sec 41, ante

**Effect of refusal of Discharge** The refusal of a discharge has the effect of terminating the proceedings *so far as that Court is concerned* and consequently no insolvency proceedings are then pending so as to bar an application for execution under the provisions of sec 2S (2), *Maung Po Tolc v. Maung Po Gyi*, 2 Rang 49 AIR 1926 Rang 2 92 I C 142 Cf *Rolle & Co v. Tan Thean*, 2 Rangoon, 643 84 I C 909 The above words in italics should be carefully noted and should be compared with the ruling in *Rolle & Co's case*, (cited at p 258), following which the Madras High Court has held that the refusal of final discharge does not *ipso facto* determine the insolvency proceedings, *Alamelu Ammal v. Venkatarama Iyer*, 50 Mad 977 (1927) M W N 593 53 M L J 422 AIR 1929 Mad 1919 When an Insolvency Court has refused discharge to an insolvent the same Court cannot

vary the order of refusal, *In Re Henry R Smith*, 32 I C 575 9 S L R 132. But this does not mean that an order of refusal once made will last through eternity or will preclude renewal of application for discharge, *Mullapatti Gopalan v Koppothil Gopalan*, A I R 1925 Mad 915 22 L W 202 (1925) M W N 612 91 I C 31. Vide notes under sec 44. The refusal of an application for discharge does not prevent the insolvent from renewing his application for discharge in case fresh circumstances might justify him in doing so, *Tan Seik Ke v C A M C T Firm*, 109 I C 769, *Mulchand v Official Receiver*, [1930] A L J 316 124 I C 410, as it is not desirable to brand a person with the ignominy of an undischarged insolvent or to subject him to the disability of such a person, for his whole life. Likewise, it was held in *Thana Velayatha v Subramania*, (1928) M W N 175 A I R 1928 Mad 609 109 I C 636, that the dismissal of an application for discharge will not prevent him from presenting further application for discharge at any later time. Read the last heading under sec 44, *infra*.

### 43. [New] (1) If the debtor does not appear

*Adjudication to be annulled on failure to apply for discharge* on the day fixed for hearing his application for discharge or on such subsequent day as the Court may direct, or if the debtor does not apply for an order of discharge within the period specified by the Court, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, and the provisions of section 37 shall apply accordingly.

(2) Where a debtor has been released from custody under the provisions of this Act, and the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (1), the Court may, if it thinks fit, re-commit the debtor to his former custody, and the officer in charge of the prison to whose custody such debtor is so re-committed shall receive such debtor into his custody according to such re-commitment, and thereupon all processes which were in force against the person of such debtor at the time of such release as aforesaid shall be deemed to be still in force again him as if no order of adjudication had been made.

**and Scope of the Section:** This section is new to compel the insolvent to apply for discharge

within a prescribed period, or to forego the benefit of the insolvency law *Chinnappa Reddi v Kola Kula*, 51 Mad 839 54 M L J 344 AIR 1928 Mad 26 109 I C 581 As to the legislative reason for the enactment of this new section see Sir George Lowndes's speech quoted at p 92, *ante* See also the Statement of Objects and Reasons, paragraph 3 The section is controlled by sec 27, *Sappiah Moopanar v Mallappa Chetty*, (1929) M W N 809 AIR 1930 Mad 342, *Jethaji Peraj Firm v Krishnayya* (1929) M W N 489 Without an order of the Insolvency Court, an insolvent is not discharged automatically at the end of the period fixed in the order of adjudication, *Hannam v Krishan Ram*, 49 All 201 25 A L J 152 AIR 1927 All 418 100 I C 320 *Chinnaswamy Pillai, In re* (1929) M W N 809 The annulment of adjudication does not *ipso facto* come into operation without an express order of the Court to that effect, see *Ganpat v Hanigir* AIR 1929 Nag 11 113 I C 357, *Gopal Ram v Magni Ram* 7 Pat 375 107 I C 830 (F B) Vide notes at p 158 Cf *Abraham v Sookias*, 51 Cal 337 81 I C 583 Sec 43 of the Act does not operate as an automatic annulment on the failure of the debtor to apply for a discharge, *Palani Goundan v Official Receiver*, 58 M L T 369 31 L W 365 AIR 1930 Mad 389—following AIR 1924 Cal 777 An order cancelling an adjudication does not amount to a discharge within the meaning of the section, *Ram Sarup v Khalil-ul-Rahman*, 26 Punj L R 117 AIR 1925 Lah 376 87 I C 348 (An order of annulment of adjudication is not invalid merely because of want of notice to the creditor) *Kalu Kutty Parambath v Puthen Peetikakkal* 49 M L J 595 22 L W 542 AIR 1926 Mad 123 91 I C 144 Where no time is fixed in the order of adjudication within which the insolvent is to apply for his discharge, this section has no application, and the adjudication cannot be annulled for failure to apply for discharge, *Firm Jai Singh v Nirmal Das*, 7 L L J 553 AIR 1926 Lah 24 92 I C 235 Where the Court does not specify the time within which the insolvent is to make an application for discharge in terms of sec 27 (1), the penalty prescribed by this section does not come into operation, *Gopal Ram v Magni Ram*, 7 Pat 375 107 I C 830

**Sub-sec. (1): Annulment of Adjudication** The adjudication is to be annulled under this section in the following three contingencies

- (i) if the debtor does not appear on the date of hearing of the application for discharge, or
- (ii) if he does not appear on an adjourned date on which he is directed to appear, or

(iii) if he does not apply within the period allowed under sec 27

Where the Court in consideration of the fact that the insolvent had not paid a sufficiently large amount of his debt, directed him while applying for discharge to pay certain amount every month and further to renew his application for discharge "six months hence", its order is under s 42 (1), (a), and hence, if the insolvent neither pays any monthly amount nor renews his application for discharge, his adjudication cannot be annulled under this section, *J H Gee v Shob Narain*, AIR 1929 Pat 184 118 I C 332 An annulment of adjudication is merely a continuation of insolvency in another form, *Somasundaran v Peria Karuppan*, 58 M L J 658 AIR 1930 Mad 520

**The Section how far mandatory** According to some opinion, the provision of this section is *mandatory*, *Saligram v Official Receiver*, AIR 1926 Sind 94 91 I C 467, and the Court has no option in the matter to act otherwise. So that a default on the part of the insolvent will necessarily be followed by an order of annulment, and he will not be entitled to call in aid the provisions of Order IX of the C P Code to set aside the annulment. If the default is due to any *bona fide* causes his remedy lies under sec 10 (2), and not under Or IX, *Venugopala Chariar v Chunnilal* 40 Mad 935 51 M L J 209 AIR 1926 Mad 942 (1926) M W N 674 97 I C 705 *Arunagiri Mudaliar v Kandaswami*, (1924) M W N 331 83 I C 955 AIR 1924 Mad 635 19 L W 418 34 M L T 170 Cf *Roop Narain v King King & Co*, AIR 1926 Lah 370 94 I C 234—followed in *Gobind Ram v Gheru Ram*, 112 I C 768, *Yerra Venkalagan v Madipatta*, (1927) M W N 176 101 I C 349 Also Reilly J's view in *Jethaji Peraj Firm v Krishnappa*, 52 Mad 648 57 M L J 116 AIR 1930 Mad 278 29 L W 649 (1929) M W N 489 122 I C 351 It has been maintained that the Court has no power to extend the time after the period specified in the order, *Tirumala Reddi v Kolalula Thomasa* 51 Mad 839 54 M L J 344 27 L W 511 (1928) M W N 177 AIR 1928 Mad 265 109 I C 581 It is open to the parties to ask for extension of time within the period fixed by the adjudication order, but if that is not done, this section takes its course. That is the Court has no option but to annul the adjudication [*Gobind Ram v Gheru Ram*, 112 I C 768, *Pandit Bindraban v Official Receiver*, AIR 1930 Rang 166] The fact that a sale by the receiver is challenged by a third party is no ground for enlarging the time, *ibid* see also *Gopal Ram v Magni Ram*, 7 Pat 375 AIR 1928 Pat 338 107 I C 830 Cf 52 Mad 648, *infra* The mandatory provision of the section fetters the discretion of the Court, and cripples its power to enlarge the time after

the expiry of the period fixed for an application for discharge, *Ram Krishna, Ex parte*, 4 Pat, 51 A I R 1925 Pat 355 6 Pat L T 776 88 I C 70, *Anjad Ali v Mohammad Ali*, A I R 1927 Oudh 506 4 O W N 993 105 I C 912, *Girja Charan v Sheoraj Singh*, 5 O W N 686 A I R 1928 Oudh 376 111 I C 903 According to this last case, if the delay was justifiable the insolvent's remedy would lie in a fresh application for adjudication But a contrary view has been taken in Sind in *Saligrahi v Official Receiver, supra*, to the effect that although the provision of this section is mandatory, still the Court has a discretion to extend the period for an application for discharge under sec 27 (2) or by importing the principle of sec 148 of the C P Code, and thereby keep the insolvency proceedings alive for the administration of the debtor's estate to the full benefit of the creditors Cf *Badr Narain v Sheo Koar* 17 I A 1 17 Cal 512, *Bhagwan das Bagla v Haji Abu Ahmed*, 16 Bom 263 Vide also under sec 27 (2) and 100 I C 137 Cf *K K S Chettiar v Maung Myat Tha*, A I R 1927 Rang 136 100 I C 921 The Court can extend the time for discharge for good cause shown and is not bound to annul the adjudication order, *Ibid*, but the Rangoon High Court has recently ruled that extension of time under sec 148 C P C cannot be granted in cases where the insolvent fails to apply for discharge within the time fixed by Court, since the provisions of s 43 (1) are mandatory and the powers given by sec 5 are to that extent limited, *Pandit Bindratan v Official Receiver*, A I R 1930 Rang 166 All that is intended by sub sec (1) hereof is that if no one applies for an extension of time or no extension of time is given, the Court must then annul the adjudication, *Palani Goundan v Official Receiver Coimbatore* 53 Mad 285 31 L W 365 58 M L J 396 A I R 1930 Mad 389 124 I C 61 (F B) Cf Venkata Subba Rao J's opinion in 52 Mad 648 57 M L J 116 *supra* Vide also the notes and cases at p 158, ante So it has been said that this section should be read in conjunction with s 27 which governs or controls it and the Court has a discretion to extend the time, *Manikkam Pattar v Nanchappa Chettiar*, (1928) M W N 441, and that time may be extended even after the expiry of the period limited in the order of adjudication for discharge, *Kunnanmull Nathmull v Inoop Sahu* 108 I C 803, *Sohna Ram v Tara Chand*, A I R 1927 Lah 399 117 I C 87, provided an order of annulment has not already been made, and this can be so done either under sec 5 taken with sec 148, C P C, or under sec 27 (2) of this Act, see *Palani Goundan v Official Receiver, Coimbatore, supra* In any view of the case all that the section says is that adjudication shall be annulled, it does not say that the order of annulment should be made immediately or forthwith, there-

fore the section does not necessarily negative the Court's power of enlarging the time, Read a very learned Article in A I R 1930 Journal p 25. Besides, why sec 148 C P C cannot be called in aid by reason of sec 5 of this Act, also is a matter not very easy to appreciate. In extending the time the Court should use its discretion judiciously. Extension of time being a matter of discretion the High Court will not interfere in revision with an order of the lower Court granting such an extension, *Manikkam Pattar v Nauchappa Chettiar*, (1928) M W N 441.

#### **Court to move suo motu or an application of Creditor :—**

The Court can take action under this section *suo motu*. Cf 101 I C 589, *infra*. The creditor, who is affected by the order of adjudication, is also entitled to apply for annulment of adjudication hereunder, *Arunagiri v Kanda Suami* 19 L W 418 (1924) M W N 331 A I R 1924 Mad 635. There is however no such thing as an automatic annulment Cf *Abraham v Sookias*, 51 Cal , 337 , also *Jethaji Peraju Firm's case*, above cited.

The section merely requires that sufficient cause should be shown, but it does not say by whom such cause has to be shown. Therefore the Court can grant extension of time on the application of anybody interested, *Sutpiyah Mooppanar v Mallappa Chetti* (1929) M W N 809 (2) A I R 1930 Mad 342 124 I C 219 , *Ganpat v Harigir* A I R 1929 Nag 11 113 I C 357. Before making an order enlarging the time for discharge on the application of the creditor, assented to by the receiver, the Court should issue a notice to the alienees, but an omission to issue the notice will not necessarily invalidate the order granting the extension *Ibid*. The Court, before annulling an adjudication for failure to apply for discharge within the appointed time, should issue a notice on the creditor who made an application under s 53 of the Act and the Receiver, otherwise they may be prejudicially affected by an *ex parte* order, *S V A R S Firm v Maung Pan*, 6 Bur L J 44 A I R 1927 Rang 173 101 I C 589. But no notice need be issued to the insolvent calling upon him to show cause why the adjudication should not be annulled, *Gopal Ram v Magni Ram*, 7 Pat 375 9 Pat L T 329 A I R 1928 Pat 338 107 I C 830. Cf the notes under the heading "notice" at pp 108 & 116, *ante*.

**Effect of annulment** When an adjudication is annulled under this section, the provisions of sec 37 may apply, so that all intermediate dealings with the insolvent's property by the Court or Receiver will be valid. *Vide* at p 241, also 58 M L J 658 A I R 1930 Mad 520. When the adjudication was at the instance of a creditor, an appointment under sec 37 should in-

the expiry of the period fixed for an application for discharge, *Ram Krishna, Ex parte*, 4 Pat, 51 A I R 1925 Pat 355 6 Pat L T 776 88 I C 70, *Amjad Ali v Mohammad Ali* A I R 1927 Oudh 506 4 O W N 993 105 I C 912, *Guru Charan v Sheoraj Singh*, 5 O W N 686 A I R 1928 Oudh 376 111 I C 903 According to this last case, if the delay was justifiable the insolvent's remedy would lie in a fresh application for adjudication But a contrary view has been taken in *Sind in Saligram v Official Receiver, supra*, to the effect that although the provision of this section is mandatory, still the Court has a *discretion* to extend the period for an application for discharge under sec 27 (2) or by importing the principle of sec 148 of the C P Code, and thereby keep the insolvency proceedings alive for the administration of the debtor's estate to the full benefit of the creditors Cf *Badr Narain v Sheo Koar* 17 I A 1 17 Cal 512, *Bhagandas Bagla v Haji Abu Ahmed*, 16 Bom 263 *Vide also* under sec 27 (2) and 100 I C 137 Cf *K K S Chettiar v Maung Myat Tha*, A I R 1927 Rang 136 100 I C 921 The Court can extend the time for discharge for good cause shown and is not bound to annul the adjudication order, *Ibid*, but the Rangoon High Court has recently ruled that extension of time under sec 148, C P C cannot be granted in cases where the insolvent fails to apply for discharge within the time fixed by Court, since the provisions of s 43 (1) are mandatory and the powers given by sec 5 are to that extent limited, *Pandit Bindratan v Official Receiver*, A I R 1930 Rang 166 All that is intended by sub sec (1) hereof is that if no one applies for an extension of time or no extension of time is given, the Court must then annul the adjudication, *Palani Goundan v Official Receiver, Coimbatore* 53 Mad 288 31 L W 365 58 M L J 396 A I R 1930 Mad 389 124 I C 61 (F B) Cf Venkata Subba Rao J's opinion in 52 Mad 648 57 M L J 116, *supra* *Vide also* the notes and cases at p 158, ante So, it has been said that this section should be read in conjunction with s 27 which governs or controls it and the Court has a discretion to extend the time, *Manikkam Pattar v Nanchappa Chettiar*, (1928) M W N 441, and that time may be extended even after the expiry of the period limited in the order of adjudication for discharge, *Kunnanmuth Nathmull v Inoop Sahu*, 108 I C 803, *Sohna Ram v Tara Chand*, A I R 1927 Lah 399 117 I C 87, provided an order of annulment has not already been made, and this can be so done either under sec 5 taken with sec 148, C P C, or under sec 27 (2) of this Act, see *Palani Goundan v Official Receiver, Coimbatore, supra* In any view of the case all that the section says is that adjudication shall be annulled, it does not say that the order of annulment should be made immediately or forthwith, there-

fore the section does not necessarily negative the Court's power of enlarging the time, Read a very learned Article in AIR 1930 Journal p 25. Besides, why sec 148 C P C cannot be called in aid by reason of sec 5 of this Act, also is a matter not very easy to appreciate. In extending the time the Court should use its discretion judiciously. Extension of time being a matter of discretion, the High Court will not interfere in revision with an order of the lower Court granting such an extension, *Manikkam Pattar v Vauchappa Chettiar*, (1928) M W N 441.

### Court to move *suo motu* or an application of Creditor :—

The Court can take action under this section *suo motu*. Cf 101 I C 589, *infra*. The creditor, who is affected by the order of adjudication, is also entitled to apply for annulment of adjudication hereunder, *Arunagiri v Kanda Sami* 19 L W 418 (1924) M W N 331 AIR 1924 Mad 635. There is however no such thing as an automatic annulment Cf *Abraham v Sookias*, 51 Cal 337, also *Jethaji Peraji Firm's case*, above cited notice.

The section merely requires that sufficient cause should be shown, but it does not say by whom such cause has to be shown. Therefore, the Court can grant extension of time on the application of anybody interested *Sripalai Mooppanar v Mallappa Chettiy* 1029 M W N 809 2 AIR 1930 Mad 342 124 I C 219, *Ganpat v Hangir* AIR 1929 Nag 11 113 I C 357. Before making an order enlarging the time for discharge on the application of the creditor, assented to by the receiver, the Court should issue a notice to the alienees, but an omission to issue the notice will not necessarily invalidate the order granting the extension, *Ibid*. The Court, before annulling an adjudication for failure to apply for discharge within the appointed time, should issue a notice on the creditor who made an application under s 53 of the Act and the Receiver, otherwise they may be prejudicially affected by an *ex parte* order, *S V A R S Firm v Maung Pau*, 6 Bur L J 44 AIR 1927 Rang 173 101 I C 589. But no notice need be issued to the insolvent calling upon him to show cause why the adjudication should not be annulled, *Gopal Ram v Magni Ram*, 7 Pat 375 9 Pat L T 329 AIR 1928 Pat 338 107 I C 830. Cf the notes under the heading "notice" at pp 108 & 116, *ante*.

**Effect of annulment** When an adjudication is annulled under this section, the provisions of sec 37 may apply, so that all intermediate dealings with the insolvent's property by the Court or Receiver will be valid. *Vide* at p 241, also 58 M L J 658 AIR 1930 Mad 520. When the adjudication was at the instance of a creditor, an appointment under sec 37 should in-

variably be made, otherwise the annulment may operate to his prejudice as pointed out in 52 M L J 23 (Notes). See also *Flouer v Mayor of Lyme Regis*, (1921) 1 K B 488 Cf 100 I C 137, *infra*, also 51 Mad 839 54 M L J 344 A I R 1928 Mad 265 109 I C 581 Upon such an annulment, the debtor if released from custody under sec 23 or sec 31, will be liable to be recommitted to his former custody, and all processes which were in force against him before adjudication, will revive In order to justify an order of re commitment, the annulment must be under sub section '1) inasmuch as every annulment of adjudication cannot lead to the adoption of such procedure Cf secs 35 36 and 39 and see pp 233 34, *ante*. An ex parte order of annulment cannot be set aside under O IX, C P C but a fresh application can be made under sec 10 (2) *I'enu gopalachariar v Chunnilar* 49 Mad, 935 51 M L J 209 (1926) M W N 6-4 9<sup>th</sup> I C 706 An order of annulment does not prevent a creditor who has not proved his debt from proceeding to enforce it in a Civil Court, *Molumal Kishandas v Ghansamdas* A I R 1929 Sind 204

**Sub-section (2): Under the provisions of this Act :-**  
See secs 23 & 31

**Appeal** A creditor is aggrieved by an order under this section refusing to annul an adjudication, and can therefore appeal by leave under sec 75 (3), *Arunagiri v Kandasami* 19 L W 418 34 M L T 170 (1924) M W N 331 An order annulling an adjudication is appealable only with leave, *Shoidan Lachhu v Bahadur Chand* A I R 1927 Lah 914 100 I C 137 As to which Court is to grant leave, *vide* notes under sec 75 (3) *infra* It requires no great effort to follow that a creditor is a person who can be called to have been aggrieved by an order of annulment, *Apireddi v Venkatareddi*, 51 M L J 60 23 L W 644 (1926) M W N 256 A I R 1927 Mad 175 94 I C 351 see also *Re Henry Langtry* (1894) 1 Manson 169 *Ex parte Dilton* (1879) 11 Ch D 56 An order granting an extension of time for discharge is not a decision under s 4 and is therefore not open to second appeal 52 Mad 337, cited under sec 75 Proviso ii

**Review of the order of annulment** Although this Act does not contain a specific provision like sec 108 of the English Bankruptcy Act 1914, still by reason of the provisions of sec 5 of this Act, an Insolvency Court has been conceded the power of reviewing its own orders, [*vide* the cases under the heading "Review" at p 47, *ante*], so much so that a District Judge even in his appellate jurisdiction has been held competent to review his (appellate) judgment, *Munnulal v Kunja Behari Lal*, 44 All 605 A I R 1922 All 206

**44.** [§ 45] (1) An order of discharge shall not release the insolvent from—

Effect of order of discharge

- (a) any debt due to the Crown,
- (b) any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party,
- (c) any debt or liability in respect of which he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party, or
- (d) any liability under an order for maintenance made under section 488 of the *Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898*

(2) Save as otherwise provided by sub section (1), an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts provable under this Act

(3) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the presentation of the petition, was a partner or co trustee with the insolvent, or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him or any person who was surety for him

**Change of Law** —This section corresponds to sec 45 of the Act of 1907 and sec 28 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914. The only changes introduced in this section are—(1) Clause (d) has been added (2) In sub sec (2) the words “provable under this Act” have been substituted for the words “entered in the schedule” of the old Act

**Effect of Discharge** The effect of an order of discharge is to release the insolvent from all debts provable under this Act save and except those mentioned in the clauses, (a), (b), (c) and (d) even if the creditor deliberately chooses not to prove his debts in the insolvency proceedings, *Ram Rao v. Ilasudeo* A I R 1928 Nag 336 110 I C 893 See *Khalil ul-Rahman v. Ram Sarup* 8 L L J 286 26 Punj L R 588 A I R 1923 Lah 487 95 I C 204, *Natesa Chettiar v. Annamalai Chettiar*, 17 L W 319 A I R 1923 Mad 487 73 I C 213, *Fida Husain v. Collector of Shahjahanpur* 17 O C 267 25 I C 708, *Motumal Kishandas v. Ghansidas*, A I R 1929 Sind 204 As to what debts are provable under this Act, see sec 34, *ante*. A surety who is compelled to pay the creditor after the discharge of an insolvent debtor is not entitled to recover from the insolvent the amount paid by him inasmuch

as the surety's contingent liability was provable and therefore the insolvent was released therefrom by his discharge, *Ganga dhar v Kanhai*, 50 All 606 26 A L J 425 AIR 1928 All 506 109 I C 421 The word **Release** shows that the debt is extinguished. The law of insolvency does not simply bar the remedy just as the law of limitation does, but also extinguishes the debt. That is also the view taken under the English Bankruptcy Act, *Thompson v Cohen*, L R 7 Q B 527, (532), *Jones v Phelps*, (1871) 20 W R 92 and *Heather v Hebb*, (1876) 2 C P D, 1 So it seems that though a barred debt can form good consideration for a valid contract, a released or discharged debt cannot "A promise to pay a debt barred by an order of discharge without fresh consideration is *nudum pactum* — Halsbury's *Jauns of England*, Vol II, p 269 For a contrary view, see *Haro Prio v Shama Charan* 16 Cal, 592 but that will not be good law under the present Act "Discharge" in fact stands for the financial freedom which an insolvent purchases by a surrender of his whole property, *Re Gaskell*, (1904) 2 K B 478 It makes him a *free man* again, able to earn his livelihood and having the ordinary inducements to industry *Ibid* The discharge will entitle an insolvent to effect a valid transfer in respect of a property which the Receiver has abandoned as worthless or unreasable, *Sheonandan v Kashi*, 59 All, 223 37 I C 878 15 A L J 79 An order cancelling an adjudication does not amount to a discharge within the meaning of this section *Ramsarup v Khalil ul Rahman*, 20 P L R 117 AIR 1925 Lah 376 87 I C 348—affirmed in 8 L L J 286 95 I C 204 *supra*

The debts from which the debtor is not released by reason of his discharge are —

- (1) Debt due to the Crown
- (2) Debt or liability incurred by his own fraud or fraudulent breach of trust
- (3) Debt not pressed for by reason of his fraud
- (4) Liability to pay maintenance under an order under sec 488, Cr P Code

Of course, an order of discharge will not affect the rights of a secured creditor, *Sindhar v Atma Ram* 7 Bom, 455 In the absence of any proof of a final discharge, a judgment debtor adjudicated in 1878 is not entitled to protection from execution under a decree obtained in 1891, *Jogendra Chandra v Sham Das* 36 Cal 543 9 C L J 271 1 I C 168 For the meaning of the word 'release' see *Thompson v Cohen* L R 7 Q B 527 (532) The effect of discharge materially differs from that of composition in one respect It gives protection against all debts scheduled or unscheduled, whereas composition gives protection only in respect of the scheduled debts, see *Ram Sarup v Khalil ul Rahman*, *supra*

**Effect of Discharge outside British India** There is no obligation on the Courts outside British India to recognise an order of discharge as a complete release from debts mentioned in the order, *Lakhmiram v Punam Chand*, 45 Bom 550 22 Bom L R 1173 59 I C 444 Cf *Potter v Broun*, 5 East 124, *Armani v Castriague*, 13 M & W 447, *Darva nayagam Pillai v Muthu Kumaraswamy*, 14 I C 560 Vide notes under the heading "Discharge by Foreign Court" at p 260, ante

**Cls. (a): Crown Debts** In determining whether a debt falls under the denomination of a Crown debt, the question is not in whose name the debt stands, but whether the debt when recovered falls into the coffers of the State, *Judah v Secretary of State*, 12 Cal, 445 45-), also *Secretary of State v Bombay L S Co*, 5 B H C O C 2, A debt, arising out of a sale of opium, due to the Secretary of State, will be Crown debt, 12 Cal, 455 For a few relevant cases on the question of Crown debts see *Gavanoda v Unito Kristo*, 33 Cal, 1040 10 C W N, 857 The reason why Crown debts are given preference will be found in the facts that the title of the King prevails over that of the individual and the private interests are subordinated to those of the State, *N. South Wales Taxation Commissioner v Palmer*, 190 A C 1-9

**Cls. (b & c): Fraud and fraudulent breach of trust**— Clauses (b) and 'c) distinctly show that the debtor must be a party to the fraud or fraudulent act mentioned therein So where the liability is incurred by reason of the fraud of a co partner these clauses will not apply, *Cooper v Prichard*, (1883) 11 Q B D 351 As to instances of fraud etc see Halsbury's *Laws of England* Vol II, pp 260 and 270, also *Hack v Kipping*, 9 Q B D 43 Debts incurred by fraud in so far as they are the subject of actions of tort are not provable and are therefore not released by discharge, *Emma Silver Mining Co v Grant*, (1880) 17 Ch D 122, *Ex parte Hemming*, (1879) 13 Ch D 163 The promoter of a company making secret profits from the company is guilty of fraud and fraudulent breach of trust, and the debt thus created cannot be released by an order of discharge, *Emma Silver M Co v Grant supra* Same thing may be said in respect of debts incurred by issuing a false prospectus, *Duce v Duce*, (1889) 6 Morn 290 Cf also *Jenkins v Ferreddy*, (1872) L R 7 C P 358, *Haffer v Fanshawe*, (1895) 2 Ch 217 2 Mans 150, *Panangupalli v Ramchandra*, 28 Mad, 15 15 M L J 1 F B

**Clause (d): Order for maintenance** Formerly there was some doubt as to whether liability for maintenance under an order was provable or not, see *Tokee Bibi v Abdul Khan* 5 Cal, 536, *Pamanmal v Hemanmal*, 35 I C 541 Want of

any provision on his point in the old section would lead to the view that an order of discharge would release the insolvent from liability under an order for maintenance under sec 488, Cr P C—a view inconsistent with sec 45 of Presi towns Insolv Act, 1909. Hence this new clause has been enacted. See *Notes on Clauses*. Vide also the notes and cases relating to "maintenance" at p 132, *ante*. Though, an insolvent husband is not released from his liability under a maintenance order (under sec 488, Cr P Code) still his bankruptcy may exonerate him from a charge of "wilful neglect" within the meaning of sec 488 (3) of that Code, *Halfhide v Halfhide*, 50 Cal 867.

**Sub-sec. (2.)** Under the old Act, 1907, the order of discharge released the insolvent only from the debts mentioned in the schedule framed under sec 33 (1),\* but under the present Act he is released from all debts provable under sec 34. Cf *Motumal Kishandas v Ghanshamdas*, A I R 1929 Sind 204. Vide notes under the heading "Effect of Discharge" *supra*. So, now after discharge an insolvent is not liable for any of his debts, provided they are provable under this Act and do not fall within the four clauses of sub section (1), whether such debts be or be not included in the schedule. Cf *Heather v Webb*, 2 C P D 1, or whether the creditor was or was not aware of the bankruptcy proceeding, *Elmslie v Corrie*, 4 Q B D 295. Under the old Act a creditor had remedy against the debtor if the debt due to him had not been entered in the schedule, see *Ashrafuddin v Bepin*, 30 Cal, 407, *Haropriya v Shama Charn* 16 Cal, 592, *Sheoraj v Gouri Sahai*, 21 All 227. The insolvent comes to Court in quest of freedom from liabilities and this Act too proposes to give him that, so, it would be simply unfortunate, if the creditor could, by keeping away from the schedule, keep alive his debt, see 16 Cal 592.

**Sub-sec. (3) : Any person** The order of discharge can release only the insolvent and not any other person, though such other person may be a co partner or co trustee with the insolvent or may be a joint debtor with him or his surety. Cf *Bartor v Nichol*, 4 Taunt, 90 2 Rose, 111, 53 I C 973 (Cal). This view should not however lead to the conclusion that there cannot be any release in respect of the partnership debts the release operates both against separate and partnership debts. Vide *Ex parte Maund*, 16 I.P. 615, *Ex parte Hammond* 42 L.J. Blk 97 I.R. 16 Eq 614. As to the case of a surety, comp *Gangadhar v Kanhai*, 26 A.L.J. 425 A.I.R. 1928 All 306 109 I.C. 421—following *Re Blackpool Motor Car Co* (1901) 1 Ch 77.

\* *Natesa Chettiar v Annamalai* 32 M.L.T. 257 17 L.W. 319 A.I.R. 1923 Mad 487 *Ianna Lal v Kanhaiyalal* 26 Cal 85

**usual of discharge and fresh application for it :—**  
discharge was once refused, still it is possible for the debtor to renew his application for it on new materials. There is nothing in the Act to warrant the hypothesis that the refusing discharge enures for all time to come, *Mullapalli Gopalan v. Koppothil Gopalan*, (1925) 1 M.W.N. 612, 22 L.W. 202 A.I.R. 1925 Mad. 915, 91 I.C. 31. Cf *Tan Seik v. C.A.M.C.T. Firm*, 6 Rang R. 1928 Rang. 109, 109 I.C. 769. In this connection the provisions of sec. 108 of the Eng. Bankruptcy Act, see also Halsbury's *Laws of England*, Vol. II, p. 248 under the general powers conferred by s. 108 of the Bankruptcy Act, the Court can review its order refusing discharge, yet the proper course for it to adopt will be to exercise its power of re-hearing. Cf *Re Tobias* 8 Mor. 30, Re 106 L.T. 345. The refusal of discharge virtually takes it as a punishment, and when it is shown that the object of punishment has been effected a *de novo* application ought to be entertained. Comp. *In re Tobias & Co.*, (1891) 1 Q.B. 61 which negatives the idea of perpetual bankruptcy, even *Re H. R. Smith* 9 S.L.R. 133, 12 I.C. 575, which goes to favour the view that refusal of discharge debars the debtor from again applying for such discharge. Read also the note under sec. 42, *infra*.

### PART III.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY

**Analysis** This part deals with the administration of the property of the insolvent by the Court of itself or through its officer the Receiver and contains, five sets of provisions:—  
(1) Method of proof of debts (secs. 45-50), (2) Effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions (Secs. 51-55), (3) Realisation of property (Secs. 56-60), (4) Distribution of property, and (5) Appeal to Court against Receiver, administering the property (See 68).

#### *Method of proof of debts*

**45. [§ 29]** A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent as if it were payable presently, and

Debt payable at a future time

may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting therefrom only a rebate of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

This is old sec 29 and lays down that future debts can rank for rateable distribution subject to a peculiar mode of calculation. A creditor may prove for a debt payable on a future date and not when he is adjudged an insolvent, and he may rank with the other creditors in the matter of the distribution of the debtor's assets. Cf 34 (2), *ante*. But in ascertaining the amount of his debt the following rule is to be followed. First, ascertain what the debt will amount to (together with interest) on the stipulated date of payment, then, deduct from such amount a rebate at 6 p c p a for the duration between the date of declaration of dividend and the stipulated date, *Re B & W, Ex parte Ador*, '1891] 2 Q B 574. See also *Ex parte Barker*, 9 Ves 110, *Ex parte Minet*, 14 Ves 189, *Re Brown*, (1891) 2 Q B 15.

A holder of a bill of Exchange not payable on the date of the act of insolvency may prove thereon, *Ex parte Stone*, (1873) 8 Ch App 914. This is so because a debt payable *in futuro* carrying interest in the meantime is regarded as a present provable debt. Mellish L J said in the last mentioned case that there is no distinction with respect to proof between a sum payable immediately and a sum payable at a future time with interest in the meantime. The fact that the debt, though *in futuro*, is carrying interest is tantamount to an admission of a present debt, see *Wace on Bankruptcy*, 1904, p 368. See also (1891) 2 Q B 574, *supra*.

#### 46. [§ 30] Where there have been mutual

*Mutual dealings and set off* dealings between an insolvent and a creditor proving or claiming to prove a debt under

this Act, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.

**The Section** This is section 30 of the repealed Act and corresponds to sec 31 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, 1914 It gives a creditor who has mutual dealings with an insolvent, the right of set off. This right places the creditor in a rather advantageous position. But for it, the creditor would have to pay the entire amount of his debt due to the insolvent, whereas he would get only a fraction of the debt owing unto him by the debtor, see *Forester v. Wilson* (1843) 12 M & W 191. See also *Baker v. Lloyds Bank Ltd.*, (1920) L R 2 K B 322. Thus, by virtue of this right he gets full satisfaction to the extent of the amount of set off. The object of a set off is to

The equitable doctrine of set-off is based on substantial justice prevent a great injustice which would arise if the creditor were compelled to pay the entire amount due by him, receiving only a dividend on the amount due to him, *Seth Radhakissen v. Firm of Gangaram* 95 P L R 1914 53 P R 1914 118 P W R 1914 23 I C 97. Unless a set off is allowed the position on scrutiny will appear to be this that the insolvent's debts will be paid with another man's money, *Ex parte Barnett* (1844) 9 Ch App 293. Under the English law, the right of set off not existing at the date of the receiving order cannot be acquired afterwards, *Re Milan Tramways Co.* (1894) 25 Ch D 58., *Elliott v. Turquand* (1881) - App Cis o and the benefit of this right is not allowed to any person who at the time he gave credit to the debtor had notice of an available act of bankruptcy committed by him (see sec 38 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883). Cf *Ex parte Young* 41 L T 40 2- W R 942. But this section does not say up to what date mutual accounts are to be taken, from the language of the section it seems that the right of set off can be allowed up to the moment when the creditor has actually to prove his debt. As seen above under the English law accounts are taken till the date of the receiving order see *Ex parte Barrell* 31 L J 41. Likewise also under the next heading. With respect to the question of set-off see also the following English cases *Liberiss Hotel Co v. Jones* (1851) 18 Q B D 459 *Palmer v. Day & Sons* (1853) 2 Q B 619 *Re Mid Kent Fruit Co.* 1896 1 Ch 56. Though the section is in terms applicable only to the case of set off as between the bankrupt and a creditor attempting to prove in the bankruptcy, yet in actions brought by the Receiver for the purpose of realising the insolvent's assets a plea of set off may be raised, *Ex parte Mant* (1900) 1 Q B 546, *Peat v. Jones & Co* (1891) 9 Q B D 14- and this can be so done even if the amount wanted to be set off has not been proved in bankruptcy. It seems that payments sought to be avoided as a fraudulent preference may be set off against debts due from the preferred creditor, (1891) 1 Ch 95, (1908) 1 K B

174 (178) The section should be liberally interpreted in favour of allowing a set off. Lord Fisher M R Construction of the section has thus observed in *Eberle's Hotel & Restaurant Co v Jones*, (1887) 18 Q B D 459 (465) "I should desire to give the widest possible scope to the section" See also *In re H E Thorpe*, (1914) 2 Ch 438 (452)

**Mutual dealings** —It means dealings by the one with the other and vice versa, see *Booth v Hutchinson*, (1872) 1 R 12 Eq, 30 "By mutual credits, I conceive to mean simply reciprocal demands which must naturally terminate in a debt. There is no demand or debt until dishonoured," *Miller v National Bank of India*, 19 Cal 146 When there are such mutual dealings between the insolvent and the creditor giving rise to mutual credits and debts between them, the mode of ascertaining the extent of indebtedness of either party is first to allow a set off and then to allow a claim for balance in favour of the person who holds greater credits The mutual dealings must be between the same parties, so a joint debt cannot be set off against a separate debt, *Bishop v Church*, (1748) 3 Atk 691

#### Joint Debt

Thus, where the liquidators of a Bank sued the defendants on a joint promissory note, one of the defendants claimed set-off for the amount due to him from the Bank on his deposit account, but the claim for set off was disallowed on the ground that the dealings were not mutual but of different characters, *Trimbak Gangadhar v Ramcha dha*, 45 Bom 1219 23 Bom L R 537 63 I C 906 The debt must be due in the same right, *West v Price* (1821) 2 Bing 455, *Lister v Hooson*, (1908) 1 K B 174 and parties must fill the same character, *Alliance Bank of Smt v Mohan Lal*, 8 Lah 105 28 Punj L R 427 A I R 1907 Lah 228 101 I C 762, in this case a person had overdrawn from a Bank in respect of his personal account, and had also another account in the name of a firm of which he was a partner, in this account, there was an amount in deposit with the Bank, the Bank going into liquidation, the liquidators sued him for the money due from him on his personal account and he wanted to set off the deposit money in respect of the account in the name of the firm, but the Court said that there were no mutual dealings This means that a partnership debt cannot be set off against a debt owing to one partner only *Ex parte Christie*, (1900) 1 Q B 5 10 Ves 105, and vice versa, see 8 Lah 103, *supra* Cf *Edwards v Ramdin*, 14 C W N 170, *Re Deereze*, L R 9 Ch 291 Likewise, a debt due from a person as a trustee cannot be set off against a debt owing unto him in his personal

capacity, *Bishop v Church*, (1748) 3 Atk 691, (1879) 12 Ch D 491

The right of set-off is allowable in cases of cross demands as well, *Stephen Clark v Ruthnavello Chetty*, 2 N H C R 296 (303) Cf

Set-off—when allowable and when not  
able and when not  
L.R. 2 KB 322 This right operates

in respect of all those mutual dealings which terminate, or, have a natural tendency to terminate, in debts, *Re Canthom*, 33 Mad, 53, also see *Rose v Hart*, (1818), Sm L C Vol 2, p 298, *Chengal Varova v Official Assignee Madras*, 33 Mad, 467, 7 M L T 207, *Miller v National Bank of India*, 19 Cal, 146 (147) *supra* not followed in 33 Mad 53, *supra*, *James Young v Bank of Bengal* (1826) 1 M I A 87, distinguished in *Alsager v Currie* (1844) 12 M & W 751 and in *Naoraj v Chartered Bank of India* (1868) L R 3, Ch Prac 444, which says that "mutual credit means simply reciprocal demands which must naturally terminate in a debt"—approved in *Astley v Gurney*, (1869) 4 C P 714, also in (1881) 7 A C 79 and (1900) 1 Q B 546 (569), *infra* This section applies only where there are mutual dealings between the parties, *Chetandas v Ralli Brothers* A I R 1925 Sind 153 82 I C 135 There cannot be any set off where there is no mutual dealing, *Trimbal Gokhale v Ram Chandra*, 45 Bom, 1219, *supra* A set off cannot arise unless the amounts recoverable by each party be ascertained, 14 C W N 170, *supra* An ascertained sum does not mean a sum admitted but a sum the amount of which is known, *Ibid* Cf O viii, r 6, C P Code, which was enacted to prevent cross actions There must be a definite balance on adjustment of the debit and credit sides of the account, *Har Prosad v Ram Suarup* 82 I C 340 Where one party has to return certain shares (held in security for a certain debt) in specie in order to be entitled to sue upon the debt, no question of set-off can arise under the mutual credit clause of the Bankruptcy Act, see *Trustee of the Property of Ellis & Co v Dixon Johnson*, (1925) A C 489 (1924) 2 Ch 451 94 L J (Ch) 221 As a general rule goods cannot be set off against money, *Eberles Hotel Co v Jones* (1887), 18 Q B D 459, *Lord Trustee v G E Ry Co*, (1908) 2 K B 54, but where authority has been given to convert goods into money, set-off may be allowed, *Rose v Hart*, *supra* *Naoraj v Chartered Bank of India*, *supra* It seems that there is no right of set off where money or goods are deposited for a specific purpose, see *Atkinson v Elliott*, (1797) 7 T R 378 *Kej v Flint* 8 Taunt 21, *Buchanan v Findlay*, (1829) 9 B & C 738 Cf *Clarke v Fell*, *infra* Where there is no mutual credit or mutual debit, there is no question of set off, see *James Young v Bank of Bengal* *supra* *Miller*

*Beer*, 6 C L R 294 (A right of set-off not existing at the date of the adjudication order cannot be acquired afterwards) *Dickson v Evans*, (1704) 6 T R 57, *Comp Collins v Jones*, (1801) 10 B & C 777. From what has been said above it will be seen that in order to constitute a set off, the respective debts should be (1) ascertained, (2) legally recoverable and (3) literally mutual and involving no variation in the character of the parties.

**Agreement to exclude set-off** A question of some interest arises in this connection as to whether the rule of set off enacted herein can be excluded by agreement between the parties as regards their respective debts. In *Clarke v Fell*, (1853) 1 B & A 404, a certain creditor of the bankrupt made over to the latter, before his bankruptcy, a stanhope for repairs agreeing to pay ready money, but before the repairs were completed, bankruptcy ensued, and the creditor demanded the stanhope from the receiver proposing to set off the cost of repairs as against the money owing to him from the bankrupt. But the Court negatived this claim for set off, because of the agreement to pay ready money. Similarly, the case of *James Young v Bank of Bengal, supra*, also seems to suggest that the effect of this section can be excluded by agreement. We have seen above that where money standing in the hands of a person is ear-marked for a specific purpose, its surplus or unapplied portion should be restored or refunded to the person who brought that money and cannot be put in mutual accounts or subjected to set off, see *In re Pollitt*, (1893) 1 Q B 455. The section does not, however, read as if it were subject to any agreement between the parties, and the trend of modern opinion seems to mark a departure from the view taken in *Clarke v Fell* or *James Young v Bank of Bengal*. [ Cf *M Callister v Simpson*, (1826) 9 B & C 746, *In parte Barnett* 1874 9 Ch App 293.]

**Accounts** In order to allow set off accounts between the parties should be first taken, *Palmer v Day*, (1805) 2 Q B 618, *Re Daintree Ex parte Mant*, (1900) 1 Q B 540. As to up to what date the accounts are to be taken vide *supra*. See also *Ellis & Co v Dixon*, (1924) 2 Ch 451 (1925) A C 489 or *L J (Ch) 221* ('a case of mortgage of shares with the bankrupt), *supra*.

**Creditor** The section uses the word "creditor" in a general sense, so as to cover the case of a secured creditor, *In parte Barnett*, (1874) L R 9 Ch App 293.

**Appeal** An original order of the District Court disallowing a set off is appealable only by leave, *Salmammi v Valli Hussanabha*, 11 I C 653.

**47.** [§ 31] (1) Where a secured creditor realises his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realised

(2) Where a secured creditor relinquishes his security for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt

(3) Where a secured creditor does not either realise or relinquish his security he shall, before being entitled to have his debt entered in the schedule, state in his proof the particulars of his security and the value at which he assesses it and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed

(4) Where a security is so valued the Court may at any time before realisation redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value

(5) Where a creditor after having valued his security, subsequently realises it the net amount realised shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor

(6) Where a secured creditor does not comply with the provisions of this section he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend

**The Section** This is section 31 of the Act of 1907. It deals with the rights of a secured creditor in relation to his security and his right to prove his debt for the purpose of participating in the insolvent's assets. The section is based on the general principle that a man cannot prove in bankruptcy against an estate and at the same time retain his security thereon which if given up would go to augment the estate see (1<sup>st</sup> Ss) 19 Ch D 105. It should not however be lost sight of that this section applies only to a man who is *unjustifiably* a secured creditor but where the alleged charge is itself in question that point must first be decided before this section can be put in operation. *Mottram v Rodell* 21 A L J 32 A I R 1923 All 159. To the extent of the security, the bankrupt is virtually not the owner of the property and there-

fore to that extent, the receiver has got nothing to do with the property Cf *Richardson, In re*, (1911) 2 K B 705

**Rights of a secured creditor** The following courses are open to a secured creditor [*Sant Prosad v Sheodutt* 2 Pat 724 A I R 1924 Pat 259 77 I C 589]

- (a) He can rely on his security and may not have recourse to proof
- (b) He may realise his security and may prove for the balance if any,
- (c) He may surrender his security and prove for the whole debt
- (d) He has the option of assessing his security at a particular value and can then prove on the balance But in this case he takes the chance of being redeemed at the assessed value See *Union Bank of Bijapur v Bhimrao* 31 Bom L R 463 A I R 1929 Bom 258 119 I C 189, *Society Generale De Paris v Green*, (1883) 8 A C 606 (621)

"A secured creditor may not petition for adjudication of an insolvent unless he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the general body of creditors or gives an estimate of the value of his security, and in the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated" *Bank of Upper India v Administrator General of Bengal*, 45 Cal 653 (664) A secured creditor who has the advantage of security may remain outside the Act To the extent to which he relies on his security he will reduce the estate of insolvency But he obtains at first no part in the dividend and is unaffected by the proceedings Should however the amount of realisation be less than the amount due to him he is given the special privilege of proving for the balance This balance is the difference between the decretal amount and the amount realised When he has proved he will not obtain any more than his proportionate share in the estate He will then be put on the footing of an unsecured creditor, *Sharafuzzaman v Hunter*, 6 O W N 982 Whether he should sit on his security or claim to prove is particularly a matter for his election, and participation in the dividend is conclusive as to his final election *Moor v Anglo Italian Bank* (1879) 10 Ch D 681 (600) Where the mortgagee desires that the mortgaged property of the insolvent mortgagor should be sold free from the mortgage rights and the mortgage debt should be recovered from the sale proceeds the Insolvency Court is competent to accede to his request, *Gopal Gunan v Balaji*, A I R 190 Nag 196 122 I C 774

\ B The position of the secured creditor is not affected by the insolvency proceedings, *Moti Ram v Rodewell*, 21 A L J 32 AIR 1923 All 159, *Sant Prosad v Shco Dut*, 2 Pat 724 See also the cases referred to at pp 199-201, ante It is not necessary for him to prove in insolvency, *Bapuji v Tansa*, AIR 1930 Nag 17 The fact that a creditor gives up his security and agrees to treat himself as an unsecured creditor for the amount due to him is not conclusive on the question that the money was not due as a personal debt, *Kumaraswami v Venkata Sami*, 46 M L J 242 (1924) M W N 212 19 L W 193 AIR 1924 Mad 830 78 I C 857 If the insolvent's assets are distributed by mistake in ignorance of the claims of a secured creditor, such creditor can ask the Court to give directions for bringing back to Court the money distributed as dividends for satisfaction of his prior claim, *A P S P P L Firm v C & P C Firm*, 7 Rang 126 AIR 1929 Rang 168 117 I C 582

**Secured Creditor** For definition of the term see sec 2 (1)-(e) ante and the cases referred to at pp 18-19, ante Under the said definition the 'secured creditor' must hold a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor, so where the security is on the property of a third person the holder of the security does not become a secured creditor simply because the security is for a debt due from the debtor himself, *Ex parte West Riding Union Banking Co*, (1881) 19 Ch D 105 A simple mortgagee (*i.e.* without possession) is just as much a secured creditor as a mortgagee with possession, *Shew Singh v Ishar Das*, AIR 1927 Lah 904 103 I C 398 (1) Also see the English cases at p 45 of Halsbury's *Laws of England*, Vol II, also *vide* the notes under sec 9, ante at p 83 The creditor of the ancestor of a Mahomedan insolvent is not a secured creditor, and must prove as an ordinary creditor, see AIR 1929 Mad 609, cited at p 20, ante Where rent is a charge on the leasehold property, the landlord becomes a secured creditor Cf *Chandra Narain v Kishen Chand*, 9 Cal, 855, *Chinna v Kudasham* 1 Mad 50, *Bishambhar v Rukha*, 81 I C 647, cited at p 19, ante As to the position of an equitable assignee, see *Palmer v Carey* 95 L J P C 146 (1926) A C 703—cited at p 176, ante The secured creditor is entitled to interest at the contractual rate up to the date of payment, *Jugal Kishore v Bankim*, 41 All, 481, *infra* Cf 2 Rang 197 83 I C 576

**Sub-section (1) : Realises his security** The secured creditor is not affected by the order of adjudication, that is, he can stand outside the bankruptcy, (1915) 2 Ch 345 (360), so, notwithstanding such order he can realise or otherwise deal with his security, see sec 28 (6) and *Badr Das v Chettri*, 45

I C 918 There is no obligation on him to give up his security *In re Shub Chunder*, 8 B L R 30, that is, he has the option to sit upon his security, *Re Sarin*, (1872) 7 Ch App 760 So under this section he can realise his security and can prove for the balance, if any, due to him Cf *Sridhar v Almaram*, Bom 455, *Harapriya v Shyama Charan*, 16 Cal, 592, *Sheoraj v Gauri Sahaj* 21 All, 227, *Baranashi v Bhabadeb*, 34 C L J 16- 66 I C 758, *Sridhar v Krishnaji*, 12 Bom, 772, *Bank of Upper India v Administrator General, Bengal*, 45 Cal, 633 *Labulal Sahu v Krishna Prasad*, 4 Pat 128 A I R 1973 Pat

438 85 I C 543 As to up to what

Secured creditors date interest is to be taken into account  
right to interest see *Quartermaine's case* (1892) 1 Ch 639, vide notes under sec 48, *infra*

Where a secured creditor realises his security, his proof must be limited to the amount due for principal and interest up to the date of adjudication after deducting the amount realised *Ibid* see also *Re Fox & Jacobs* (1894) 1 Q B 438 (cited at p 203 *infra*) (Interest stops at adjudication, only where the secured creditor seeks the assistance of the Bankrupt Court and claims to prove) *Re Sarin* (1872) 7 Ch App 760 *Comp Ram Chand v Bank of Upper India* 3 Lah 59 A I R 1012 Lah 281 so assumed (But the case is otherwise where the Receiver seeks to redeem the secured creditor, in this case the latter can insist on his entire interest up to date) *Ibid ibid also Re Sarin supra Jugal Kishore v Bankim* 41 All 481 1 A L J 480 51 I C 192, see notes under the heading 'secured creditor' at p 29<sup>o</sup> *post* and Robson on *Bankruptcy* 7th Ed p 350 *Hawley's Digest of Bankrupt Laws*, 3rd Ed p 290 By realisation of security are meant the sale of the property and the appropriation of the sale proceeds *Jugal Kishore v Bankim* 41 All 481 17 A L J 480 51 I C 10<sup>o</sup> *Ex parte Leadbeater v Ves* 644 Vide also the notes and cases at pp 199 200 *ante* This sub-section contemplates the case where the amount realised is insufficient to cover the entire amount due to the secured creditor Where the secured creditor realises more than what is due to him he is bound to make over the surplus to the receiver *Ex parte King* (1872) 1 K 20 Eq 273 In order to ascertain the exact amount still due to him the net amount realised may be deducted The word *net* perhaps indicates that the costs of realisation may first be deducted from the amount realised Cf *Ex parte Carr, Re Hoffmann* (1870) 11 Ch D 67 It is not quite clear up to what date the calculation is to be made, we are apt to think that such calculation can be made up to the date of realisation

A secured creditor can if he so wishes, obtain a decree under O XXXIV, r 6 and utilise the same as proof of the balance But it is not necessary for him to take such a course

Even, if his application for a decree under O XXXIV, r 6, is refused it is still open to him under the special remedy provided by this section to prove for the balance due. Under this special provision no question of limitation arises, and he will be placed on the footing of an unsecured creditor. *Sharafuzzaman v Hunter*, 6 O W N 982. As for further decrees under O XXXIV, r 6 of the C P Code, vide at

p 181, ante

*Suit of mortgagee's suit when his security is challenged* When a mortgagee has already instituted a suit for the realisation of his security and thereafter, the receiver starts a proceeding under sec 5, of this Act challenging his security, the proper course will be for the receiver to apply to the Civil Court having seisin over the mortgagee's suit to stay the same, pending the disposal of the proceeding under sec 53, *Official Receiver, Coimbatore v Palani S amu Chettai* 48 Mad 750 49 M L J 203 (1925) M W N 67. 88 I C 934

**Mortgagee's suit : Receiver a necessary party** Vide notes and cases at p 201 ante Where no Receiver is appointed, the mortgagee can ask the Insolvency Court to appoint one, failing which it will be open to the mortgagee to implead the Judge in whom the estate vests under secs 28 and 58) as a party defendant

**Sub-sec. (2)** When a secured creditor seeks to prove against the insolvent estate, he must give up the security, which if not retained by him, would go to augment that estate, *In re Manchester, Liverpool & Banking Co* (1924) 2 Ch 199. The principle applies only to the debt sought to be proved and does not apply to a case where the security is for a different debt, *Ibid*. The word "relinquish" has been substituted in the place of "give up" in the English Act. The relinquishment of security ensues for the benefit of creditors and not for the benefit of a secured mortgagee, *Cracknell v Janson*, (1877) 6 Ch D 715. So a mortgagee by giving up his security does not alter the rights of prior or subsequent mortgagees, but simply puts the trustee in his place, *Ibid*. The insolvent's assets are, however, augmented by the relinquishment Cf *Bell v Sunderland Building Society*, (1883) 24 Ch D 618. The relinquishment is a voluntary matter, there is no obligation upon the secured creditor to give up his security; see *In re Shub Chunder & B L R* 30. Where the receiver gives notice to the mortgagee asking permission to sell the property free from incumbrance, mere silence on the part of the latter will not amount to relinquishment, *Kannappa Mudaliar v Raja Chettia*, 47 Mad 605 47 M L J 16 20 L W 45 (1924) M W N 520 79 I C 850. Thus, there is no relinquishment by implication or conduct, *Ibid*. But the Bombay High Court

is of opinion that the term "relinquish" in this section is sufficient to cover an abandonment by conduct, *Union Bank of Bijapur v. Bhimrao*, 31 Bom L.R. 463 A.I.R. 1929 Bom 258 119 I.C. 189. Thus, proving a debt without falling back on the shares held as a security, may be tantamount to relinquishment, *Ibid.* The expression "his debt" in this sub-section means the secured debt or the debt of the secured creditor as such and does not cover an unsecured debt of that creditor. So, where a creditor has several debts against a debtor, some of which are secured and others unsecured the creditor can prove the unsecured debts without relinquishing his securities for the other debts, *Ex parte Manchester and Liverpool D. Banking, supra*.

**Sub-sections, (3), (4) and (5).** Under this section the secured creditor has a right to elect to realise or relinquish his security. In the absence of an election by him hereunder, the Court cannot direct the Receiver to take possession of his security and sell it, allowing the creditor to rank first as to priority, *Sant Prosad v. Sheodutt*, 2 Pat 724. A.I.R. 1924 Pat 259 77 I.C. 589. Without the consent of the mortgagee, the Court cannot sell the property free from his mortgage, *Gopal Guuaji v. Balaji*, A.I.R. 1910 Nag 196 122 I.C. 374. Where the secured creditor does not either release or relinquish his security, he must, while proving his debt, state the particulars of his security and must assess it at a particular amount, and if there still be a balance due to him after deducting such assessed amount he can prove for it, and can receive a dividend in respect of it. Cf *Baranashi v. Bhabader, supra*, but the Court has an option to redeem him at the assessed amount before he realises his security, under sub-sec (4). Where the Court does not so redeem him, he can realise his security, and then the net amount realised will be substituted in the place of the assessed value. See sub-sec (5). See *Gopinath v. Guruprasad*, 15 I.C. 860. *Sant Prosad v. Sheodutt, supra*, *Babu Lal v. Krishn Prasad*, 4 Pat 128 A.I.R. 1925 Pat 438 85 I.C. 543. Subject to the consequence indicated in this section, a secured creditor has absolute freedom in assessing his security at any figure he likes. In England the law on this point is somewhat different from that under this Act. There, once the creditor has committed himself to a figure by way of assessment he must stand by it and any amount realised by him in excess over that assessed value must go to the Receiver, *Ex parte King*, (1875) L.R. 20 Eq 273. And if the amount realised should fall short of the assessed value, he will have no remedy for such deficit, *In re Hopkins*, 8 Ch.D. 378. But there is no such risk under this Act, because the amount realised can be

substituted in the place of the assessed value and the original assessment will then be looked upon as having been amended to the extent of realisation see sub sec (5) The only risk of assessment under sub sec (4) is that the secured creditor is liable to be redeemed at his assessed value under sub sec (4) It is only for the purposes of redemption by Court that the secured creditor is bound by his estimate Cf *Ex parte Taylor In Re Lacer* (1884) 13 Q B D 128 *Re Lautin* (1898) 2 Q B 549 There is no time limit for such redemption but such redemption should take place before realisation

These sub sections apply where the security is the sole property of the debtor *Ex parte Bennett* 2 Atk 528 *Ex parte Parr* 18 Ves 63 and not where it is not the debtor's sole property *Ex parte H R B Co* 19 Ch D 105 As to whether the valuation once made can be amended the Act does not clearly say anything but under the English cases where the valuation is made through inadvertence amendment may be allowed otherwise not *Re Rose* (1904) 1 Q B 89 , but no amendment can be allowed when a composition has already been entered into on the faith of the first valuation *Couldres v Bartrum* (1880) 19 Ch D 394 Cf *Ex parte Arden* (1884) 14 Q B D 121 Amendment is also permissible where under valuation has resulted from bona fide mistakes or where there has been a rise in the value of the security since the first valuation *Ex parte Morris* (1886) 1 Q B D 28

**Sub section (6)** This sub section provides a penalty for non compliance with the provisions of this section It says that in case of such non compliance the secured creditor is excluded from all share in the dividend He will then have to rely exclusively on his security and not on proof *Gopinath v Guruprosad* 15 I C 860 That is a disregard of the section is punished only with exclusion from *proof* and not with forfeiture of security See the following cases *Ex parte Good* (1880) 14 Ch D 82 *Moor v Anglo Italian Bank* (1879) 10 Ch D 681

**Restrictions on the rights of a secured creditor —** A secured creditor cannot receive payment of his debt from his debtor and hand over the securities after he becomes aware of the commission of an act of bankruptcy by the debtor *Ponsford Baker & Co v Union of London & Smiths Bank Ltd* (1906) 2 Ch 444 overruling (1902) 2 K B 445

**48. [§ 32] (1)** On any debt or sum certain whereon interest is not reserved Interest or agreed for, and which is overdue when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent and which is provable under this Act the creditor

may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum—

- (a) if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time from the time when such debt or sum was payable to the date of such adjudication; or,
- (b) if the debt or sum is payable otherwise, from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment to the date of such adjudication

(2) Where a debt which has been proved under this Act includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, the interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved have been paid in full

This is sec 32 of the Act of 1907, and corresponds to sec 66 (1) and Sch II (21) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914

**Sub-sec. (1) : Interest .** Where no interest is reserved or agreed for any debt which is overdue on the date of adjudication, the creditor can prove for interest at a rate not exceeding 6 p c p a , (a) if the debt is payable by virtue of a written document on a certain date, such interest will be for the period between the due date and the date of adjudication , (b) if the debt is otherwise payable, the interest will be for the time between the date of demand for interest and the date of adjudication

It is to be noticed that both the clauses (a) and (b) allow

General rule as to interest accruing after adjudication interest up to the date of adjudication only This is in accordance with the general rule that a creditor cannot prove for interest accruing due after an adjudication ; see *Ex parte Lubbock*, 4 De G. J. and S. 416 , *Quartermaine's case*, (1892) 1 Ch 639 This general rule rests

on this foundation that upon insolvency the debtor ceases to be *sui iuris* for the purpose of satisfying his obligations and his contracts stop as a matter of legal right and the Insolvency Court intervenes as a Court of Equity to do equal justice to all his creditors by enforcing an equitable distribution of his property in discharge of his obligations, *Re Sarin* (1872) L.R. 7 Ch App 760, see also *Ex parte Bath Re Phillips*, (1883) 27 Ch D 500, {1882} 22 Ch D 450 "The theory in bankruptcy is to stop all things at the date of bankruptcy and to divide the wreck of the man's property as it stood at that time. Directly the insolvent files his petition and a vesting order is made he is divested of all his property and he ceases to be *sui iuris* for the purpose of satisfying his obligations and the Insolvency Court intervenes as a Court of Equity to do equal justice to all his creditors by enforcing an equitable distribution of his property in discharge of his obligations as they stood at the date of the petition and the vesting order. I take the general rule then to rest on this foundation, viz., that the contracts of the insolvent stop at the date of the vesting order as a matter of legal right and the Insolvency Court becomes seized of jurisdiction to deal with his property towards their satisfaction through the Receiver as a Court of Equity and according to equitable rules of distribution," per James L.J. in *Re Sarin*, *supra*. The chance of there remaining a surplus must not be made a ground for not acting upon the said general rule as embodied in this section, *Subbarayalu v. Roulardson*, 14 Mad., 133. If there be any surplus after the payment of the debts, it may be utilised, under sec 61 (6), for the purpose of paying interest on all the scheduled debts from the date of the order of adjudication. Where an insolvent's estate is sufficient to pay off his creditors in full, leaving a balance in the hands of the Official Assignee, the Court can direct payment of interest subsequent to the date of adjudication at the rate of 6 p.c.p.a., see *Re Mahomed Shah* 13 Cal., 66.

The section is also an extension of the power which a Court of Bankruptcy, as a Court of Equity, possesses in regulating interests on debts due from the insolvent. It has been a recognised principle that when the interest is "harsh and unconscionable", the Court of Bankruptcy has power to give relief by reducing the amount of interest, *In re a Debtor*, (1903) 1. E.R., 705. The Indian Courts, too, have recognised this principle. So in a recent case, the Court refused to apply the rule of *Damduhal* to insolvency proceedings *Re Harilal Mullick*, 33 Cal., 1269 10 C.W.N. 884. In another case commission in the nature of interest was disallowed as too high, *Subbarayalu v. Roulardson* 14 Mad., 133 (136).

The English rule that interest stops at Bankruptcy has no application to the case of mortgagee from an insolvent

Therefore, as a secured creditor, he is entitled to receive out of the sale proceeds from the mortgaged property his principal, interest and all costs, and he is also entitled to interest up to the date of payment, *Jugal Kishore v Bankim Chandra*, 41 All 481.

**Written instrument** The debt must be payable by virtue of a written instrument. So an application for loan—though the loan is granted on such application—is not such an instrument, as the debt is not payable under it, see *Taylor v Holt*, 5 H & C 451. Bonds and mortgages have been held to be written instruments, *Ferquehar v Morris*, 7 T R 121, *Ashwell v Stanton*, 30 Ben 52. Similarly, a certificate of the Administrator General admitting a debt to be due is not such a written instrument, as the debt is not payable by virtue of the said certificate, *Omritanath v Administrator General* 23 Cal, 54 Comp sec 1 of the Interest Act (xxxviii of 1839).

**Demand** —The demand under clause (b) of sub sec (1) should be in writing. Under the English law, it should also specify an ascertainable or liquidated sum, it is not enough if only 'a good round sum' or such vague amounts are mentioned *Geake v Ross*, 32 L T 666 44 L J C P 315, but under the present Act it appears to be sufficient compliance with the provisions of this section if the creditor gives notice that he claims interest from the date of demand. Cf *Ra Utha v Muthu Koundan*, 23 Mad, 41, also 20 Mad, 481.

\ B —This section will not apply to the mode of calculating interest on a debt due to the insolvent from his debtor. So the insolvent's debtor is bound to pay full interest according to the contractual rates see *Firm of Kanhya Lall v Seth Radhi Kissen* 17 P L R 1913 92 P W R 1913 18 I C 203.

**Damdupat** The rule of *damdupat* does not apply to insolvency proceedings *In re Harilal Mullick* 33 Cal, 1269 10 C W N 884 supra.

**Secured Creditor:** A secured creditor can claim interest at the contract rate beyond the date of adjudication of the insolvent and up to the time of realisation, *Re Bulallat Sageermal & Rang*, 197 AIR 1924 Rang 352 83 I C 56. See also *Jugal Kishore v Bankim*, 41 All 481. Vide also notes pp 285 86, ante.

**Sub-Section (2)** Sub section (1) contemplates the case which reserves no interest or where there is no agreement for interest. This sub-sec (1) covers the case where the debt owed includes also interest or consideration in lieu of interest. The other point is worthy of note. Sub sec (1) affects the creditor's right to prove for interest, but sub sec (2) affects his right only as to dividend and not in respect of proof, because the debt (including the interest) is already proved.

Cf *Re Herbert*, 9 Mar 253. This is also clear from the latter part of the sub section, which empowers him to receive the full interest *proced* in the event of full payment of all the debts.

The right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled is not prejudiced after all the debts proved have been paid in full, *Muhammad Ibrahim v Ram Chandra*, 48 All, 272 24 A L J 244 (247) A I R 1926 All, 289—92 I C 514. For subsequent interest, *vide Ibid*. Under this sub section the rate of interest for the purpose of dividend cannot exceed 6 p c per annum, *M K Bank v Mamu*, 39 I C 373 3 P W R 1917 19 P L R 1917. It is not open to an Insolvency Court to allow interest at a rate higher than six per cent after the date of adjudication, *Ganga Sahai v Mukaram Ali*, 24 A L J 441 A I R 1926 All 361 97 I C 556.

N B This section does not prevent a secured creditor who has realised or assessed the value of his security, from allocating such value in discharge of the interest and proving for the principal or balance due to him, *In re Fox and Jacobs*, (1894) 1 Q B 438.

**49. [§ 25]** (1) A debt may be proved under  
Mode of proof this Act by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Court an affidavit verifying the debt.

(2) The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers (if any) by which the same can be substantiated. The Court may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

This is section 25 of the Act of 1907. Cf Rules 2 and 4 of Schedule II of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, 1914. The Legislature considered the English practice of proving by transmission of an affidavit by post desirable and in order to safeguard the procedure, enacted the provisions of sec 50 see Viceregal Council Proceedings to Act III of 190.

This section lays down how a debt can be proved under this Act. It should be noticed that this section does not prescribe the *only* mode of proof. This is clear from the use of the word *may*. The words "a debt *may* be proved" go to show that this section provides for an *optional* additional and convenient method of proof while only specifying a simple mode of proof the section does not exclude other modes of proving a debt. Cf *Anshna Chandra Das v Jotindra N Poria* 48 C L J 574 A I R 1929 Cal 159 114 I C 415.

In section 33 (1) we have seen that a creditor is to tender proof of his debt by producing evidence etc. There the word 'evidence' is used in a general sense and this section (sec 49) gives the creditor an option to have recourse to the particular sort of evidence contemplated herein, namely by producing an affidavit. In *Krishna Ch Das's case, supra*, it has been opined that an admission by the insolvent in his schedule of a debt due to his only creditor is sufficient proof of the debt. This case evidently makes a confusion between, relevance, production of evidence and proof. An entry of the debt in an insolvency petition may be relevant as an admission and may be produced as judicial evidence and may ultimately be regarded as proof but to call it *proof per se* before compliance with the rules of the Evidence Act and the provisions of secs 53 and 49 of this Act is going rather too far.

The Affidavit may directly be filed in Court or it may be forwarded under a registered cover. The affidavit should contain particulars of the debt and should specify the vouchers (if any). The Court can direct production of the vouchers if necessary. (In case of decadal debts, a certified copy of the decree should be filed along with the affidavit.) The fact that a debt is covered by a decree does not attach any special sanctity to it in an Insolvency Court, because an Insolvency Court has power to go behind a judgment debt, vide notes at p 217 *ante*. This position is not very much appreciated by our Courts as will appear from *Krishna Ch Das's case, supra*. Cf *Re Archibald Gilchrist Peace* 26 C W N 65. A creditor who lodges his proof in the statutory form is entitled that it should be dealt with without doing anything more, *ibid*. Cf *Re Ha kins* 64 I J Q B 373 (1893) 1 Q B 404. The section does not say by whom the affidavit is to be sworn. But having regard to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure it seems it can be sworn by the creditor himself as well as by his body acting on his behalf, if fully cognisant of all the circumstances sworn to. If the affidavit is defective, it should not be rejected but allowed to be rectified. As to the form of the affidavit see Civil Process No 156 under the Rules of the Calcutta High Court.

**Cost of proof** The Provincial Insolvency Bill of 1906 contained the following provision "A creditor shall, unless the Court otherwise directs bear the cost of proving his debt." This accords with Rule 6 of the Eng. Bankruptcy Act 1911 but has been omitted from the present Act so it seems the such amount can be added to the amount of claim.

**Proof by secured creditor** The affidavit must state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor. See Rule 5 in Sch II of the English Bankruptcy Act 1914. In this

connection vide also the notes under sec 47, ante As to the secured creditor's right to interest, vide notes at p 285

**Failure to prove** By reason of omission to prove in accordance herewith, the creditor is estopped from proving any more in bankruptcy and from participating in the dividend, and is thus deprived of his rights in respect of his debts See *Re Hickham* 34 T L R 158, *Ishad Hussain v Gopinath*, 41 All, 378 17 A L J 374 49 I C 590 The law in this respect under the Insolvency provisions of the C P Code, 1882, was different, see sec 352, thereof and *Harapriya v Shama Charan*, 16 Cal 594

**50. [§ 26]** (1) Where the receiver thinks that a debt has been improperly entered in the schedule the Court may, on the application of the receiver and, after notice to the creditor, and such inquiry (if any) as the Court thinks necessary expunge such entry or reduce the amount of the debt

(2) The Court may also after like inquiry, expunge an entry or reduce the amount of a debt upon the application of a creditor where no receiver has been appointed or where the receiver declines to interfere in the matter or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor

This is sec 26 of the Act of 1907 Cf Rules 24 and 26 of Schedule II of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914

**Scope of the Section** —The section authorises the Receiver to apply for expunction of debts wrongly entered by the insolvent in his Schedule see *Batrajeet v Bawra Rangaswami* 36 Mad 402 22 M L J 52 12 I C 618 There is nothing in this section to justify the view that any question of title raised between two scheduled creditors can be decided by the Insolvency Court, the decision of the executing Court under O XXI, r 58 C P Code, is final *Pearceyal v Allahabad Bank* 24 A L J 334 A I R 1926 All 244 92 I C 14 It is worthy of notice here that the section does not make any distinction between a secured or unsecured debt Cf *Dronadula v Ponakazira*, 45 M L J 105 72 I C 805

**Power to expunge or modify proof** This section is analogous to rules 24 & 26 in the Second Schedule of the English Bankruptcy Act 1914 The object of this section is

to invest the Court with the power of expunging proofs or reducing the amounts of debts entered therein. An enquiry under this section should be made by the Court and should not be delegated to the Receiver. *Satrasala v. Talisetti* (1921) M.W.N. 109 13 L.W. 145 61 I.C. 767, *Muthuswami Chettiar v. Official Receiver of North Arcot*, 51 M.L.J. 287 (106) M.W.N. 935 A.I.R. 1926 Mad 1019 97 I.C. 407. The section gives no power to the Receiver himself to expunge a debt, *Ibid* (51 M.L.J. 287 97 I.C. 407). 'The framing of the Schedule is the duty of the Court, not of the Receiver' per Teunon J. in *Bekary Lal v. Harsukh Das*, 25 C.W.N. 137 61 I.C. 904. An Insolvency Court cannot add or remove a name from the schedule without judicially determining the question in the presence of the parties or upon proper notice to them. *Amir Chand v. Anukul Chandra* A.I.R. 1926 Cal 160 90 I.C. 80. Also see Robson, p. 587.

An error in the schedule cannot however be rectified after all the proceedings have been closed and the aggrieved party has exhausted all his remedies. *Ram Chander v. Mahtab Hussain* 51 I.C. 55 (All).

**Sub-sec (1) : Application of the Receiver** It seems that the Court can exercise the power vested in him under this section only on application of the receiver under Sub-sec (1) or on the application of the creditor or debtor under special circumstances, see sub-sec (2). There must be some application and the Court cannot proceed *suo motu*. If the Receiver thinks that a debt has been improperly entered in the Schedule he may apply to the Court to expunge such entry or reduce the amount. *Immed Haji Dossal v. Mackenzie Stuart* A.I.R. 19 S.Sind 40 105 I.C. 366. There is no time limit for the purpose of such an application, so it has been held that lapse of time is no bar to an application by the receiver to expunge

proof, *Ex parte Harper Re Tail*  
Application not barred (1882) 21 Ch.D. 537, *Ex parte Merriman*, (1883) 25 Ch.D. 144. *Ex parte Bacon Re Bond* (1880) 17 Ch.D. 44. But if the dividend is paid before the proof is expunged the creditor is not bound to refund it. *Ex parte Harper Re Tail supra*  
*Ex parte Lennox* (1885) 16 Q.B.D. 315.

**Improperly** In an early case it was held that the Court has no power to expunge the name of a creditor, where no fraud is proved or alleged in regard to his claim. *In re De Curn Jeeraj* 12 Bom. 342. That is to say, formerly a Court's power to expunge or reduce debts was limited to cases of fraud but under the present Act the word 'improperly' gives a wider power to the Courts, now, not only the fraudulent entries are to be expunged or reduced but all improper, wrong and

unjustifiable entries are to be expunged. Thus, the inclusion of a barred debt, not fraudulently but unknowingly made, may be improper within the meaning of this section to render the amount liable to disallowance or reduction. The validity of a creditor's debt may be challenged by another creditor, *Khusali Ram v. Bholar Mal*, 37 All, 252. A debt unconditionally released should go out of the schedule, *In re Keet*, Cf (1905) 2 K.B. 666. An entry is not improper within the meaning of the section, because the creditor in question is a corporation which has been subsequently dissolved, *Re Higginson*, (1899) 1 Q.B. 325. The mere fact that the schedule was prepared by the Official Receiver will not preclude the Court from entertaining an application under this section, see 41 Mad 30, *infra*.

**Court's power to go behind a judgment Debt** Vide notes at p. 21, *ante*

**Notice** Before taking action under this section, the Court should cause a notice to be given to the creditor intended to be affected, it is a cardinal principle of law not to permit any order being passed without giving any previous notice to the person likely to be affected thereby. See notes at pp. 116-17 and p. 222. If no notice is given to the creditor, his rights remain unaffected. See also *Amir Chand v. Innul Chandra*, AIR 1926 Cal 160 90 I.C. 803.

**Receiver** For the powers of an Official Receiver, see sec. 80 (1) (b), *post*. The Official Receiver in framing a schedule of creditors does not decide, judicially or finally, upon contested claims, and therefore the framing of a schedule by him will not oust the jurisdiction of the Court to expunge entries therefrom, *Khadir Shah v. Official Receiver, Tinne Zelly*, 41 Mad 30 45 I.C. 67.

**Mode of taking evidence for the purposes of this section** The section contemplates a judicial enquiry, [see *Khadir Shah's* case], therefore the usual judicial procedure for recording evidence should be followed. The Court cannot direct the Receiver to take evidence for the purposes of an enquiry by the Court on an application for expunging certain entries of debt under this section. The evidence of the insolvent given in his public examination under sec. 24 is not relevant evidence in an enquiry under this section, *Satrasala Hanumanthu v. Telisetti Subbayya*, 13 L.W. 145 (1921) M.W.N. 109 61 I.C. 767, but see *Amir Chand v. Innukul Chandra*, *supra*, in which the Court has been considered not to be precluded from relying on the evidence recorded by the Receiver.

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Application not barred proof, *Ex parte Harper, Re Tailor* by lapse of time (1882) 21 Ch.D. 537, *Ex parte Merriman* (1883) 25 Ch.D. 144 *Ex parte Bacon Re Bond* (1880) 17 Ch.D. 447. But if the dividend is paid before the proof is expunged, the creditor is not bound to refund it *Ex parte Harper, Re Tailor*, *supt.* *Ex parte Lennox* (1885) 16 Q.B.D. 315.

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**Mode of taking evidence for the purposes of this section** The section contemplates a judicial enquiry, [see *Khadij Shau's case*], therefore the usual judicial procedure for recording evidence should be followed. The Court cannot direct the Receiver to take evidence for the purposes of an enquiry by the Court on an application for expunging certain entries of debt under this section. The evidence of the insolvent given in his public examination under sec. 24 is not relevant evidence in an enquiry under this section, *Satrasala Hanumanthu v. Telisetti Subbayyar*, 13 L.W. 145 (1921) M.W.N. 109, 61 I.C. 767, but see *Amir Chand v. Anukul Chandra*, *supra*, in which the Court has been considered not to be precluded from relying on the evidence recorded by the Receiver.

**Sub-sec. (2)** The application to expunge proof may also be made by the creditor (i) where no receiver is appointed or (ii) where the receiver declines to

**Creditor's right to amendment of schedule** interfere in the matter. The creditor's application upon the Receiver's refusal to interfere is not an appeal against the

receiver's order under sec 68 so, such an application is not subject to 21 days' rule of limitation prescribed in that section.

*Ramasami v. Venkataswara* 42 Mad 13 35 M L J 531 4<sup>c</sup> I C 052. The application can also be made by the debtor

*where there is a composition or scheme* Insolvent's right to amendment of schedule Ordinarily the debtor has no locus standi to challenge the accuracy of the entries in the schedule, but this sub

section furnishes the only exception to that rule, *Ganga Shan v. Mukarram* 24 M L J 441 AIR 1926 All 361 97 I C 556. For the debtor's motion for reduction see *Re Colerest* (1890) 80 L T 26<sup>c</sup>. It seems that the insolvent can apply to the Court by way of appeal under sec 69 against an order of

Receiver admitting proof of debt see *Irandji v. James Finlay* 62 I C 441. When the application is made by the creditor, it must be on his own account and bona fide if it is made on behalf of the debtor, the Court will dismiss the application

*Ex parte Merriman*, (1883) 23 Ch D 144, *Re Tallerman* 5 Nov 110

The insolvent can apply to the Court for amendment of the schedule only when a composition or scheme has been accepted *Re Benoist* (1900) 2 K B 784

As to the right of one creditor to impeach the debt of another creditor see also *Kusali Ram v. Bholar Mal*, 37 All 252 13 A L J 770 28 I C 573 Cf 47 Mad 6-3, 72 I C 805 (Mad.)

**Like enquiry** This sub section speaks of like enquiry and does not speak about any notice to the creditor. But it seems that the use of the words 'like' and 'enquiry' necessarily involves the conditions as to notice also

**Costs** An unsuccessful party in a proceeding under this section may be made to pay the costs thereof, *Re Pilling* (1901) 2 K B 788

**Effect of reduction on dividend already paid** If some dividend is already paid to a creditor and then his claim is reduced the Receiver will be entitled, according to circumstances either to claim refund or to stop payment of subsequent dividends to him till payments to other creditors are levelled up to his proportion, *Re Scarle Home & Co* (1921) 2 Ch 3<sup>c</sup> But Cf *Ex parte Bacon* 17 Ch D 447

**Appeal** An appeal lies to the High Court under sec 75 (2) and Schedule I from an order disallowing or reducing entries in the schedule under this section Cf *Ganga Sahai v Mukarram Ali* 24 A L J 441 A I R 1926 All 361 97 I C 556 (*supra*) Any party prejudiced by an order disallowing or deducing an entry in the schedule can appeal as a matter of right *Ibid* It should be noticed that every order in a proceeding under this section is not appealable under Sch I Unless the order directs an expunction or reduction, there is no appeal under the said schedule ✓

### *Effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions*

#### 51. [§ 34] (1) Where execution of a decree

Restriction of rights of creditor under execution has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the receiver except in respect of assets realised in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the admission of the petition

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a secured creditor in respect of the property against which the decree is executed

(3) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the receiver

This is sec 34 of the Act of 1907 and is based on sec 40 (1) of the English Bankruptcy Act 1914 as amended in 1926 See under "Change of Law" below

**Object of the Section** is to protect the property of the insolvent against execution for the benefit of the general body of creditors It is really intended 'to put the creditors of an insolvent who have not actually attached the property before the date of the admission of the petition in at least as good a position as creditors of the insolvent who but for his insolvency would have been entitled to claim a ratable distribution of the assets received on an execution sale' *Kashinath v Kanhatia Lal*, 37 All 452 13 A L J 700 29 I C 990 Cf Sec 73 of the C P Code Also Cf sec 53 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, (Act III of 1909) The policy of the section is to secure an even distribution of the insolvent estate among the creditors and to prevent the more a credi

from getting an undue advantage over the less active ones *Bouer v Hett*, (1895) 2 Q B 51 An adjudication of the debtor divests the rights of his decree holder as such and remit him to the position of an ordinary creditor, *Sripat Singh v Hariram Goenka*, 26 C W N 739 (743), P C one effect of adjudication is that the insolvent's creditors are treated *pari passu* with respect to his assets *excepting those actually realised before bankruptcy*, [see *Krishna Suami v Official Assignee* 26 Mad 673, *Jitmand v Ramchand*, 29 Bom 405], the exception being recognised to safeguard the fruits already earned by superior diligence, Cf *Tara Chand v Jugal Kishore*, 46 All 713 (715), *Gour Charan v Tozebuddin*, 23 C W N 461, *Ex parte Pillers*, (1881) 17 Ch D 653 (666) But for this equality of treatment, it would be quite possible for a creditor to steal a march over the other creditors But this principle of treating the creditors *pari passu* does not apply to a case where a slice has already been cut out and appropriated by means of superior diligence in levying execution, *Cockerell v Dickens*, (1840) 3 Moo P C 98 2 M I A 353

The section applies to a case where the decree is against a person against whom insolvency proceedings are pending and who has subsequently been adjudicated an insolvent It does not apply to a case where the decree holder is adjudicated an insolvent *Firm Basheshar Nath v Bag Mal*, A I R 1929 Lah 805 120 I C 175

**The Section does not restrict execution** The section puts a restriction on the rights of the creditors and does not take away the power of an Executing Court to execute its decree So if the Court holds a sale in execution of the decree the same will not be invalid by reason of the bankruptcy though when apprised thereof it should follow the procedure prescribed by sec 52 below See *Ralla Ram v Ram Labhaya*, 6 L L J 222 A I R 1925 Lah 158 80 I C 509

**Change of Law** The words "the date of admission of the petition" are substituted in this Act in the place of the words, "the date of the order of adjudication" occurring in the old Act The effect of this change is obvious Under the Act of 1907, the Receiver had no right to recover the money realised by the decree-holder prior to the adjudication, *Muhammad Shans v Radha Mohan* 41 All, 274 17 A L J 89 57 I C 760, but under the present Act he can recover such money if it is realised after the date of admission of the insolvency petition Cf *Promatha Nath v Mohini Mohan*, 19 C W N 1200 31 I C 573, *Achambit Lal v Changa Mal*, 32 I C 479 (*infra*) This change has been introduced with the following note of the Select Committee (dated 24th September, 1919) "This clause is proposed to bring sec 34 into a line with

sec 53 of the Presi-towns Insolv Act, 1909 It has evoked considerable criticism particularly with reference to the difficulty of proving whether a creditor had notice of the proceedings or not We, therefore, propose to restrict the rights of creditors under execution to assets realised before the admission of a petition" As an *interim receiver* comes into existence only between the admission of the insolvency petition and actual adjudication the old cases giving preference to an executing creditor over him will now stand abrogated Cf *Basarmal v Khemchand*, 11 I C 433 (Sind)

Under the Act of 1907, for the purposes of sec 34, the *order of adjudication* was strictly construed and was not allowed to relate back to the date of

*Conflict of decisions* presentation of the insolvency petition, under the old Act *Modhu Sardar v Kshitish*, 42 Cal 289, 30 I C 82, *Sri Chand v Murari Lal*,

34 All 628 10 A L J 252 16 I C 183, *Achambit Lal v Changa Mal*, 18 O C 268 3 O L J 566 32 I C 429, *Basarmal v Khemchand*, *supra* *Patiram v Sheonath*, 2 P L J 235 1 P L W 46, 59 I C 246, and the result of this was that a purchaser at an auction between the dates of the insolvency petition and adjudication would acquire a good title to the insolvent's property against the receiver, *Din Dayal v Gursaran Lal* 42 All 336 18 A L J 28 59 I C 67 Or, in other words, this section was held not to be controlled by sec 28 (7) But the change introduced in the present section has undone the effect of those cases *Vide* also the notes at pp 201-02, *ante*

**Sub-sec. (1) : Benefit of execution** Under this section no person is entitled to the benefit of any execution of a decree issued against the property of a debtor as against the Receiver except where assets have already been realised in the course of the execution *before the date of the admission* of the petition Cf *Gour Charan v Tozebuddin* 23 C W N 461 This point of time should be taken note of as it is only the proceeds of an execution sale before that time that are excepted from the operation of this section, Cf *Srinivasa Naicker v Official Receiver South Canara*, A I R 1925 Mad 224 75 I C 172, *Lyon Lord & Co v Virbhandas*, A I R 1926 Sind 109 19 S L R 35 95 I C 705 The expression "date of the admission of the petition," occurring in sub sec (1) qualifies "assets realised," and therefore only assets realised before the date of the admission of the petition will enure to the benefit of the execution creditor *Ramanathan Chettiar v Subramania*, 48 Mad 656 47 M L J 750 A I R 1925 Mad 248 20 L W 872 85 I C 216 As the words "before the date of admission etc" do not go with the word "sale", it follows that even if the sale was before the date of the admission of the insolvency

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**Sub-sec. (1) : Benefit of execution** Under this section no person is entitled to the benefit of any execution of a decree issued against the property of a debtor as against the Receiver except where assets have already been realised in the course of the execution before the date of the admission of the petition. Cf *Gour Charan v. Tozebuddin*, 23 C W N 461. This point of time should be taken note of, as it is only the proceeds of an execution sale before that time that are excepted from the operation of this section. Cf *Srinivas Naicker v. Official Receiver South Canara*, A I R 1925 Mad 224 75 I C 172, *Lyon Lord & Co v. Virbhandas*, A I R 1926 Sind 199 19 S L R 35 95 I C 705. The expression "date of the admission of the petition," occurring in sub-sec (1), qualifies "assets realised," and therefore only assets realised before the date of the admission of the petition will enure to the benefit of the execution creditor, *Ramanathan Chettiar v. Subramania*, 48 Mad 656 47 M L J 759 A I R 1925 Mad 248, 20 I. W. 872 85 I C 216. As the words "before the date of admission etc" do not go with the word "sale", it follows that even if the sale was before the date of the admission of the insolvency

petition if the realisation of the assets was after that date the Official Receiver and not the particular executing decree holder will be entitled to such assets *sive vice*. In this case 75 p.c of the purchase money was deposited by the auction purchaser but before the balance was put in the judgment debtor applied for adjudication and it was held that the decree holder was not entitled to the sale proceeds. See 48 Mad 656 85 I C 216 etc (*supra*).

Under the Act of 190 only the assets realised before *the date of the order of adjudication* were excluded from the mischief of this section *K V K I Chetty v Ba Tin* 13 Bur L T 117 61 I C 640 but under the present Act the assets in order to be excluded must be realised before *the date of the admission of the insolvency petition* under sec 18. If the payment is made to the decree holder on the same date on which the insolvency petition is admitted this section will apply and the decree holder foregoes the benefit of payment even if made at an earlier part of the day than the order of admission as it was not before the *date of admission*. Besides judicial orders are always taken as having been made at the first moment of the day *Simons v Official Receiver* 3 Mys L J (B & C) 3.

The exception in sub-section (1) applies not only to the amount credited in favour of the attaching decree holder but also to the amount rateably distributed among the other decree holders under sec 73 C P Code. After such distribution the money belongs to the decree holders and not to the judgment debtor and therefore not available in insolvency. *Official Receiver Tanjore v Venkatarama Iyer* 40 M L J 61 (1922) M W N 51 15 L W 37 1922 Mad 31 68 I C 512.

**Benefit** This is another expression of a general character. The creditor is not at all entitled to any benefit. For example if he has attached the property of the debtor he is not entitled to any priority over the Receiver. *Krishnaswami v Official Assignee* 26 Mad 63 *Jitmand v Ramchand* 29 Bom 405. This must necessarily be so as the attaching creditor acquires no interest in the attached property by virtue of the attachment the property remains with the insolvent and upon insolvency vests in the Receiver. *Frederick Peacock v Madan Copal* 20 Cal 428 (F B) 6 C W N 5 - see also *Sooobil Chunder v Russik* 15 Cal 202 *Sri Chand v Murari* 34 All 628 10 A L J 52 16 I C 183 (following 29 Cal 428 F B) *Kashinath v Kanhaiya Lal* 37 All 452 13 A L J 700 29 I C 990 *Muhammad Sharif v Radha Mohan* 41 All 274 *Raghunath Das v Sudar Das* 41 I A 251 42 Cal 73 20 C L J 555 18 C W N 1058 13 A L J 154 27 M L J 150 24 I C 304 (P C) *Dambar Singh v Mundar Ali* 40 All

15 A L J 877 43 I C 120 Under the English law, an attaching creditor, after seizure of the debtor's goods, acquires a lien on the attached property, and has therefore the right to have the goods sold and to be paid out of the proceeds of sale, see *Hanslack v Clark*, (1898) 2 Q B 28, *Johnson v Pickering*, (1908) 1 K B 1, 9. In re *Clare*, (1898) 1 Ch 336, L 1 part II Williams, (1872) 7 Ch 314 But under the Indian law an attaching creditor has no such right, so if he fails to realise his money by sale of the attached property before the date of the admission of the insolvency petition, he will be relegated to the same position as the other creditors, and will only participate in the rateable distribution of the sale proceeds Cf *Re Prem Lal Dhar*, 44 Cal 1016

The section does not authorise refund of assets realised by a decree holder section however does not authorise an Official Receiver to claim a refund of money realised by a decree holder in execution of his decree after the admission of a petition to adjudicate the J D an insolvent Sec 144 of the C P Code is of no assistance to the Official Receiver in such a case, *Din Muhammad v Tara Chand* 116 I C 192 (Lah). In such a case, it seems the Official Receiver can institute a suit against the decree holder for recovery of the money realised by him

**No person** The word 'person' is wide enough to admit of a contention that it includes even persons other than the creditor. But the language of the whole section and the word "creditor" in the marginal notes seem to limit the word to a creditor only

**Priority of Official Receiver over attaching Creditor** As a mere attaching creditor cannot come within the purview of the exception to this section, he has no priority over the Official Receiver, see *Krishna Swami v Official Assignee*, 26 Mad 673, *Jitmal v Ramchand*, 29 Bom 405 *Jetha Bhima v Lady Janbai* 14 Bom LR 904 15 I C 950, *Frederick Peacock v Madan Gopal*, 29 Cal 428 (F B) 6 C W N 577 See also *Shib Kristo v Miller*, 10 Cal 150, *Turner v Pestomji* 20 Bom 503, *Sri Chand v Murari*, 34 All 628 10 A L J 252 Attachment does not create any title in favour of the attaching creditor It merely prevents private alienations The attaching creditor, therefore, ranks with the other creditors, participating with them only in rateable distribution of the assets

in the hands of the receiver *Haran*

Attachment per se *Chandra v Jaychand* 5<sup>th</sup> Cal 122 confers no right AIR 1929 Cal 524 123 I C 737 The attachment, at the most, only creates a species of temporary lien continuing up to the admission of the insolvency petition, *Ram Rao*

*Wasudeo*, A I R 1928 Nag 336 110 I C 893 Cf *Raghunath Das v Sundar Das*, 42 Cal 72 18 C W N 1058, P C A creditor successfully fighting out a suit under O XVI, r 63, against a claimant under O XXI, r 58, renders the property available to bankruptcy, and does not get any exclusive benefit therefrom as against the receiver, *Harachandra v Jaychand*, *supra* Where a creditor attaches a decree obtained by the insolvent against a stranger, he is not entitled to the benefit of the attachment, as upon insolvency, the right to execute the decree vests in the receiver, *Dambar Singh v Munawar Ali*, 40 All 86, *supra* Cf *In re Assudamal Fatechand*, 101 I C 848 (Sind) The same principle will necessarily hold good also in the case of an attachment before judgment which too will be of no avail against the Receiver, *Bala Krishna v Veeraraghavan* 45 Mad 70 41 M L J 334 (1921) M W N 775 14 L W 334 69 I C 326, also *Re Pollard*, (1903) 2 K B 41—relied on in *Enkulappa v Official Assignee*, 39 Mad 903 32 I C 190 When the estate vests in the receiver upon adjudication the receiver can apply for removal of the attachment before judgment under sec 151 of C P C (as his claim is a statutory claim not falling within the scope of O XXI, r 58), and if he loses, the order will not be "conclusive" under O XXI, r 63, and the one-year rule of Art 11 of the Limitation Act will not apply to his case *Ibid* The receiver referred to in this section and in the next one is the receiver appointed upon adjudication and not the interim receiver, *Subramania Aiyar v Official Receiver Tanjore*, 50 M L J 665 Where a Judgment creditor attached money in the hands of the Court, belonging to his debtor, but before an order transferring such money to the credit of his suit was made another creditor applied to have the debtor adjudged insolvent, held that the amount in custody of the Court could not be treated as assets realised in execution of the decree within the meaning of the section, therefore the receiver could intervene and claim the money for the general benefit of the creditors, *Balchand Devmal v Tekchand*, 22 S L R 345 A I R 1928 Sind 165 113 I C 319 The amount of security deposited in Court for obtaining stay of execution, does not upon the judgment debtor's insolvency belong to the Official Assignee but to the creditor to whose credit the money was put in *Chouthmull v Cal Wheat & Seeds Association*, 51 Cal 1010

**Assets realised** The word 'assets' means the proceeds from the sale of the property sold in execution of the decree *Ramanatham v Subbaramania*, 26 Mad 170 (181), see also *Sorabji v Gorund*, 16 Bom 91 (98), *Fink v Maharaja Bahadur*, 26 Cal 772 4 C W N 27 Assets are said to be realised when they are actually brought to Court, see *Hafez Mahomed v.*

*Damodar*, 18 Cal 242 (245), *Srinivasa v Sitaran*, 19 Mad 72 5 M L J 151, *Debi Pershad v Cheine*, 16 I C 84 9 A L J 707, also see 31 Mad 502, *Seadut Roj v Sree Canto*, 10 C W N 634, 33 Cal 639, 13 C W N 1177, *Galstaun v Woomeesh Ch*, 25 C L J 303, *Maharaja of Burdwan v Apurba*, 16 C L J 50 15 C W N 872, *Re Ford*, (1900) 1 Q B 264, *Re Pollock*, 87 L T 238. The manner in which the assets are brought to Court is immaterial, so money voluntarily brought into Court may be an asset, *Hari Charan v Birendra Nath*, 35 C L J 327. As to the meaning of the word "realised" see also *Dinendra Nath v Wilson*, 28 Cal 264 (274) 5 C W N 434 Cf also *Visvanadhan Chetti v Arunachalam Chetti*, 44 Mad 100 39 M L J 608 12 L W 744 (1921) M W N 14 A I R 1921 Mad 218 60 I C 302 (F B), *Nachiappa Chettiar v Subbier*, 46 Mad 506 44 M L J 413 A I R 1923 Mad 505 72 I C 820 (F B). It has been held that the dictum in *Visvanadhan's* case may safely be applied to the interpretation of sec 51 (1) of this Act, *In re Assudomal Fatehchand*, A I R 1927 Sind 194 101 I C 848. See also *Balchand Dermal v Tekchand* A I R 1928 Sind 165 113 I C 319 (*supra*)

With this section compare the provisions of sec 73 of Civil Pro Code, 1908, which also aims at rateable distribution of the debtor's assets among his creditors, and read the cases decided under that section. Where money belonging to a debtor has been attached, if the attaching Court and the custody Court are the same there is a 'realisation in the course of execution by sale or otherwise' within the meaning of sec 51 (1) of this Act, only when so much of the money standing to the credit of the judgment debtor as is necessary to satisfy the decree-holder who has applied to it for execution is ordered to be transferred to the credit of the attaching creditor's suit, *In re Assudomal Fatehchand*, A I R 1927 Sind 194 101 I C 848—following *Visvanadhan Chetti's* case, *supra*

Under this section if the assets have been realised in the course of execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the admission of the insolvency petition the execution creditor will be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the Receiver, *Gour Charan v Toyebuddin* 23 C W N 461 49 I C 480. When the property is sold and the sale proceeds are paid into Court before the bankruptcy, the decree holder issuing out execution gets the benefit thereof as against the receiver *Basarmal v Kheruchand*, 11 I C 433 (Sind) Cf *Ram Sundar v Ramdheyan*, 3 Pat L J 450 46 I C 224. When no order of adjudication is made, the Court is not at liberty to return any money that has come to its hands in execution of a decree but must dispose of it according to law, *Palmer v Cowasjee*, *infra*,

The assets or money should be *realised*, otherwise it will not fall within the exception. If it is simply attached, the attaching creditor will get no benefit from the mere attachment [Cf *Haran Chandra v Joychand*, A I R 1929 Cal 524]. In order to be "realised" the money should reach the Court executing the decree, it is not enough if the money be with the Treasury Officer, who retains it for transmission to the executing Court. In other words, mere attachment, of money does not mean *realisation*, *Debi Prosad v Cheine*, 9 A L J 707 16 I C 84 Cf *Gobinda Das v Karan Singh*, 40 All 197 16 A L J 32 43 I C 672 For meaning of the word "realised," see *Mantilal Umedram v Nanooha*, 28 Bom 264 (a case under the Civil Procedure Code). When the sale proceeds of the attached property are actually deposited in the Court executing the decree, the assets are *realised* within the meaning of this section, *Sri Chand v Murari Lal*, 34 All 628 10 A L J 252 16 I C 183 In short, as soon as the money is placed in the hands of the Court for the benefit of the decree-holder, it is to be considered as *realised* *Pati Ram v Sheonath* 2 P L J 235 1 P L W 463 39 I C 246, Cf *Badr Das v Sheonath Singh*, 13 A L J 359 28 I C 816 Thus, in a case the auction purchaser only deposited 25 p c of the purchase money and before he deposited the balance, the judgment debtor applied for adjudication, and it was held that the assets were not *realised* before the admission of the petition, *Ramanathan Chettiar v Subramaniam*, 48 Mad 656 47 M L J 759 A I R 1925 Mad 248 85 I C 216 Where an order for

Rateable distribution has been passed  
under sec 73 of the C P Code, the  
*exception* to this section applies and  
the Receiver gets no more preference in respect thereof, see  
42 M L J 362, *supra*. The money must be *realised* in execu-  
tion of a decree, otherwise this section will not apply So  
where the money is in Court in the form of security, it cannot  
be said to have been *realised* in execution, *Promoatha Nath v  
Mohini Mohan*, 19 C W N 1200 31 I C 573 Cf also *Palmer  
v Kawasjee*, 14 A L J 236 33 I C 723, *Purshotom Das v  
David*, 13 A L J 893 30 I C 779, Assets realised by sale of  
the perishable property attached before judgment and before  
any application is made for execution are not assets realised  
in execution, *Seudut Roy v Sree Canto*, 33 Cal 639 10 C  
W N 634, *supra* For the meaning of the expression "in the  
course of execution" see *Vibudhaphrya v Yusuf Shahib*, 28  
Mad 380 15 M L J 202

**Before the date etc.** From these words it follows that assets realised on the same day as the order of adjudication (though at an earlier hour) vest in the Receiver, not being realised on a prior date, *Ex parte Pollard*, (1903) 2 K B 41

f also Simons v Official Receiver, Bangalore, 3 Mys L J B & C) 3 cited at p 302, *ante*

**Sub-Clause (2):** The secured creditors are exempted from the operation of the section Cf *Official Receiver v Palaniswami*, 48 Mad 750 As to the other rights and privileges of the secured creditors see secs 9 (2), 28 (6) and 47 and he notes thereunder

Compare the provisions of this sub section with those of clauses (b) and (c) of sec 73 of the C P Code, 1908

**Sub-sec. (3) : Priority of bona fide auction-purchaser over the Receiver** Sub sec (3) protects a *bonafide auction-purchaser* of the insolvent's property from the mischief of this section Cf *Ishwar Lukhmidat v Carrjan*, 21 Bom, 681, 177 I<sup>g</sup>g v Moore, (1894) 2 Q B 690 A *bonafide auction purchaser* always acquires a good title against the receiver, *Din Dayal v Gur Saran*, 42 All 336 A purchaser in good faith means a person who did not know at the time of the sale that the judgment-debtor was an insolvent, and could not by the exercise of due diligence have discovered that an adjudication order had been made, *Anantharama v Vettah Kuttimalu*, 30 M L J 611 19 M L T 357 3 L W 501 34 I C 829 For the definition of the words "good faith", see sec 3 (20) of the General Clauses Act, X of 1897 A purchaser of an insolvent's property *even with notice of insolvency* from a *bona fide auction purchaser*, has a good title to it under this sub section against the Receiver, *Madhu Sudhan v Parbat Sundari*, 35 I C 643 (Cal) Once the property is *free* in the hands of a *bona fide auction purchaser*, notice of bankruptcy on the part of the subsequent transferees will not alter the position

The protection afforded by this sub section is only to a purchaser of the property of a *debtor* and not to a purchaser of property which has vested in the Receiver and has ceased in law to be the *debtor's* property, *Anantharam v Vettah Kuttimalu* 30 M L J 611, *supra* This follows from the legal position that an adjudication order vests the insolvent's property in the Receiver, see *Raghunath Das v Sundar Das*, 42 Cal 72 18 C W N 1058, P C The expression "property of the debtor" makes the sub section difficult of interpretation and renders the protection given by it practically illusory when we remember that on an adjudication the property ceases to belong to the debtor, and that under sec 28 (7) the order of adjudication relates back to the date of presentation of the insolvency petition As we are bound to attach some sense to it, especially in the light of *Raghunath Das's* case, we should feel inclined to read this sub section independently of the legal n involved in the doctrine of relation back vide sec 55,

## 52. [§ 35]

Duties of Court executing decree as to property taken in execution

Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that *an insolvency petition by or against the debtor has been admitted*, the Court shall, on application, direct the property, if in the possession of the Court, to be delivered to the receiver, but the costs of *the suit in which the decree was made and* of the execution shall be a first charge on the property so delivered, and the receiver may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge

This is section 25 of the Act of 1907 and is based on sec 41 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, see under "Change of Law" below

**Change of Law** In this Act we have got the following words, "an insolvency petition by or against the debtor has been admitted", whereas in the repealed Act we had these words, "an order of adjudication has been made". The change is quite logical, seeing that the order of adjudication is almost a formal matter and the delay in making it is mainly due to the Court's inability to take prompt action, so, it ought not to be reckoned to the detriment of any body. The other change is the insertion of the words "of the suit in which the decree was made and". For the notes of the Select Committee on this change, see the Committee's Report, dated the 24th September, 1919

**Object and Scope of the Section** The object of the section, just like that of the preceding one, is to utilise the insolvent's property for the benefit of the general body of creditors and to prevent any individual creditor from stealing a march over the other creditors. This section does not prohibit a Court executing a decree from selling the judgment debtor's property merely by reason of its having been given notice of the admission of an insolvency petition, *Ralla Ram v Ram Labhaya Mal* 6 Lah LJ 232 A I R 1925 Lah 158 80 I C 509. It applies only when an application is made to the executing Court for the delivery of the property, *Ibid*. Where after attachment of the debtor's property by an executing Court, the debtor is adjudged an insolvent the proper course for the executing Court to adopt is to adjourn the sale and make over the property to the Receiver. It is not competent

for such an executing Court to proceed with the sale proposing to pay over the sale proceeds to the Receiver, *Mahasukh v Valibhai*, 30 Bom L R 455 AIR 1928 Bom 177 (1) 109 I C 152 Consult the following cases 29 I C 990 (All), 40 Cal 78, 40 All 197 It should not be lost sight of that the section comes into operation only after the admission of the insolvency petition, *Anup Kumar v Kesho Das*, 39 All 547 15 A L J 473 39 I C 783 N B Both this section and the preceding one are open to the contention that they apply only when there

is a receiver, see *Anup Kumar v Kesho*

"Receiver"—if in *Das, supra* Or in other words, "Receiver" in this section is the Receiver appointed under sec 56 (1) after the order of adjudication and not the interim Receiver, *Lyon Lord & Co v Firm of Virbhandas* AIR 1926 Sind, 199 19 S L R 35 95 I C 705 (sc 76 I C 380), *Subramania Iyer v Official Receiver, Tanjore*, 50 M L J 665 23 L W 300 AIR 1926 Mad 432 93 I C 877 So, it has been maintained that where an interim receiver has not been clothed with powers to take possession of the insolvent's property no valid application can be made under this section to the Executing Court to deliver the property to him, *Arunachellam Chettiar v Nayanna Naicker*, 23 L W 513 AIR 1926 Mad 606 94 I C 126 Vide notes and cases at p 120, ante It seems that a secured creditor will be exempted from the operation of the section, *Official Receiver v Nagarajna Mudaliar*, 49 M L J 643 (1925) M W N 907 AIR 1926 Mad 194 92 I C 497, and this exemption extends to money-decree holders who have obtained securities in the course of execution *Ibid*

**Decree** The word "decree" here does not include a decree on a mortgage or on security of a secured creditor, *Official Receiver, Tanjore v Nagarajna Mudaliar*, (1925) M W N 907 49 M L J 643 AIR 1926 Mad 194 92 I C 497 So, it follows that where a money decree holder obtains a security bond from his judgment debtor for satisfaction of his decree, and subsequent thereto the judgment-debtor becomes adjudicated, the decree holder, though originally unsecured, will be entitled to proceed with his execution against the properties covered by the security bond, *Ibid*

**On application** The corresponding words in the Eng Act are "on request," see sec 41 of the English Act An application to deliver property to Receiver also is an essential requisite for the section [cf (1892) 1 Q B 722], in absence of such an application, the sale of a judgment debtor's property in execution, notwithstanding notice to executing Court of the admission of the insolvency petition, cannot be impeached, either by the Receiver or the creditor, *Ralla Ram v Ram Labhaya Mal*, 6 Lab L J 232 AIR 1925 Lab 158 So I C

509, but see 30 M L J 611, cited under the heading "Notice" below Where no application is made hereunder, but the

Executing Court has got information  
Stay of proceedings of the bankruptcy petition and the pro-  
perty under attachment is not liable

to speedy decay or depreciation of value because of delay in its sale, the Court should in the exercise of its inherent jurisdiction order stay of execution proceedings pending the hearing of the bankruptcy petition Cf *Lyon Lords & Co v Virbhan das*, cited at p 311, *infra* As to the case where no receiver is appointed, Comp *Ralla Ram's case*, 80 I C 509 (510)

**Property of a debtor** The execution should be directed against the insolvent's property This section will not apply if the property be in the joint ownership of the debtor along with other persons, *Deble v Brooke*, (1894) 2 Q B 319

**Saleable** As to what property is saleable see the notes under secs 4 & 28, also see sec 60 of C P Code, 1908

**Notice** The notice to be given to the Court is about the admission of the insolvency petition, whether it be by or against the debtor The section does not say by whom the notice is to be given It seems that for the purposes of this section the notice may be given by any person, primarily, the receiver, and where no receiver is appointed by the Court itself *Ralla Ram v Ram Labhaya Mal*, 6 Lah L J 232 A I R 1975 Lah 158 80 I C 509 (510) Cf *Gobind Das v Karam Singh* 40 All 197 16 A L J 32 43 I C 672 If no notice be given the executing Court will proceed with the execution, and the Receiver cannot afterwards impugn the sale Cf *Walfords Estate Trustee v Levy*, (1892) 1 Q B 772 On receipt of such notice, the Court shall deliver the property (if in its possession) to the Receiver But the Court cannot act *suo motu*, there must be some application made to it praying for delivery of the property to the Receiver If notwithstanding the notice the Court holds the sale, it is irregular and confers no title on the auction purchaser, *Anantharam v Vettath Kuttimalu*, 30 M L J 611 3 L W 504 19 M L T 357 34 I C 829, but see *Ralla Ram v Ram Labhaya Mal* *supra* Also see the notes at p 116 If the sale proceeds are paid to the decree-holder it seems that the Court can in the exercise of its inherent powers, though not exactly under sec 144 of the C P Code, direct him to bring back the money to Court and refund it to the Receiver, just as the Court can direct refund of compensation money under the Land Acquisition Act inadvertently paid to a wrong person, see the following cases 35 Cal 1104 12 C W N 1039 14 C W N 1024 11 C L J 533

But where the sale-proceeds are paid to the decree-holder in consequence of failure on the part of the receiver to give notice of admission of the bankruptcy petition to the Court,

hereunder, the Court cannot ask for restitution or refund of the amount so paid, in such a case the receiver's remedy lies a separate suit for refund against the decree holder, see *Din Mohammad v Tara Chand*, AIR 1930 Lah 39 116 I C 192.

**Property in the possession of the Court** According to some opinion, the expression seems to indicate that by *property*, here, only moveable property is meant. Note that in sec 41 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914, the word "goods" has been used. This view has found favour in Sind in the case of *Lyon Lord & Co v Firm of Virbhandas*, AIR 1926 Sind 199 19 S L R 35 95 I C 705, wherein it has been held that the section contemplates the delivery of property *in the possession of the Court* and thereby it restricts its operation to such *moveable* property which is seized by the Court under the provisions contained in O XXI of C P Code, or which is attached by the Court in such manner as to give *possession* of such property to the Court. Attachment of immoveable property is effected under O XXI, r 54, C P C not by *actual seizure* but by an order prohibiting the judgment debtor from transferring or charging the property in any way, therefore such property ought not to fall within the purview of this section, Cf *Lyon Lord & Co v Virbhandas* AIR 1924 Sind 60 76 I C 380, also *Lyon Lord & Co v Virbhandas* *supra*. It has, however, been pointed out in *Mahasukh v Valibhai*, 30 Bom L R 455 AIR 1928 Bom 177 (1) 109 I C 152, that under sec 64 of the C P Code the effect of an attachment is that the attached property is kept in *custodia legis* during the period of attachment. When the word "property" is here used in a general way, the right view ought to be that this section refers to all kinds of property and is not confined to moveable property alone, see *Haran Chandra v Joychand*, 57 Cal 122 AIR 1929 Cal 524 123 I C 737.

**Costs of the suit** The costs of the suit in which the decree was made including the costs of execution shall be a first charge on the property to be delivered. Under the repealed Act only the costs of the execution constituted a first charge. The costs herein referred to must be costs authorised by some provision of law, *Re Woodham* (1887) 20 Q B D 40. The costs incurred on account of cutting, carrying, thrashing and dressing corn are not of execution, (*Ibid*). This section is applicable where there is no sale, therefore, poundage fee, which is levied only upon a sale, cannot be included in costs of execution, *Re Ludmore*, (1884) 13 Q B D 415. Costs of arbitration cannot be treated as costs of the suit within the meaning of this section, *Lyon Lord & Co v Virbhandas* *supra*. The expression "costs of the execution" should have a literal interpretation so as to include the costs of the suit brought by the

decease-holder under O XXI, r 63, C P C to revive an order of attachment, from which the property was released under O XXI, r 60, on a claimant's petition, *Haran Chandra v Joy Chand*, 57 Cal. 122 AIR 1929 Cal 524 123 IC 757

**Receiver** As to whether *Receiver* here includes an *interim receiver*, *vide notes at p 309, ante*

**53. [§ 36]** Any transfer of property not being a transfer made before  
Avoidance of voluntary and in consideration of  
transfer marriage or made in favour of

a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration shall, if the transferor is adjudged insolvent *on a petition presented\** within two years after the date of the transfer, be *voidable* as against the receiver and may be annulled by the Court

**Analogous Law** Sec 36 of Act III of 1907, Sec 55 of the Presi towns Insolvency Act, 1909 This section is taken from Sec 42 of the Bankruptcy, Act, 1914, and therefore that Act may be taken into consideration in construing the present statute *Rachamadugu Rangiah v Appaji Rao*, 51 M L J 719 (1916) M W 9 99 I C 241 Cf *Sharif uz Zaman v Deputy Commissioner Bara Banks* 10 O & A L R 514 11 O L J 599 1 O W N 201 AIR 1925 Oudh 28 79 I C 188

**Change of Law** Under the repealed Act we had the word 'void' in the place of the word "voidable" occurring in the present Act The Select Committee have thus given their reason for this change—"It is settled law that the word void in section 36 of the present Act means 'voidable' only and we have made this clear." One very important amendment has been effected in the section by Act X of 1930 (*vide the footnote*) which received the assent of the Governor General on the 10th March, 1930 For the effect of the amendment *vide notes under the heading "within two years"*

**The principle and Scope of the Section** One of the main objects of the Bankruptcy law is to effect a fair distribution of the insolvent's properties among his creditors and in order to carry out that object it is necessary that the insolvent should be prevented from putting his properties beyond the reach of his creditors by means of voluntary or fraudulent

\* The words *on a petition presented* have been inserted by the Act X of 1930 which received the assent of the Governor-General on 10th March 1930 For the effect of this change of law, *vide notes at pp 330-31*

transfers. So we find in this section and in the next one provisions defining the way in which an order of adjudication will affect the antecedent transactions of the insolvent. "Besides property which was the insolvent's at the time of adjudication, property which had ceased to be his by transfer within two years before adjudication may also be made to vest in the Court and become divisible among the creditors by an order of annulment under sec 53. The annulment has the effect of divesting the transferee and vesting the property again in the insolvent. It then vests under sec 28 (2) in the Court". *Draufadi Bai v. Govind Singh* 18 N L R 93 A I R 1922 Nag 221 65 I C 334. This section renders voluntary transfers by the insolvent voidable and liable to be annulled by the Court. Cf *Ishar Das v. Ladha Ram* 62 I C 924 (Lah). So where no attempt is made to avoid it and no order of annulment is made, such a transfer may stand. The question of validity of a transfer and annulment thereof arises only after adjudication, and prior to that the Court has no jurisdiction to go into that question. *Mul Singh v. Lakhmi Devi*, A I R 1927 Lah 95 95 I C 1055. Cf *Ghulam Husain v. Rameswar Das*, 99 I C 524. The word "voluntary" in the marginal note to (and not in the body of) s 53 means gratuitous or without consideration. *Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co v. Pandarinath* 30 Bom L R 893 A I R 1928 Bom 341. Cf 26 Bom 765 (773). Under this section a transfer is voidable as against the receiver. *Re Carter & Henderson's Contract*, (1897) 1 Ch 776, referred to in *Re Gunsbourg*, (1920) 2 K B 426 (457). It is but meet that a receiver should be appointed where there is a question of annulment under this section, but where no receiver is appointed, see 58 of the Act operates. *Comp Bhagwant v. Munim Khan*, 6 N L R 146 8 I C 1115.

For analogous provisions see section 42 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914, and section 53 of the T P Act Sec

This section contrasted with sec 53 T P than sec 53 of the Transfer of Property Act

Under the latter section transfers

made with the intent to defeat or delay creditors or subsequent transferees are made voidable at the instance of the creditors so defrauded, or defeated, see 39 All 95, *infra*. Cf *Ramcharan Lal v. Basdeo Sahas*, 102 I C 92 (All), and the new sec 53 of the T P Act. See also *Dronadula Srimulu v. Ponakavira*, 45 M L J 105 (1923) M W N 306 A I R 1923 Mad 641 72 I C 805. Under this section no such intent is necessary. All that is required to attract the operation of this section is that the transfer is not in good faith, nor for valuable consideration, and is made within two years of the adjudication of the debtor. Cf *Ramaswami Aiyangar v. Official Receiver*,

50 M L J 448 (1926) M W N 419 94 I C 535 This looks as if a transaction not in good faith and not for valuable consideration, if within two years, is always a constructive fraud on the bankruptcy law The underlying principle of this is that one must be just before being generous Under both the section 53 transferees in good faith and for valuable consideration are protected This section also protects transfers 'made before and in consideration of marriage', *Muhammad Habib ulla v Mushtaq Hussain*, 39 All, 95 14 A L J 1183 37 I C 684 Cf 45 M L J 105 Considerations affecting section 53 of the T P Act do not apply to this section This section does not debar the creditor or the receiver from proceeding under said sec 53 of T P Act, *Official Receiver v Bista Souza* 23 L W 643 AIR 1926 Mad 826 95 I C 300 Cf *Mussammat Gaura v Abdul Majid*, AIR 1922 All 443 64 I C 523 Transfers in good faith and for valuable considerations are protected under both the sections no doubt, but the onus of proof is different in the two cases *Hemraj v Ram Jishen* 2 P L J 101 38 I C 369 1 P L W 752 Under the Insolvency Act it is the transferee who must show that the transaction was in good faith and for valuable consideration *Mohamed Malika v Ismail Khan* 46 C L J 168 AIR 1927 Cal 766 104 I C 822 But when the transfer is dealt with under s 53 of the T P Act that is, under s 4 of this Act and beyond the time limit (2 years) prescribed by the section, the question of onus will be the same as in an ordinary suit see *Atmaram Udhardas's case, infra* In England a transaction which is bona fide and is not a mere cloak for retaining a benefit to the grantor, is held good under the statute of Elizabeth *Re Fasey Ex parte Trustees*, (1923) 2 Ch 1 This section contemplates only a transfer prior to adjudication and not one subsequent thereto *Hajat Mohamed v Bhawani Das*, 26 Punj L R 397 AIR 1926 Lah 146 90 I C 1037 Under the new sec 53 of the T P Act the provisions of that section will not in any way affect the provisions of this section An application for an adjudication that a certain property was still the property of the insolvent and that no actual gift had ever taken place does not fall within the purview of this section *Sobharam v Waryam Singh* 4 Lah L J 444 The Legislature by enacting this section did not impliedly intend to deprive the debtor or the creditor of their right to have transfers set aside by instituting a suit before an ordinary tribunal within the longer period of limitation, *Atmaram Udhardas v Dayaram*, AIR 1929 Sind 94 115 I C 330 If an application hereunder is time-barred, the Receiver can proceed under s 4 claiming within the longer period a relief which sec 53 of the T P Act authorises, *Ibid* We have already

seen under s. 4 that an Insolvency Court can try a question of title raised on the basis of a transfer which took place more than two years prior to the adjudication notwithstanding the provisions of this section, *Antar Khan v. Mohammed Khan*, AIR 1929 All 105 113 I C 819

**Jurisdiction of Court** As the Insolvency Court is the only Court to administer an insolvent estate, it necessarily follows that after an adjudication order such Court is the only Court competent to set aside a transfer by the insolvent. The word "Court" in this section and in the next one signifies the Insolvency Court exercising jurisdiction under this Act. No other Court has the jurisdiction to annul a transfer thereunder. *Mariappa Pillai v. Raman Chettiar* 42 Mad 322 10 L W 59 52 I C 519. That is its jurisdiction is exclusive in the matter, *ibid*. So, where a transfer is annulled by the Insolvency Court, that order of annulment cannot be nullified by means of a regular suit in the Civil Court, *Kaniz Fatima v. Narain Singh*, 24 A L J 897 AIR 1927 All 66, though an *ex parte* order of annulment may be set aside by the Insolvency Court itself under order IX r. 13 of the C P Code, if sufficient cause is shown for non appearance. *Gowinda Rao v. Official Receiver*, AIR 1927 Mad 897 103 I C 381. Vide notes under the heading "the section confers no exclusive jurisdiction" at p. 31, *ante*. While exercising jurisdiction under this Act, the Court should primarily follow the special provisions herein enacted, but that does not mean that it cannot decide questions of general law (as arising under sec 53 of the T P Act or under the personal laws of the parties) as an ordinary Civil Court, *Shikri Prasad v. Aziz Ali*, 44 All 71. Cf *Hari Chand v. Motiram* 48 All 414, *Fulkumari v. Khirode* 31 C W N 502 102 I C 115. There is nothing in this Act to prevent the creditors or the Receiver from proceeding under sec 53 of the Transfer of Property Act if they wish, though they have another remedy under the present section, *Official Receiver v. Bastiao Souza*, 23 L W 643 AIR 1926 Mad 826 95 I C 300. Where for the purposes of administration in bankruptcy it is not absolutely necessary to decide a question of general law, an Insolvency Court should not under sec 4 transgress the limits of this Act and usurp a jurisdiction which naturally belongs to the ordinary Civil Court. Cf *Dronadula Siramulu v. Ponakalura*, 45 M L J 105 18 L W 426 (1923) M W N 306 AIR 1923 Mad 641 72 I C 805. But for the purpose of doing complete justice between the parties, the Court can go into a question not covered by this Act but triable under the general law, vide *Hari Chand v. Motiram supra*. An Insolvency Court has jurisdiction to deal with alienations, made by the debtor, of properties situated outside its local limits.

and such jurisdiction is not affected by the provisions of sec 16 of the C P Code, *Lalji Sahai v Abdul Gani*, 15 C W N 253 12 CLJ 452 7 I C 765 *Vide* notes under the heading "Extra Territorial jurisdiction" at p 35, *ante*

Transfer outside juris- diction may be annulled "But it has been maintained in a Nagpur case that a British Indian Court cannot annul a transfer of property situate in a foreign country, *Draupadi v Govind Singh*, 18 N L R 93 A I R 1922 Nag 221 65 I C 334, as the Court of such foreign territory may not recognise the transfer, *Ibid* *Vide* notes under the heading "Transfer" below

The power when to be exercised he annulled" and not "must be annulled", therefore, the power conferred by this section should be exercised only

if the circumstances of the case call for it, *Bhagwan v Munim Khan*, 6 N L R 146 8 I C 1115 The Court can exercise jurisdiction hereunder only after adjudication, *vide infra* When an alienation is challenged as fraudulent, the Court cannot decline to go into the matter, *Choudappa v Katha Perumal*, 49 Mad, 794 A I R 1926 Mad 801 50 M L J 602

No delegation of jurisdiction 96 I C 944 The Court should not delegate its powers hereunder either to the Receiver or to a subordinate Court

*vide, Jagannath v Lachman Das*, 36 All 549, *Simal Routher v Kumarappa Chetty*, (1916) 2 M W N 182 35 I C 875, and the notes at p 336, under the heading "Procedure" The framing of a schedule by the Receiver does not preclude the Court from entertaining an application by the Receiver to annul the transfer hereunder, *Khadir Shah v Official Receiver, Tinnerelly*, 41 Mad, 30 As to the duty of the Court to hold an investigation under this section, when invited to do so see *Khusali Ram v Bholamal*, 37 All, 252 13 A J 270 28 I C 57 We have seen at p 217, that an Insolvency Court has

Jurisdiction to go behind judgment at times power to go behind judgments, it may sometimes happen that transfers are the effect of, or founded on judgments of Courts, for example

when some sort of transfer is effected in consequence of a reference to arbitration [*Kanaya Lal v Official Receiver*, A I R 1928 Lah 750 110 I C 742], or as a result of compromise decree [*Re Naraindas Sunderdas*, A I R 1926 Sind 133 93 I C 331], a question arises whether the Insolvency Court can re-open such transaction, and there can be no good reason to hold that such transfers are immune from attack in bankruptcy simply because the stamp of the Court has been obtained on them by means of a device, *ibid* *Vide* notes and cases at p 319, *infra*

**Requirements of the Section** In order to render this section applicable the following requisites must be complied with [see *Isaar Das v. Ladha Ram*, 62 I C 924] —

- (i) There should be a transfer of property
- (ii) The transfer is not made before and in consideration of marriage
- (iii) It is not made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration
- (iv) The transfer is within two years prior to the order of adjudication

Those conditions are required to save a transaction from the mischief of this section (1) that the transferee is a purchaser or incumbrancer, (2) that he acted in good faith and (3) that there was valuable consideration, *Elliot, O R v Subbiah* 50 Mad 815 26 L W 248 53 M L J 742 AIR 1927 Mad 869 105 I C 138

**Application of Equity where this section does not apply** Where the provisions of this section do not in terms apply to a case for example where the question raised relates to the validity of consent by an heir to the will of a Mahomedan testator, it is quite open to the Court to proceed according to rules of Justice equity and good conscience, *Kali Charan v. Mahammad* [1930] A L J 588

**The Section applies only upon adjudication** The section can be put in to operation only if the transfer or is adjudged an insolvent So unless there is such an adjudication, the Insolvency Court has no jurisdiction to decide whether a transfer of property is liable to annulment hereunder *Mul Singh v. Lakhmi Devi*, AIR 1927 Lah 95 95 I C 1055 Cf *Appireddi v. Chinna Appireddi* 45 Mad 189 41 M L J 606 66 I C 271 *Kauleswar v. Bhagwan* 42 I C 845

**Transfer** There should be a transfer of property, a mere contract to transfer cannot justify the application of this section *Ex parte Home* 54 L T 301 As to what is a transfer of property see sec (1) (f) of this Act, Cf sec 5 of the T P Act, and for definition of the word 'property' see sec 2 (1)—(d) ante The property in this section must be such property as can vest in the receiver under sec 78 that is it may be property of any sort *Re Carter & Kenderdine's Contract* (1897) 1 Ch 776 So it has been held that the lease of a holding which cannot vest in the receiver under sec 78 (5) is not within the mischief of this section *Sagan Mal v. Gerraj Singh* 39 All, 120 14 A L J 1031 38 I C 171 Transfer here contemplates retention of the property and not its immediate consumption Therefore a gift for maintenance education or advancement or so forth is not within the mischief of the

section, *Re Player*, (1885) 15 Q B D 682, *Re Plumer* (1900) 2 Q B 790. This section applies to a transfer effected by a decree of the Court, *Re Naraindas Sunderdas*, A I R 1920 Sind, 133 93 I C 331. A conveyance of the estate to trustees for distribution is hit at by this section, *Elliot, O R v Subbiah* 50 Mad 815 53 M L J 742 26 L W 248 A I R 1927 Mad 869 105 I C 138. Transfers prior to the time when this Act came into force are within the scope of this section, Cf *Ex parte Todd*, 19 Q B D 186. It does not matter whether the transfer be in respect of the entire property or a part of it, *Bhutnath v Biraj Mohan*, 28 C L J 536. An Indian Court cannot annul transfer of a property situate in a foreign territory. A foreign Court may refuse to recognise such an annulment if made, *Draupadi v Gorind Singh*, 18 N L R 93 A I R 1922 Nag 221 65 I C 334. But see *Abdul Khader v Official Assignee* 40 Mad, 810, which has conceded the power of an Insolvency Court to adjudicate on claims relating to property outside its jurisdiction. Vide also at p 163, ante. When a creditor challenges the mortgage executed in favour of another creditor on the ground that it is a fictitious thing got up simply to prejudice the creditors, the Court must enquire into the matter, *Khushaliram v Bholar Mal*, 37 All, 252 13 A L J, 270 28 I C 573. In order to attack a transfer as fraudulent it is not necessary to show that the insolvent was actually indebted at the time the transfer was effected. A man may commit an "anticipatory fraud" and effect a transfer with a view to screening his properties from his probable and possible future creditors, *Official Receiver, Tanjore v Veddappa*, 47 M L J 431 (1924) M W N 506 20 L W 683 A I R 1924 Mad, 865 82 I C 450. Cf *Steelman v Ashdown*, (1742) 26 E R 688, *Thomas Pillai v Muthurama*, (1910) M W N 141 4 I C 301, *Hossein Bhai v Haji Ismail*, 5 Bom L R 255. A gratuitous transfer may be set aside under sec 53 of the T P Act if the Court finds that the transfer was made with a view to defraud a subsequent bona fide transferee for value, *Ram Charan v Basdeo Sahai*, 102 I C 92 (All). A gift of money made by the insolvent a few months before his adjudication to his mistress for the purpose of purchasing a motor car amounts to a "transfer" within the mischief of this section and is liable to be set aside, *Hahi Jan v Hankishen*, 67 I C 587 (Lah). Cf *Re Tankard*, (1899) 2 Q B 57 68 L J Q B 670, in which a present of jewelry, furniture and money to buy furniture made by a bankrupt to a lady with whom he was intimate was set aside. The expression "voluntary transfer" is not limited to any particular form of transfer but is wide enough to cover all sorts of devices that may be practised or suffered by the insolvent to deprive the creditors of the benefit of his property, *Kanaya Lal v Official Receiver*, A I R 1918

Lah 750 110 I C 742 Thus, where a charge was created through the instrumentality of a reference to arbitration and a decree was afterwards obtained on the arbitrator's award, the Court held that the device was a transfer, *ibid*. Again, a transfer of the insolvent's property under a decree passed on confession of judgment by the insolvent does not cease to be a voluntary transfer because evidenced by such a decree, *ibid*. It has been held that, having regard to the definition of the expression "transfer of property" contained in sec 2 (1) (f) of this Act, a partition of joint family property may amount to a transfer of property within the meaning of this section, *Official Receiver v Chiman Lal* 31 P L R 245 123 I C 286 A deed of release executed by an insolvent accompanied by mutation and transfer of possession is a transfer within the meaning of this section *Amjad Ali v Nandlal Tandon*, 7 O W N 377 123 I C 217, and cannot be annulled if executed more than two years before adjudication *ibid*. Vide at p 316

A Court has power to enquire into validity of a secured debt independently of this section or sec 54. The mere fact that a transfer is voluntary and not supported by consideration will not justify the Insolvency Court in setting aside the transfer. It must also be found that the transaction was fictitious or was a mere pretence or in other words that the transferee was a *benamdar* for the transferor, *Dronadula Sircamulu v Pona Kastha Reddi* (1923) M W N 306 18 L W 426 45 M L J 103 AIR 1923 Mad 641 72 I C 105. The transfer contemplated by this section is valid until annulled by the Insolvency Court, *Sharfuz zamman v Sir Henry Stanyon*, AIR 1923 Oudh, 80 70 I C 253. A transfer in favour of a creditor, effected by the insolvent to save himself from troubles is not a fraudulent one *Puran Chand v Puran Chand* 75 I C 441. A transfer was made shortly before insolvency, but no consideration passed, any attempt, not *bonafide*, to make a show of passing of consideration cannot save the transaction from the mischief of this section, *Kalluri Venkataratnam v Official Receiver Godavari* 18 L W 610 (1923) M W N 180 AIR 1924 Mad 358 76 I C 1006. A mortgage bond in favour of a person not a creditor can be annulled under this section *Appathurai Odayar v Official Receiver Tanjore* AIR 1927 Mad 412 99 I C 683. A transfer in favour of a trustee who undertakes to discharge onerous duties in favour of a purchaser for valuable consideration and if *bonafide* cannot be annulled hereunder *Sharf uz zaman v Deputy Commissioner Barabanki* 11 O L J 599 AIR 1925 Oudh 78 79 I C 888

**Transfer by transferee of Insolvent** This section applies only when the *transferor* is the insolvent so a transfer by the transferee of the insolvent is not within the mischief of

this section and the Official Receiver is not at liberty to cancel it under this section. See (1899) 2 Q.B. 57, *Sudha v Firm Nanakchand Daulatram*, 7 Lah L.J. 160, 26 Punj L.R. 224 A.I.R. 1925 Lah 295, 88 I.C. 89, *Jagannath Ayyangar v Narayan Ayyangar*, 52 I.C. 761, *Pannammal Ammal v Official Receiver, Tinnevelly*, 51 M.L.J. 228 A.I.R. 1927 Mad 58 97 I.C. 918, *Govind v Sonba*, 121 I.C. 663. But see *Ex parte Broun*, (1893) 2 Q.B. 377, 62 L.J.Q.B. 279, *Ex parte Norton*, (1893) 2 Q.B. 381, 62 L.J.Q.B. 457, *Ex parte Green* (1912) 3 K.B. 6 (11, 14), 81 L.J.K.B. 1213. Cf *Hajal Muhammed v Bhauani Das* 26 Punj L.R. 397 A.I.R. 196 Lah, 146 90 I.C. 1037. The fact that the insolvent's transferee comes into Court and makes a statement that the transfer may be vacated does not alter the situation, *Sudha v Firm Nanakchand, supra*.

**Benami transactions** This section applies to a case of transfer and its annulment. Therefore, where no annulment is sought but simply an application is made for adjudication that a certain property alleged to have been gifted away by the insolvent was still really his property, and in his possession does not fall within this section, *Sobha Ram v Warjam Singh* 4 Lah L.J. 444. But when the benamdar effects a transfer, perhaps this section can be invoked inasmuch as the benamdar's act will be regarded as the act of the true owner, *Lakhiprasad v Ras Kishon*, 20 C.W.N. 554.

**Transfer before and in consideration of Marriage:** A transfer *before* and *in consideration of marriage* is not within the mischief of this section. A transfer *after* marriage is however liable to be avoided, *Ex parte Official Receiver*, (1889) 2 Q.B. 57. So a transfer for a dower settled *long after* the marriage will not be looked upon as a transfer "before and in consideration of marriage" *Muhamad Habibulla v Mushtaq Hussein*, 39 All, 95 14 A.L.J. 1183, 37 I.C. 684. In order to be entitled to protection, the transfer must be *in consideration of marriage*. The consideration of marriage should not however be a colourable one. So where a debtor lives with a woman as a man and wife, and then goes through the ceremony of marriage in order to be able to call in aid this section to support a settlement of his property on the woman, he will get no protection, *Columbine v Penhall*, (1852), 1 Sm and G, 228. Law will never permit a pre-concerted scheme of fraudulent transfer though it be in the colour of a marriage settlement. If the marriage settlement is so *scrimmed out* as to evince a clear attempt to defeat the creditors, it will not be entitled to protection, *Whitmore v Mason* (1861) 2 J & H, 204, *Bulmer v Hunter*, (1860) 8 T.L. 46. But when this element of defrayment is not involved, the above principle has no application.

*Montefiore v Behens*, (1868) L R 1 Eq 139, *Mackintosh v Pogose*, (1895), 1 Cb 505 A Court would set aside a marriage settlement when it is shown that the marriage is entered into and the settlement is made in furtherance of a scheme of fraud to which both the husband and the wife are parties, *Ramsay v Lal et al*, 15 C W N 221 (209n), also *Re Pennington*, (1888) 5 Morr, 268, *Lakhi Prina v Rai Kishori*, 20 C W N 554 It seems that where the wife is innocent of fraud, the transaction will not be open to attack by reason of the husband's guilt, *Keron v Crawford*, (1877) 6 Ch D 29 A gift of immoveable property to the wife may be a fraudulent transfer but no action can be taken against that property under this section It may be open to the creditors to file a regular suit in which they may seek a declaration that the transfer is fictitious, *Hinga Lal v Jauahir Prosad*, 5 O W N 964 114 I C 126 —referred to in *Amjad Ali v Nand Lal Tandon*, 123 I C 217 The mere fact that the transfer is in favour of a wife will not make it a transfer in consideration of marriage, so a transfer by an

insolvent within 2 years prior to his  
insolvency to his wife, not being a  
transfer made before and in considera-

tion of marriage is liable to be set aside under this section Cf *Bhutnath v Biraj Mohini* 28 C L J 536 49 I C 87 A presumption arises under sec 53, T P Act, against a transfer to wife without consideration, which can therefore be dealt with under this section, see *Lakhipriya v Rai Kishori supra* For an instance of an impeachable gift to wife see also *Official Assignee v Bidya Soondar*, 30 C L J 428 In this case a deed of gift (of immoveable property) was secretly executed in favour of the wife, at a time when the failure of the firm of which the donor (husband) was a partner, was in sight, if not actually imminent The matter was kept secret till the firm had been declared insolvent, the lady never obtained possession of the property and no convincing explanation was attempted to justify the transaction, held that the title did not pass from the donor to the donee, *ibid* But a transfer to her for valuable consideration stands on a different footing and does not suffer from any such presumption and is to be dealt with according to its own merits, *Manappa Pillai v Raman Chettiar*, 42 Mad, 322 10 L W 59 52 I C 519

**Transfer in favour of purchaser or incumbrancer:** When such transfers are in good faith and for valuable consideration, they are entitled to protection [*Campbell v Mithomal* 9 S L R 65 31 I C 50] under this Act just as under the T P, Act, *Mohamad Mahha v Ismail Khan* 46 C L J 168 A I R 1927 Cal 766 104 I C 522 Good faith has been defined in sec 3 (20) of the General Clauses Act (X of 1897) as follows —“A thing shall be deemed to be done in good,

*faith where it is in fact done honestly, whether it is done negligently or not*" The test of good

Test of Good faith *faith* under the section is whether the lender intended that the advance should

enable his debtor to carry on his business and whether he had reasonable grounds for believing that it would enable him to do so, *Campbell v Mithomal, supra*, 'Good faith' cannot be inferred from the mere fact that valuable consideration has been paid for the transaction, *Gopal v Ramkrishna*, 17 N L R 69 A I R 1921 Nag 103 62 I C 289, *Narayan v Nathu* 10 N L J 12 A I R 1927 Nag 166 103 I C 486 Cf 39 Mad 250, also *Corlett v Radcliffe*, 14 M P C C 121, *Chidambaram v Srinivasa*, 37 Mad 227 20 C L J 571 18 C W N 541 (P C) though a transfer supported by consideration will naturally raise a presumption of good faith in its favour, *Kunjabehan v Madhusudan*, 50 I C 117 (All) Passing of consideration raises a presumption of 'good faith' even when the transfer is in favour of a relation *Lucas v Official Assignee, Bengal*, 24 C W N 418 56 I C 577 Cf *Re W'thered*, (1926) 1 Ch 167 In order to prove good faith the purchaser must show an unmistakable intention in the debtor to pass ownership, and an intention in himself to acquire it Mere transference of possession is insufficient to give rise to any inference which would support an intention to acquire ownership, *Narayan v Nathu* *supra* Vide, also under the heading "Good Faith" under s 54 post The value of the property is always a material factor for the determination of the question of *bona fides*, *Muhammad Habibulla v Mushtaq Hussain* 39 All, 95 (*supra*) Cf *Basiruddin v Mokima Bibi*, 22 C W N 709 44 I C 915 (Cal) Antecedent debts might constitute a good consideration, and consequently *good faith* *Ibid* Where the vendee is not in any way connected with the insolvent and the transaction *prima facie* appears not to be a colourable one and no question of fraudulent preference arises by reason of the transaction taking place beyond 3 months before adjudication, the transfer will not be open to attack hereunder, *Ishar Das v Official Receiver* A I R 1930 Lah 135 Ignorance of the bankruptcy of the transferor or of the existence of unsatisfied creditors or of the fact that property transferred was the only property of the insolvent, may warrant a hypothesis of good faith, *Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co v Phandharinath*, 30 Bom L R 819 A I R 1928 Bom 341 Where the transfer is in favour of a

Transfers in favour of near relations retain possession of the transferred property, law will impute a bad faith to the transferee, *Palanisappa Mudali v Official Receiver of Trichinopoly*, 25 I C 948 (Mad) Cf *Dacca v Panduram* 55 I C 57 (Nag) Moreover, if that relation

transferee be not in a financial position to invest any money in the transaction, that will raise a strong presumption as to the fictitious and fraudulent character thereof, *Bhanjan Ram v Official Receiver*, 26 Punj L.R. 513 A.I.R. 1926 Lah 621 99 I.C. 708. The circumstance that the transferee was the bankrupt's wife with knowledge of the husband's financial embarrassment is not sufficient to taint her with bad faith, *Official Assignee v Annafurnaammal* 14 M.L.T. 150 20 I.C. 901, *Basiruddin v Mokima Bibi supra*. Where an insolvent transfers all his properties to one creditor solely for a past debt, without providing for his other creditors, by means of an ante-dated document and the transferee, happening to be a relation of the insolvent, takes the transfer with knowledge of all the circumstances the transaction is open to attack hereunder Cf *Official Assignee v Moideen Roather* 50 Mad. 948 (a case under the Presidency Act), also *Kalluri Venkata ratnam v Official Receiver* (1923) M.W.N. 780 18 L.W. 810 A.I.R. 1924 Mad. 358 76 I.C. 1006. If the transaction is not a cloak to retain a benefit for the debtor mere cognisance of the bankruptcy will not be sufficient to negative the *bona fides* of the purchaser *Kamini Kumar v Hirala* 23 C.W.N. 769 Cf *Re Fasey Ex parte Trustees* (1923) 2 Ch. 1. A purchase for value not made in good faith : e.g. where the purchaser is privy to the fraudulent intention of defeating and delaying creditors is bad *Re Maddever*, (1884) 27 Ch. D. 523. Where an insolvent executes a deed of gift only four days before filing his schedule of insolvency, fraud may reasonably be suspected, *Hussaini v Muhammad Zamir* 74 I.C. 802. Likewise, a nominal sale shortly before bankruptcy was held voidable for want of good faith, see *Kalluri Venkataraman v Official Receiver*, (1923) M.W.N. 780 18 L.W. 610 A.I.R. 1924 Mad. 358 76 I.C. 1006. A transfer though supported by consideration is not in good faith where its effect is to secret a fairly large part of the insolvent estate *Ramaswami v Official Receiver* 50 M.L.J. 448 (1926) M.W.N. 419 23 L.W. 734 A.I.R. 1926 Mad. 672 94 I.C. 535 Such

Good faith on whose part good faith must be present in the transferee whether there is good faith or not in the transferor see *Mackintosh v Pogose*, (1895) 1 Ch. 505 Lord Hatherley in *Butcher v Stead* (1895) 1 L.R. 7 H.L. 839 thus observed I think the Legislature (i.e. of the English Bankruptcy Act) intended to say that if you, the debtor, for the purpose of evading the operation of the Bankruptcy Law and in order to give fraudulent preference make this payment or discharge it shall be wholly done away with except in cases where the person you have favoured is wholly ignorant of your intention to favour him.

A similar view was also taken in a Madras case *Gopal v Bank*

of Madras, 16 Mad 397 3 M L J 197 See also under section 54, post Also Cf *Golden v Gillam*, L R 20 Ch D 359, *Motilal v Uttam*, 13 Bom 434; *Hood v Dixie*, 7 Q B 89. So, it has been maintained that if money is raised by an insolvent by pledging property for the purpose of paying creditors, whatever may be the view of the mortgagor in paying the creditors if the mortgagee acts *bona fide*, the transaction would be valid against the Official Receiver, *Janki Ram v Official Receiver, Coimbatore*, 78 I C 16 Where the transaction is between close relations, law may assume that the transferee was actuated by motive to assist the transferor, and therefore was a privy to his fraudulent scheme Cf *Chidavaram Chettiar v Sami Aiyer*, 30 Mad 6 The language of the section deserves a passing notice It should not be lost sight of that the expression "transfer made in good faith etc" naturally implies the necessity of good faith in the maker of the transfer i.e the transferor but the decided cases both here and abroad insist on good faith in the transferee whatever might be the motive of the transferor The reason for this persistency is perhaps the consideration that the annulment of a transfer inflicts no penalty on the transferor but on the transferee who ought not to be punished for the malafides of the former if he was no party thereto If these decided cases correctly represent the law, the language of this section is undoubtedly faulty But having regard to the policy of the Act which requires good faith in the bankrupt from start to finish as a condition precedent to his obtaining the benefits of the Act, we are apt to think that the Legislature has advisedly enacted good faith from the transferor, inasmuch as such good faith in him coupled with valuable consideration precludes all possibility of bad faith in the transferee, at any rate, excludes such bad faith from the domain of practical politics

The words "in favour of" indicate that the purchaser or the incumbrancer need not be immediate alienees of the debtor *In re Slobodinsky* (1903) 2 K B 517

As to the meaning of "purchaser" see *Hance v Harding*, 20 Q B D 732 (737), see also *Re Pope*, (1908) 2 K B 169 77 L J K B -6-

Purchaser  
It applies to any case where there is a *quid pro quo*, (one thing for another), *Ibid* The word is not here used in the literal sense of a buyer it means a person who has given valuable consideration, *Official Receiver of Trichinopoly v Somasundaram*, 30 M L J 415 34 I C 60. The word

"purchaser" is used here in the wider sense commonly given to that term in English law and not in the mercantile sense of a person who has bought something by a contract of purchase and sale The word here includes a "trustee," *Sharf v Zamani v Deputy Commissioner, Bara Barki*, 11 O L J 500

A I R 1925 Oudh 28 79 I C 888, *Sharf-uz-zaman v Henry Stanton* 25 O C 291 A I R 1923 Oudh 80 70 I C 253, *Re Parri, Ex-p Salomon*, (1904) 1 K B 129. In order to constitute a person a purchaser it is not necessary that either money or physical property must be given by him, *Re Pope, supra*. But see *Elliot v Kopprupu Subiah*, 26 L W 248 105 I C 138. The word "incumbrance" may justify a conclusion that a transfer of any interest in the property is contemplated in this section. The term is undoubtedly very wide.

For the definition of "consideration", see sec 2 (d) of the Indian Contract Act. As to what may

valuable consideration be said to be valuable consideration see *Curne v Misa*, L R 10 Exch 102,

*Ex parte Hillman*, 10 Ch D 622 40 L T 178, *Halker v Burrows*, 1 Atk 93, *Re Pope*, 77 L J K B 767, (*supra*). "A valuable consideration may consist either in some right, interest, profit or benefit accruing to one party or some forbearance, detriment, loss or responsibility given, suffered or undertaken by the other," *Curne v Misa* (*supra*). See also the following cases, *Mahamadunnissa Begum v Bachelor*, 29 Bom 428 *Ashidbas v Ibdulla* 31 Bom 271, *Higan v E S L Life Assurance*, (1909) 1 Ch 291, *Re Wethered*, (1926) 1 Ch 167. A lease granted by the insolvent of his property at a reasonable rent is a valid transaction, and is not open to annulment under this section, *Desraj v Sagar Mal*, 38 All 37 13 A L J 1064, 31 I C 716. The word "and" between good faith and valuable consideration shows that both the conditions should be fulfilled, so, where a transaction is partly for valuable consideration and is partly with a fraudulent intent, it is open to attack, *Chithambaram v Samu Alayyar*, 30 Mad 6, *Palaniappa v Official Receiver, Trichinopoly*, 25 I C 948. Antecedent debts might constitute a good consideration for a conveyance sought to be impugned under this section, *Basiruddin v Mokuma Bibi* 22 C W N 709 44 I C 915. Prima facie 'old debts' are good consideration, into the adequacy of which the Court will not enter, *Kunja Behari v Madhu Sodan*, 50 I C 117 (All). Money genuinely paid in discharge of genuine debts will stand the absence in the shoes of the person paid off, *Ramaswami Alayangar v Official Receiver, Coimbatore*, 50 M L J 448 23 L W 734 (1926) M W N 419 A I R 1926 Mad 672 94 I C 535. Where a son settles his property on the father in consideration of the latter maintaining him and his wife and children, the Court will consider whether it is a bona fide transaction for saving the property from the insolvent himself and for preventing him for ruining his family and children or it is a mere contrivance to screen his properties from the reach of future creditors. If it is of the former description it will be a perfectly good one, otherwise, the C.

will be justified in looking upon it as a fraudulent one, *Official Receiver v Vedappa Mudaliar*, 47 M L J 431 (1924) M W 508 20 L W 683 A I R 1924 Mad 865 82 I C 450 A transfer by a debtor of most of his properties to a few of his creditors for distribution among all the creditors *pro rata* is a transfer in good faith and for valuable consideration and therefore not voidable, *Official Receiver of Trichinopoly v Somasundaram*, 30 M L J 415 34 I C 602 A transfer to a creditor in consideration of his past debts is not within the mischief of this section, though it may be liable to attack under sec 54 if falling within the three months' limit, *Official Receiver v Lachmi Bai*, A I R 1926 Sind 140 92 I C 5 The reason for this view is that in absence of any statutory limitations imposed by the Bankruptcy law, the creditor is as much at liberty to secure the repayment of his debts by superior intelligence as by accepting a voluntary preference provided he goes no further than what is necessary to serve his own purpose, *Ibid* A transfer for dower is a transfer for valuable consideration, *Muhammad Habibulla v Mushtaq Hussain* 9 All 95 14 A L J 1183 37 I C 684, *Umrad Begam v Ahmed Ali*, 11 A L J 614 20 I C 641, and is not to be declared fraudulent, *Nasimunnissa v Abdul Kadir*, 20 O C 295 43 I C 280 A responsibility to discharge onerous work taken upon himself by a person to whom properties are transferred in consideration of his taking such responsibility, falls within the expression "valuable consideration," *Sharfuz Zaman v Deputy Commissioner, Bara Banki*, (*supra*) The question of proof of a debt under sec 33 is different from the question of annulling a mortgage under this section, *Jugalpada v Ganesh* 44 I C 108 A fraudulent conveyance may assume various shapes Thus, where a bankrupt with the object of removing his assets out of the reach of his creditors, floats a limited company and transfers all his assets to it in lieu of a few shares in it, the transaction may fall within the scope of this section *Re Fasej Ex parte Trustees*, (1923) 2 Ch 1 A surrender of karsha holdings in favour of the land lord by an insolvent *raiyat* cannot be supported as being for valuable consideration because the transaction would

**Surrender of Karsha holdings** *Malika v Ismail Khan*, 46 C L J 168 A I R 1927 Cal 766 104 I C 822

**Voidable** The repealed Act contained the word 'void', which was strictly construed in certain cases and the whole transfer used to be considered as *ipso facto* void, *Bhutnath v Birajmohini* 28 C L J 536 49 I C 87 Cf also *Monmohan Das v McLeod* 26 Bom, 765, and in other it was interpreted as merely voidable, see the following cases, *Abdul v Official*

*Assignee of Madras*, (1919) M W N 247, *Official Receiver of Trichonopoly v Somasundaram* 34 I C 602 30 M L J 415; *Manappa v Raman Chettiar, infra*, *Ussam Kassim v Palat*, 38 I C 231, *Sankaranarayana v Alagiri*, (1918) M W N 487 35 M L J 296 S L W 281 49 I C 283 The Legislature has accepted this latter view and obviated all controversy by using the word "voidable". For distinction between "void" and "voidable," see *Jangilal v Ladu Ram*, 1919 Pat, 105 (F B) "That which is void can be treated as non-existent and of no binding force and effect, but that which is merely voidable is valid and binding until it is declared to be invalid by a competent tribunal," *Ibid*. The transfer being simply voidable stands good till avoided at the instance of the Receiver, *Manappa v Raman Chettiar* 42 Mad, 322 10 L W 59 52 I C 519, relying on *Sharf uz Zaman v Henry Stanton*, 25 O C 291 A I R 1923 Oudh So 70 I C 253 See also *Palaniandi Chettiyar v Ipparu Chettiar*, 30 M L J 565, *Subrahmania v Muthua Chettiar* 41 Mad, 612 (F B), *Hari Chand v Motiram*, 48 All 414 24 A L J 495 94 I C 429 See also *Official Receiver, Coimbatore v Palaniswami*, 48 Mad, 750 (1925) M W N 672 49 M L J 203 A I R 1925 Mad 1051 88 I C 934, *Ismailjee v Maughanmal* 5 S L R 80 12 I C 622 As the transaction is only voidable and not void, the effect is that the mortgagee is not without his remedy against the mortgagor, *Ibid*. Therefore, he can proceed with his mortgage suit against the mortgagor in the ordinary Civil Court, *Ibid*. The transfer is voidable against the Receiver and is not necessarily voidable as against all persons. Therefore, where neither the Receiver nor the Insolvency Court challenges such a transfer, a prior gratuitous transferee from insolvent has no locus standi to challenge the transfer, *Ram Charan v Basdeo Sahai*, A I R 1927 All 731 102 I C 92 Cf *Sheonath Singh v Munshi Ram*, 42 All, 433 18 A L J 449 55 I C 941, *Shiam Surup v Nand Ram*, 43 All, 555 19 A L J 511 63 I C 366.

In deciding whether a mortgage is voidable under this section it is not necessary for a Court to consider whether it is invalid as contravening the provisions of sec 59 of the T P Act as to attestation, registration etc, *Anantaram v Yussufji Omar*, 36 I C 903 31 M L J 133 The transfer is voidable only from the date when the receiver's title accrues, that is,

to say, the commencement of the insolvency proceeding. A purchaser for value from a beneficiary under the settlement before that date has a good title against the receiver, *Re Carter & Kenderine*, (1897) 1 Ch. 776, see also *Re Holden*, (1887) 20 Q B D 43 So, the effect is that so long as the sale is not annulled, the receiver has

Receiver has no right to possession unless the sale is annulled

will be justified in looking upon it as a fraudulent one, *Official Receiver v Vedappa Mudaliar*, 47 M L J 431 (1924) 1 W W 508 20 L W 683 A I R 1924 Mad 865 82 I C 450 A transfer by a debtor of most of his properties to a few of his creditors for distribution among all the creditors *pro rata* is a transfer in good faith and for valuable consideration and therefore not voidable, *Official Receiver of Trichinopoly v Somasundaram*, 30 M L J 415 34 I C 602 A transfer to a creditor in consideration of his past debts is not within the mischief of this section, though it may be liable to attack under sec 54 if falling within the three months' limit, *Official Receiver v Lachmi Bai*, A I R 1926 Sind 140 92 I C 5 The reason for this view is that in absence of any statutory limitations imposed by the Bankruptcy law, the creditor is as much at liberty to secure the repayment of his debts by superior intelligence as by accepting a voluntary preference provided he goes no further than what is necessary to serve his own purpose, *Ibid* A transfer for dower is a transfer for valuable consideration, *Muhammad Habibulla v Mushtaq Hussain*, 39 All 95 14 A L J 1183 37 I C 684, *Umrad Begam v Ahmed Ali*, 11 A L J 614 20 I C 641, and is not to be declared fraudulent, *Nasimunnissa v Abdul Kadir*, 20 O C 295 43 I C 280 A responsibility to discharge onerous work taken upon himself by a person to whom properties are transferred in consideration of his taking such responsibility, falls within the expression "valuable consideration," *Sharfuz Zaman v Deputy Commissioner, Bara Banki*, (*supra*) The question of proof of a debt under sec 33 is different from the question of annulling a mortgage under this section, *Jugalpada v Ganesh* 44 I C 108 A fraudulent conveyance may assume various shapes Thus, where a bankrupt with the object of removing his assets out of the reach of his creditors, floats a limited company and transfers all his assets to it in lieu of a few shares in it, the transaction may fall within the scope of this section *Re Fasey Ex parte Trustees*, (1923) 2 Ch 1 A surrender of

Surrender of karsa holdings in favour of the land lord by an insolvent *raiyat* cannot be supported as being for valuable consideration because the transaction would relieve the *raiyat* of further liability for future rents *Mohamad Malika v Ismail Khan*, 46 C L J 168 A I R 1927 Cal 766 104 I C 822

**Voidable** The repealed Act contained the word "void," which was strictly construed in certain cases and the whole transfer used to be considered as *ipso facto* void, *Bhutnath v Birajmohini* 28 C L J 536 49 I C 87 Cf also *Monmohan Das v Mc Leod*, 26 Bom. 765, and in other it was interpreted as merely voidable, see the following cases, *Abdul v Official*

*Assignee of Madras*, (1919) M W N 247, *Official Receiver of Trichonopoly v Somasundaram* 34 I C 602 30 M L J 415, *Mariappa v Raman Chettiar, infra Ussam Kassim v Palat*, 38 I C 231, *Sankaranarayana v Alagiri*, (1918) M W N 487 35 M L J 296 8 L W 281 49 I C 283 The Legislature has accepted this latter view and obviated all controversy by using the word "voidable" For distinction between "void" and "voidable," see *Jangilal v Ladu Ram* 1919 Pat, 105 (F B) "That which is void can be treated as non-existent and of no binding force and effect, but that which is merely voidable is valid and binding until it is declared to be invalid by a competent tribunal," *Ibid* The transfer being simply voidable stands good till avoided at the instance of the Receiver, *Mariappa v Raman Chettiar* 42 Mad, 322 10 L W 59 52 I C 519, relying on *Sharf uz Zaman v Henry Stanyon*, 25 O C 291 A I R 1923 Oudh 80 70 I C 253 See also *Palaniandi Chetty v Apparu Chettiar*, 30 M L J 565, *Subrahmania v Muthia Chettiar*, 41 Mad, 612 (F B), *Hari Chand v Motiram*, 48 All 414 24 A L J 495 94 I C 429 See also *Official Receiver, Coimbatore v Palaniswami*, 48 Mad, 750 (1925) M W N 672 49 M L J 203 A I R 1925 Mad 1051 88 I C 934, *Ismailjee v Manghanmal* 5 S L R 80 12 I C 622 As the transaction is only voidable and not void, the effect is that the mortgagee is not without his remedy against the mortgagor, *Ibid* Therefore, he can proceed with his mortgage suit against the mortgagor in the ordinary Civil Court, *Ibid* The transfer is voidable against the Receiver and is not necessarily voidable as against all persons Therefore, where neither the Receiver nor the Insolvency Court challenges such a transfer, a prior gratuitous transferee from insolvent has no *locus standi* to challenge the transfer, *Ram Charan v Basdeo Sahai*, A I R 1927 All 731 102 I C 92 Cf *Sheonath Singh v Munshi Ram*, 42 All, 433 18 A L J 449 55 I C 941, *Shiam Surup v Nand Ram*, 43 All, 555 19 A L J 511 63 I C 366.

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no right to get into possession of the property, *N V S Chetty Firm v Bailiff of District Court*, 4 But L J 56 AIR 1925 Rang 224 89 I C 61

**Position of Transferee redeeming a prior mortgage:** A transferee paying off a prior mortgage on the transferred property steps in the shoes of such prior mortgagee and is entitled to be entered as a scheduled creditor to the extent of the redemption money even though the transfer in his favour is annulled as fraudulent under this section, *Ramprasad v Jasikaram*, AIR 1925 Nag 73 21 NLR 21 82 I C 489 Cf 76 I C 1006 But where the transferee makes payment to a prior mortgagee pending the insolvency proceedings his payment will not be deemed *bona fide* and he will not be entitled to the benefit of the above principle, *Kollu Venkataratnam v Official Receiver, Godavari District*, (1911) M W N 780 18 L W 610 (See also *Jagannath v Narasimha* 52 I C 761 (Mad))

**Who is to make the application** The transfer is made against the Receiver so he is the proper person to impeach the fraudulent transfer by the insolvent, *I alji v Abdul* 12 C L J 452 15 C W N 253 (256) It is the Receiver alone and not the creditor who can move the Court for annulment of such a transfer, *Ram Sundar v Ramcharit*, 51 Cal, 66, AIR 1924 Cal 827 79 I C 326, *Basanti Bai v Nanhe Mai* 46 All, 804 23 A L J 792 89 I C 357, see also *Ishar Das v Ladha Ram*, 62 I C 924 (Lah), *Panna Anantavarayara v Ram Subba* 47 Mad, 673 18 L W 857 AIR 1924 Mad 145 *Ippireddi v Ippireddi* 45 Mad, 189 41 M L J 600 (1921) M W N 816 14 L W 630 AIR 1922 Mad, 246 66 I C 271, *Jhabba Lal v Shob Charan*, 30 All 152, *Manappa Pillai v Raman Chettiar*, 42 Mad, 322 10 I. W 50 52 I C 519 A previous gratuitous transferee has no right to challenge the validity of a transfer hereunder, see *Ram Charan v Basdeo Sahai* cited at p 327, ante A proceeding to annul a transfer under this section is to be taken in the name of the Receiver, *Kauleswar v Bhawan*, 42 I C 845 (All), *Alikammal*

Procedure where no receiver is appointed or if the receiver refuses to act *Mariaar Bank*, 52 I C 188 If no receiver be appointed or if the receiver refuses to interfere, then of course a creditor can proceed in the matter with

the leave of the Court Until however the Receiver has refused or declined to act no one else is entitled to do so, *Hemraj v Ramkishen*, 2 Pat L J 101 (1917) Pat 303 38 I C 369, see also *In parte Kearsley* (1896) 17 Q B D 1, *In parte Moore*, 2 Q B D 517, *Rose v Buckett*, 2 K B D 440 Ordinarily, annulment of a fraudulent transfer cannot be at the instance of a creditor (except in the cases of non appointment or non intervention of the Receiver), but

only on the motion of the Receiver, proceedings being taken in his name, *Bansi Lal v. Rangilal*, 6 N L J 47 10 N L R 82 A I R (1923) Nag 97 72 I C 418, *Seth Sheo Lal v. Girdhari Lal*, A I R 1924 Nag 361, 78 I C 140, *Dariar Singh v. Kunj Lal*, A I R 1924 Lah 553 75 I C 995, *Pitthunath v. Basheer Nath*, 69 I C 403. But this should not be taken as an absolute or inflexible rule that no one else can set the law in motion, *Dariar Singh v. Kunj Lal*, *supra* *Ananthanarayana v. Sankaranarayana*, 4<sup>th</sup> Mad, 673 18 L W 857 A I R 1924 Mad 345 79 I C 395 (*supra*). See now sec 54A below. If the Receiver's application is dismissed and he does not further proceed, a creditor can pursue it in appeal, *Chodappa v. Katha Perumal*, 40 Mad, 794 A I R 1926 Mad, 801 50 M L J 602 96 I C 944 Cf *Last India Cigarette Mfg Co v. Ananda Mohan*, 24 C W N 401. The appeal should however be carried on by the creditor as representative of the general body of creditors, 49 Mad, 794 (*supra*). It being for the Receiver to take action under this section it is not competent for the Court, by the same order adjudicating the insolvent to order cancellation of a sale by the insolvent, *Appireddi v. Appireddi*, 45 Mad, 189 (*supra*). Generally, no proceeding should be commenced until after the appointment of the Receiver, *Kauleshar v. Bhauan* *supra*, *Mariappa Pillai v. Raman Chettiar*, 42 Mad, 322 10 L W 59 52 I C 591. An *ad interim* receiver, who is inferior to a regular receiver cannot take proceedings hereunder. So it necessarily follows that an order as to the validity of a transaction passed while the estate is in the hands of an *ad interim* Receiver is not *res judicata* against the regular Receiver and will not debar him from making an application under this section, *Ram Saran Mander v. Shiva Prasad*, 58 I C 783 (Pat). As it is the receiver who takes the initiatory steps to have a fraudulent transfer annulled, it is desirable that he should be a gentleman of some legal training. Cf *Kunja Behari v. Madhu Sodan*, 50 I C 117 "It is the duty of the Insolvency Court to be astute to look after the Insolvency proceedings so as to ascertain whether anything can be saved for the creditors. But when a Receiver is appointed and he is a gentleman of legal training it is better to leave him to take the initiatory steps to get voidable or fraudulent transfers annulled," *Ibid*.

**Within two years** Prior to the amendment of 1930 (vide the Footnote at p 312, an order of adjudication was held to relate back to and take effect from the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition under sec 28 (7), and therefore the two years were to be computed with reference to the said date of 'presentation', *Rakhal Chandra v. Shudhendra* 46 Cal 991 24 C W N 172 52 I C 747. But Cf *Ameena Khatum v. Najar Chandra Pal Choudhury*, 45 I C 180 (Cal).

It was said that the words "the transferor is adjudged insolvent" in the section meant "the adjudication of insolvency against the transferor takes effect," and not "the order of adjudication is passed," *Sankaranarayana v. Alagiri*, 35 M.L.J. 296 (1918) M.W.N. 487 24 M.L.T. 149 8 L.W. 281 4 I.C. 283, *Rachamadugu v. Rangiah v. Appaji Rao*, 50 Mad 300 51 M.L.J. 719 (1926) M.W.N. 972 AIR 1927 Mad 163 99 I.C. 241, *Srinadri Lenkata Narasayya v. Official Receiver, Gadarery* (1927) M.W.N. 429 (1927) M.W.N. 701 M.L.J. 136 26 L.W. 61 AIR 1927 Mad 826 104 I.C. 17 *Sheonath v. Munshiram*, 42 All 433 18 A.L.J. 449 I.C. 941, *Bhagwant v. Mumim Khan*, 6 N.L.R. 146 81 C 1115 (1116). But this view was not accepted by the Bombay High Court, according to which the two years' limitation

**Doctrine of Relation back—how far applicable** was to be calculated from the date of **adjudication order**, therefore a transfer beyond two years of that date though within 2 years of the date of presentation of the petition would not be within the mischief of this section, *Nagindas v. Gordhandas*, 49 Bom 730 27 Bom L.R. 967 AIR 1925 Bom 480 88 I.C. 941. A similar view seems to have been taken also by the Allahabad High Court *Harichand v. Motiram*, 48 All 414 24 A.L.J. 495 AIR 1926 All 470 94 I.C. 429. The view of the Lahore High Court in this matter accorded with that of Bombay, *Ghulam Muhammad v. Panna Ram*, AIR 1924 Lah 374 72 I.C. 43—approving *Jokan Singh v. Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar* 23 I.C. 924 (Oudh). A recent Full Bench decision of the (Lahore) High Court has held that sec 28 (7) of the Act does not control this section see *Hem Raj v. Krishen Lal*, 10 Lab 106 29 Punj L.R. 446 AIR 1928 Lah 361 111 I.C. (F.B.). The Chief Court of Sind and Rangoon High Court too following the Bombay and Lahore Courts refused to import the doctrine of "relation back" in this section and held that the date of adjudication and not that of presentation of the insolvency petition is the *terminus a quo* for the purpose of computing the period of limitation prescribed by the section *Official Receiver v. Tirathdas*, AIR 1927 Sind 66 9-1 C 321, *Atmaram v. Davaram*, AIR 1929 Sind 94 115 I.C. 350, *Maung Pe v. Maung Po* 6 Rangoon, 193 AIR 10 Rang 148 110 I.C. 361. For the reason of this view, read the observations in *Ghulam Mahomed v. Panna Ram*, *suffit*. Thus, there was a conflict of authority as to whether the *terminus a quo* for the calculation of the period of 10 years should be the date of the order of adjudication or the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition and we suggested for legislative interference in the matter. The Legislature has now, accepting the Calcutta view, provided that the *terminus a quo*

*a quo* should be the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition. This view better accords with the policy underlying the Act, the contrary view encourages a resort to subterfuges to defer the order of adjudication.

The two years' time must not however be determined with reference to the date of presentation of the petition of insolvency in a wrong Court, as sec 14 of the Indian Limitation Act cannot be invoked for this purpose. *Mahommad Marakkar v Official Receiver of Tinnerelli*, (1917) M W N 103 ; L W 123 ; L W 123 36 I C 828. We, however, feel inclined to say that the effect of the amended section 29 of the Limitation Act is to supersede this case. It seems that the date of actual presentation will be the starting point of calculation and not the date when the petition is put in form by supplying the omissions as to Court fees and signatures etc and is registered as the insolvent should not be allowed to take advantage of his own omissions and laches.

Article 181 of the Limitation Act does not govern applications under this Act, see (1920) M W N  
 Limitation lxv (65), *Daryai Singh v Kunjalal*, A I R 1924 Lah 553 75 I C 995, *Ramasaamiah v Subramania*, A I R 1925 Mad 172 79 I C 443, following *Duraiyya Solagjan v Venkatarama*, 12 L W 535 60 I C 123. Also see under "Limitation", post.

**Transfer more than two years old** Under the old Act of 1907 an Insolvency Court had no power to decide questions of general law but had to confine itself within the four corners of this Act, with the result that it could not deal with a transfer more than two years old and the remedy of a creditor in such a case was to institute a suit under sec 53 of the P T Act, *Gaura v Abdul Majid*, A I R 1922 All 443 64 I C 523, but now sec 4 has conferred wider powers upon the Insolvency Court and has enabled it to launch into investigations foreign to this Act, see *Shukr Prasad v Aziz Ali*, 44 All, 71 10 A L J 862 63 I C 601, *Anwar Khan v Mohammad Khan*, 51 All 550 (1929) A L J 155 27 A L J 155 A I R 1929 All 505 113 I C 819 (F B ), *Maida Ram v Jagannath*, A I R 1930 Lah 180 123 I C 539. Vide also under the heading "Jurisdiction of Court" at p 315 Ss 51 to 55 of the Act do not restrict or purport to restrict the wide jurisdiction conferred by s 4 (1) of the Act, *Anwar Khan's* case, *supra* "The fact that the application as one under sec 53 is time-barred does not prevent the Official Receiver from having recourse to sec 4" *Official Receiver Tirathdas v Meuaram*, A I R 1927 Sind, 66 97 I C 321. Therefore, now, if a transfer be more than two years prior to bankruptcy and therefore not within the mischief of this section, it will be

competent for the Receiver to ask the Insolvency Court to adjudicate upon the validity of the transfer in accordance with the provisions of section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act and the Insolvency Court will be entitled by virtue of sec 4 to assume jurisdiction to try the matter treating the Receiver's application as a regular suit, *Hari Chand v Motiram* 48 All 414 24 A L J 495 AIR 1926 All 470 94 I C 429 See also *Kochu Mahomed v Sankaralinga* 40 M L J 219 62 I C 495 But if the Court declines to pronounce on the validity of the transfer, it will not operate as *res judicata* and a regular suit will not be barred, *Gaura v Abdul Majid, supra* The power of embarking on an enquiry under sec 4 is however discretionary and where the Court finds that proceeding under this section cannot be taken because of limitation, it may in the exercise of its discretion instead of launching into an enquiry under sec 4 relegate the parties to a regular suit *Unruja Konar v Official Receiver*, (1930) M W N 40 According to some view section 4 does not give the Insolvency Court a wider power than that which is contained in this section to annul transfers and therefore a deed of release executed more than two years before the adjudication cannot be set aside *Amjad Ali v Nand Lal* 7 O W N 377 AIR 1930 Oudh 314 123 I C 217 Having regard to the opening reservations of sec 4 much can be said in favour of this view Read the illuminating judgment of Sen J in *Anuar Khan v Mohammad Khan, supra* Read also a very learned article in AIR 1930 Journal at pp 1518 Cf *Hingalal v Jotai* 5 O W N 964 114 I C 126 As to whether the two years prescribed by the section should be reckoned from the date of filing the insolvency petition in the proper, and not in a wrong Court ride *supra*

**Remedy in cases of old transactions** Where a transaction is several years old the Court can adopt the procedure recommended by *Hari Chand v Motiram, supra* or can direct the creditor to pursue his remedy by a regular suit under sec 53 T P Act, see *Gaura v Abdul Majid, supra* ride also *Anuar Khan v Mohammad*, cited at p 331

**Burden of Proof** The person impeaching the transaction is only to prove that it took place within two years of the insolvency of the transferor, and when this has been done the onus is shifted on to the transferee to establish the bona fides and good consideration of the transaction which he seeks to maintain *Heemraj v Ramkishen* 2 P I J 101 1 P I W 38 I C 369 *Bansilal v Ranglal* 19 AIR 32 VII Nag 97 71 I C 416 The section casts a heavy burden on the transferee to prove his bona fides *Itmaran v Divaram* AIR 1919 Sind 91 115 I C 330 112 1 *Kao v Hiralal* AIR 1925 Nag 75 93 I C 216 1

faith and valuable consideration have to be proved by the alienee or by the person who supports the transfer, Official Receiver v. Vedappa Mudaliar *infra*. See also Mohammad Halibulla v. Mushtaq Hussain, 9 All. 95 14 A.L.J. 1183; 37 I.C. 684; Vilmoni Chendhuri v. Basanta 10 C.W.N. 865; 29 I.C. 114; Anantarama v. Yussufji 31 M.L.J. 133 (1916); 2 M.W.N. 236, 36 I.C. 903 (1916); 2 M.W.N. 236, Official Receiver v. Lachmi Bai AIR 1926 Sind. 140 92 I.C. 5; Basiruddin Thanadar v. Mokima Bibi 22 C.W.N. 709 44 I.C. 913; Chunna Meera v. Kumara Chakravarthy 36 I.C. 906 (Mad); Basanti Bai v. Nanhe Mal, 46 All. 864 L.R. 6A 39- 23 A.L.J. 79; AIR 1926 All 29 89 I.C. 357; Official Assignee of Madras v. Sambanda Mudaliar, 43 Mad. 739, 9 M.L.J. 345; Seth Maniklal v. Raja Bejor Singh, (1921) M.W.N. 80; Official Assignee v. Moideen Roather, 50 Mad. 948. The burden of proving consideration and bona fides under this section is on the transferee, Syed Molamad v. Choudhury Muhammad 46 C.L.J. 168 AIR 1927 Cal 766 104 I.C. 822. Payment of good consideration raises no presumption of good faith Gopal v. Ram Krishna, 17 N.L.R. 69 62 I.C. 289; Appathurai Odavar v. Official Receiver, Tanjore AIR 1927 Mad 412 99 I.C. 683; Phula Shah v. Firm Ram Shah Prem Das, 28 Punj L.R. 275 AIR 1927 Lah 415 101 I.C. 588 (Lah). The reason for this view is that every transaction of the insolvent relating to his property within two years of his insolvency is treated as *prima facie* invalid, and any one alleging the contrary must show the transaction to be valid and bona fide. Official Receiver, Tanjore v. Vedappa Mudaliar, (1914) M.W.N. 506 47 M.L.J. 431 AIR 1924 Mad 865 82 I.C. 450. In order to prove good faith, the purchaser has got to show that there was real intention on the part of the debtor to pass ownership and on his own part to acquire it. Mere delivery of possession is insufficient to establish an intention to pass ownership, Narayan v. Nathu, AIR 1927 Nag 166 103 I.C. 486. In the case of a mortgage executed within two years of the mortgagor's insolvency, the mortgagee has to show that the transaction was effected in good faith and for valuable consideration Durga Das v. Kundan Lal, 2 Lah 128 26 Punj L.R. 812 AIR 1926 Lah 307 91 I.C. 4. But if the relief claimed by the receiver is time barred that is, if he does not come within the time limit of 2 years the special provisions of this section cannot be exploited for the purpose of throwing the onus on the transferee to prove the bona fides of the transaction, see Atmaram Udhaidas's case, *supra*. When the consideration for the transfer is repayment of past debts, a presumption of good faith will arise and the onus will be shifted on to the Receiver to

prove circumstances to warrant an inference that the act of the creditor was an act of bad faith under the Insolvency law, *Official Receiver v Lachmi Bai*, A I R 1926 Sind 140 92 I C 5 "Wherever a voluntary transfer or preference of a creditor on the one hand and adjudication of a transferor or the debtor on the other hand, are brought into contiguity, the law peremptorily requires a certain inference to be made, enquiry is altogether excluded, and the inference will not be allowed to be displaced by any contrary proof, however strong. The Insolvency Courts shall presume that the transfer was made or preference shown by the insolvent with the intent to defeat his creditors. The presumption to be made is absolute or irrebuttable like the presumption contained in sec 112 of the Evidence Act"—per *Venkata Subba Rao*, J in *Dronadula Srinamulu v Pona Kavira*, 45 M L J 105 (1923) M W N 306 Where however, all the evidence is before the Court, the question of onus is not of much importance, *Anantarama v Yussufji*, 36 I C 903, *supra Gopalrao v Hirralal*, A I R 1925 Nag 225 83 I C 246

**Circumstances to be considered** In order to take a transfer, out of the mischief of the section, both *good faith* and *valuable consideration* have to be proved, [Mohamed Malika v Ismail Khan, 46 C L J 168 A I R 1927 Cal 766 104 I C 822] In determining the question whether a transfer was

really *bona fide* or was intended merely  
for the purpose of screening the property  
from probable or possible creditors

**Issues to be tried** Court must take into consideration all the circumstances which surrounded the transaction and the conduct, contemporaneous and subsequent, of the parties, *Ebrahim Bhai v Fulbhai*, 26 Bom 577, *Official Receiver, Tanjore v Veddappa Mudaliar*, 47 M L J 431 20 L W 683 (1924) M W N 506 A I R 1924 Mad 865 82 I C 450 Each fact dealing with the *bona fides* of the transactions is not to be separated from the rest of the facts but the facts should be considered in relation to each other and weighed as a whole, *Seth Ghunsham Das v Umapershad*, 23 C W N 817 21 Bom L R 472 15 N L R 68 50 I C 264 (P C), *Narayan v Nathu*, 10 N L J 12 A I R 1927 Nag 166 103 I C 486 As to what circumstances have to be established in order to make out a case of *fraudulent transfer*, vide 47 M L J 431, cited at p 318, ante Where a transfer for a dower debt is challenged, the important matters for consideration are (1) the exact amount of the dower due, (2) the nature of the dower debt, (3) *bona fides* of the transfer, (4) the value of the property transferred, (5) the delay in discharging the dower debt, *Mohammad Habibulla v Mushtaq Hussain*, 39 All, 95 14 A L J 1183 37 I C 684

**Effect of an application hereunder on a mortgage suit :**

The jurisdiction of the Civil Court to try a mortgage suit is not taken away on presentation of an application under this section to annul the mortgage. The proper course in cases where a civil suit is pending on a mortgage and where the Official Receiver applies for annulment of the mortgage under this section would be to have the proceedings in the suit stayed till the disposal of his application by the Insolvency Court, *Official Receiver, Coimbatore v Palaniswami Chettz*, 48 Mad., 750 49 M L J 203 (1925) M W N 672 A I R 1925 Mad 1051 88 I C 934.

**Effect of annulment of adjudication on application hereunder** If pending the hearing of an application under this section, the adjudication of the insolvent be annulled the Receiver will have no power to proceed any more with the application, which must necessarily be dropped, *Maung Hme v U Po Seik* 3 Rangoon, 201 Cf *Raj Kisho Singh v Shaik Safatoola*, (1873) 17 W R 85 As to the effect of an annulment under this section of a mortgage upon the decree obtained by the mortgagee in his mortgage suit, see *Official Receiver, Coimbatore v Palaniswami Chetty*, 48 Mad., 750 49 M L J 203 (1925) M W N 672 A I R 1925 Mad 1051 88 I C 934

**Procedure** A proceeding under this section can be started only so long as the insolvency case is pending, see (1920) M W N 1xx When a transfer is to be annulled under this section proper notice of the proceeding for annulment is to be given to the transferee, and he should be given a fair opportunity for placing his case before the Court, *Jugalpadda Dutta v Ganesh Chandra* 44 I C 168 (Cal) "The only proper course open to the Court is to issue notice upon the transferee to show cause why the transfer should not be set aside,"

*Upendra v Brindaban*, 33 I C 188 (Cal)

Notice

Vide notes under "notice" at p 116,

*Kunjabehari v Madhusodan*, 50 I C

117 (All) An *ex parte* order can be made only if there is default of appearance notwithstanding the notice, *Kaniz Fatima v Narain Singh* 49 All., 71 24 A L J 897 A I R 1927 All 66 98 I C 1001 The transferee must have also notice of the grounds upon which the transfer in his favour is challenged, *Kauleshar v Bhauan* 42 I C 845 (All), an order of annulment can be made only upon proper enquires, *Basaruddi Molla v Nazir* 20 C W N clxxxvii (187) An order of annulment should not be made along with order of adjudication, but should be made in a separate proceeding for the purpose, *Appireddi v China Appireddi*, 45 Mad., 189 41 M L J 606 (1921) M W N 816 14 L W 639 66 I C 271 A proceeding under this section can be started on a petition A plaint with *ad valorem* Court fee is not necessary The petition should be

this section has to be dropped if the adjudication is annulled in the meantime unconditionally and without any appointment under sec 37, *Maung Hme v U Po Seik*, 3 Rang 201 AIR 1925 Rang 301

**Effect of annulment of Transfer** The effect of annulment is that the property vests in the receiver, and becomes available for distribution among the creditors generally, *Re Farnham* (1895) 2 Ch D 800 (808). If a person in whose favour a sale deed is executed by an insolvent, pays off a mortgage on the transferred property he is entitled, on annulment to be entered as a scheduled creditor for the amount paid by him, *Ramprosad v Jaskaran*, AIR 1925 Nag 73 82 I C 489. Having regard to the provisions of sec 2 (e), it seems he can claim, by subrogation, the status of a secured creditor Cf 76 I C 1006. After annulment the alienee can prove as an unsecured creditor to the extent of just antecedent debts *Devi Dial v Sundar Das*, 65 P R 1919 51 I C 720, vide under sec 54 under the heading "Position of the Alienee after annulment". Unless the transfer is annulled, the Receiver has no right to take possession of the property in the occupation of the transferee, *N N S Chetty Firm v Bailiff, District Court*, 4 Bur L J 56 AIR 1925 Rang 224 89 I C 61.

**Effect of decision under the Section** A decision under this section (even if ex parte)

**Order of annulment is final** will, by reason of the provisions of sec 4, operate as res judicata and bar a subsequent suit by the transferee for a declaration that the transfer in his favour is a valid one, *Kaniz Fatima v Narain Singh*, 49 All 71 24 A L J 897 Cf *Foolkumari v Khirod Chandra*, 31 C W N 502 AIR 1927 Cal 474 102 I C 115. Vide notes at pp 35-36, ante, also *Allah Baksh v Karim Baksh*, 69 I C 752 (Lah).

**Limitation** Vide under the heading "Within two years" at p 329. The limitation of two years prescribed in this section is applicable to all cases where the transfer when originally made was a good transaction though subject to an option of avoiding it exercisable by the Receiver, that is to say, to a transfer, which is only voidable and not void, *Hari chand v Motiram*, 48 All 414 24 A I. J 495 94 I C 429. Limitation is counted from the date of execution, and not of registration, of the deed purporting to effect the transfer in question, *Ibid*. Art 181 of the Limitation Act is confined to applications under the C P C and does not govern an application by the Receiver under this section, *Rama Suamiah v Subramania*, AIR 1925 Mad 172 79 I C 443. As no period of limitation is prescribed for an application under this section,

it can be made at any time during the pendency of insolvency proceedings, *Duraiya v Venkatarama*, 12 L W 535 60 I C 123, *Duryai Singh v Kunj Lal*, A I R 1924 Lah 553 75 I C 603, see also (1920) M W N 1xx, *Hemraj Champalal v Ram Krishna*, 2 P L J 101.

**Appeal** An appeal lies to the High Court under sec 75 (2) from an order annulling a voluntary transfer under this section, see Schedule I, *post* also see *Lalji v Abdul* 15 C W N 253 12 C L J 452 Cf 36 I C 771 (Mad), 46 I C 667 (Lah). It seems that no such appeal lies under sec 75 (2) against an order refusing to annul a voluntary transfer Cf *Bhagwant v Munim Khan* 6 N L R 146 8 I C 1115 No second appeal lies from an order under this section annulling a transfer see *Haft Jan v Harikishen*, 67 I C 887, for another view see *Seth Sheolal v Gurdhanlal*, A I R 1924 Nag 361 78 I C 140.

**54. [§ 37] (1)** Every transfer of property, every payment made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if such person is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within three months after the date thereof, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the receiver and shall be annulled by the Court

**(2)** This section shall not affect the rights of any person who in good faith and for valuable consideration has acquired a title through or under a creditor of the insolvent

**Applicability of the Section** This is section 3 of the Act of 1907 and is based upon sec 44 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914. The actual language of the section is taken verbatim from the English Bankruptcy Acts and has been unaltered since the year 1869 down to the present date. *Bhagwan Das v Chittan Lal* 43 All 47 19 A I J 240 6 I C 32 Like the foregoing section it deals with the effect of adjudication on antecedent transactions Its object is to protect the interests of the whole body of creditors over whom an undue preference

this section has to be dropped if the adjudication is annulled in the meantime unconditionally and without any appointment under sec 37, *Maung Hme v U Po Seik*, 3 Rang 201 AIR 1925 Rang 301

**Effect of annulment of Transfer** The effect of annulment is that the property vests in the receiver, and becomes available for distribution among the creditors generally, *Re Farnham*, (1895) 2 Ch D 800 (808). If a person in whose favour a sale deed is executed by an insolvent, pays off a mortgage on the transferred property he is entitled, on annulment to be entered as a scheduled creditor for the amount paid by him, *Ramprosad v Jaskaran*, A I R 1925 Nag 73 82 I C 489. Having regard to the provisions of sec 2 (e), it seems he can claim, by subrogation, the status of a secured creditor Cf 76 I C 1006. After annulment the alienee can prove as an unsecured creditor to the extent of just antecedent debts *Devi Dial v Sundar Das*, 65 P R 1919 51 I C 720, vide under sec 54 under the heading "Position of the Alienee after annulment". Unless the transfer is annulled, the Receiver has no right to take possession of the property in the occupation of the transferee, *N N S Chetty Firm v Bailiff, Distinct Court*, 4 Bur L J 56 A I R 1925 Rang 224 89 I C 61

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Order of annulment is final

sec 4, operate as *res judicata* and bar a subsequent suit by the transferee for

a declaration that the transfer in his favour is a valid one *Kantz Fatima v Narain Singh*, 49 All 71 24 A L J 897 Cf *Foolkumar v Kirod Chandra*, 31 C W N 502 A I R 1917 Cal 474 102 I C 115 Vide notes at pp 35-36, ante also *Allah Baksh v Karim Baksh*, 69 I C 752 (Lah)

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it can be made at any time during the pendency of insolvency proceedings *Duraijha v Venkatarama* 12 L W 535 60 I C 123 *Durai Singh v Kunj Lal* A I R 1924 Lah 553 75 I C 995, see also (1920) M W N 1 *Hemraj Champalal v Ram Krishna* P L J 101

**Appeal** An appeal lies to the High Court under sec 75 (2) from an order annulling a voluntary transfer under this section, see Schedule I post also see *Lalji v Abdul* 15 C W N 253 12 C L J 45 Cf 30 I C 1 (Mad) 46 I C 667 (Lah). It seems that no such appeal lies under sec 75 (2) against an order refusing to annul a voluntary transfer Cf *Bhagwant v Munim Khan* 6 N L R 146 8 I C 1115 No second appeal lies from an order under this section annulling a transfer, see *Haji Jan v Harkishen* 67 I C 887, for another view see *Seth Sheolal v Girdhanlil* A I R 1924 Nag 361 78 I C 140

**54. [§ 37] (1)** Every transfer of property, every payment made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken or

Avoidance of preference in certain cases suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if such person is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within three months after the date thereof, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the receiver and shall be annulled by the Court

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has been given in favour of other creditors, *Ram Sarup v Jagat Ram*, 2 Lah 102 59 I C 977.

**Object of the Section** Note that under sec 53 of the T P Act, an undue preference of a creditor is not absolutely prohibited, see the cases referred to under sec 5 (c) at p 60, but under this section such preference is void if taking place within three months of the presentation of an insolvency petition followed by an adjudication. Besides, under sec 53 of the T P Act the difference between transaction sought to be impugned sec 3 & sec 4 must be shown to be actually fraudulent whereas under this section it is sufficient to show that the transfer has been made with the view of giving preference to one creditor, to whom a debt may be validly due over another creditor, *Balmukund v Iya Singh*, 26 P L R 1912 18 P W R 1912 1, I C 68 Cf *Musalar Salu v Hakin Lal*, 1 Cal 221 2, C L J 406 (P C)—in which their Lordships observed as follows “as a matter of law, their Lordships take it to be clear that in a case in which no consideration of the law of bankruptcy or insolvency applies there is nothing to prevent a debtor paying one creditor in full and leaving other creditors unpaid”. But the position is different under the bankruptcy law “It (sec 54) specifies the transactions which are declared void where dominant motive is proved. Sec 53 on the other hand declares all transfers void provided they are within 2 years of the order of adjudication except the ones referred in the exception”—per *Rupchand Bilaram A J C in Re Naroardas Surderdas*, A I R 1926 Sind, 1, 3 93 I C 331 “There is a radical difference between ss 3 and 4. In sec 54, the Court is not concerned with the motive of the transferee but only with that of the debtor. It is he who is said to have given the preference and whether the transferee acted in good faith or not is immaterial. Where, however, the three months’ limitation contemplated by sec 4 has expired it is open to the transferee to prove that whatever the motive of the transferor may have been, he on his part has acted in good faith. And where the consideration of the transfer is past debt, the transferee stands in a better position than otherwise. He has his own interest to serve and owes no duty to his other co-creditors to protect their interests”—per *Rupchand Bilaram A C J, in Official Receiver v Lachmi Bai* 20 S L R 231 A I R 1926 Sind 140 92 I C 5 Where an alienation is challenged, but it is not shown that the alienee is a creditor, the Court should proceed under sec 53. *Atta thera Odavari v Official Receiver*, Tanjore, A I R 1927 Mad 412 99 I C 68, (Mad) Cf *Iswar Das v Ladha Ram*, 62 I C 624 Sec 54 has no application where the transferee is not a previous creditor, *Gurdhan Lal v Sarab Kishen*, 138 P W.

R 1918 46 I C 667. Notice that sec 53 uses the word "may," whereas this section uses the word "shall." Annulment of transfers under this section can be made at any time during the pendency of insolvency proceedings, *Pirthmath v Bashesharnath*, 69 I C 403 (Lah), vide under the heading "Limitation" at p 35 *infra*.

A preferred creditor was intended by the Indian Legislature to be more leniently dealt with than a voluntary, colourable or fraudulent donee, and hence while the former could escape sec 54 if his preference took place beyond the short period of three months before the date of the presentation of the petition, the Receiver was given two years to attack a mere gratuitous donee's transfer *Sankaranarayana v Alagiri* 35 M L J 296 49 I C 283. But sec 54 is more stringent in one respect, while the transaction is only voidable under sec 53, it is void under this section Cf *Ussam Kasum v Palat*, 38 I C 231 (Mad), and the other cases cited under the heading "voidable" at p 326 ante. Under section 53 the transaction is merely voidable and the Court has a discretion in the matter of annulment, but it is void hereunder and annulment is obligatory as appearing from the word shall.

The fraudulent preference condemned by this section may take any of the forms mentioned in the first part of the section, that is the preference may be shown by means of a transfer effected by the insolvent in favour of the creditor or by a payment made to him or by an obligation incurred in his favour or by taking or suffering a judicial proceeding in the interest of the creditor.

*The essential requirements of the section* To render a transaction void under this section four facts to be proved conditions must be fulfilled—

(i) The debtor must at the date of the transaction be unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money.

(ii) The transaction must be in favour of a creditor or of some person in trust for a creditor.

(iii) The preference should be deliberate, that is the transaction must be effected with the view of giving the creditor a preference over the other creditors.

(iv) The preferential transaction sought to be impeached must take place within three months of the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition followed by an adjudication order see *Nripendra Nath Sahu v Ashutosh Ghose* 21 C L J 167 (170) 19 C W N 157 29 I C 128 *Kalinath v Ambica Proshad* 41 I C 399 (Cal) *Ex parte Cohen*, (1924) 2 Ch 515 (C A) 94 L J (Ch) 73. Or in other words, the debtor must be adjudicated insolvent on a petition presented within t

months of the date of the transaction attacked, see *Ma Khin Pu v Official Receiver*, A I R 1928 Rang 166 113 I C 813

**Section applies upon adjudication** In absence of an adjudication, the Court cannot assume jurisdiction hereunder, *Mul Singh v Lakhmi Devi* 95 I C 1055 Cf *Appireddi v Chinna Appireddi*, (cited at pp 157 and 328) The section nowhere lays down that the transfer can be annulled only at a particular stage Anyhow, it is only after an adjudication order has been made that a transfer can be annulled, as otherwise the Court will have no jurisdiction to do so, *Harnam Singh v Gopal Das Des Raj* A I R 1929 Lah 79 109 I C 370 Where the lower Court passed the order of adjudication basing it on the finding that the transfer in question was void as a fraudulent transfer and incorporated the two orders in the same judgment, but recorded the order of annulment in the sentence preceding the order relating to adjudication, held that the error was merely clerical and the order was valid, *ibid* Cf *Appireddi v Chinna*, cited at p 157

**Consequences of preference** If the foregoing requirements are fulfilled, the transaction showing undue preference shall be deemed *fraudulent* and *void* as against the Receiver, and this being *ipso facto* void must necessarily be annulled by the Court Note that this section uses the word "void," while the preceding section uses the word "voidable" The effect of this difference is obvious

**Sub-sec. (1) : Unable to pay** The preference should be shown when the insolvent is in embarrassed circumstances and is unable to pay his debts as they fall due The words "unable to pay etc" mean that the debtor is *insolvent* [see *Pearse*, 2 D & C 454, *Ex parte Hill* (1883) 23 Ch D 695, at p 700 Robson p 168] Ability to pay with another man's money does not render the insolvent a *capable* person It does not make any difference whether his inability is due to his poverty or to the fact that his money is locked up and not immediately available *Re Washington D M & Co* (1893) 3 Ch 95, followed in *Nrispendra v Ashutosh*, 19 C W N 157 29 I C 128 21 C L J 167 Cf *Jualanath v Parbati Bibi*, 14 Cal 691, also 20 C W N 420 For the meaning of the expression "unable to pay" Vide notes and cases at pp 89 and 135 36 Cf *Ghulam Haidar v Durgadas*, A I R 1927 Lah 136 99 I C 7

**With a view** The insolvent must have the *object* of giving the creditor a preference, otherwise this section will have no application Cf *Daulat Ram v Deoki Nandan*, A I R 1924 Lah 686 Without this element of motive, the section will not apply even if the other ingredients are fulfilled, *Kalinnath v Ambica Prosad*, 41 I C 399 (Cal), Cf *Labhu Ram v.*

*Puranchand*, 110 P R 1919 - 53 I C 421 So where the insolvent makes a payment in the ordinary course of business without any motive for favouring the payee, the transaction cannot be impugned, *Ex parte Hitchcock*, 40 L J N S Chanc. and Banks See also *Rust v Cooper*, *Cow* 629 A transfer cannot be avoided merely because its effect is to give one creditor preference over other creditors unless the debtor intends to do so, *Moti Mal v Daulat Ram*, A I R 1926 Lah 231 92 I C 296 Every transfer made by a person who is unable to pay his debts does not *ipso facto* become void in the absence of an intention to give preference to the transferee over other creditors, *Firm Mela Ram v Gulam Dastgir*, A I R 1929 Lah 159 114 I C 709 The payment by a father to his son of the ordinary allowance due to him does not fall within the section The "view" of the insolvent in showing the preference may not be his "sole view", it is quite enough if it is a real and substantial view, *Ex parte Griffith*, 25 Ch D 69, *Ex parte Hill*, 25 Ch D 695 So where the substantial object of an insolvent in making a transfer is to give preference to a creditor, the transaction will be set aside although the motive of the insolvent was to do what he thought right, *Re Fletcher*, 9 Nor 8 That will be so even when the debtor had other motives, provided there is substantial view of giving preference, *Re Bird*, 23 Ch D 695, *Re Trustee v Hunting*, (1897) 1 Q B 607 The view to prefer must be proved clearly It is not enough to prove that the creditor was preferred as a matter of fact, *Ex parte Taylor*, 18 Q B D 295 It must be shown that the substantial or dominant object in making the payment was to give preference to a creditor so as to prevent the rateable distribution of the property, *Mohandas v Tikamdas*, 10 S L R 123 17 I C 250 The question whether there has been a fraudulent preference depends not upon the mere fact that there had been a preference but also on the state of mind of the person who made it It must be shown not only that he has preferred a creditor but that he has fraudulently done so It depends upon what was in his mind For this purpose it is not enough that the debtor must be taken to have intended the natural consequences of his acts One must find out what he really did intend, *Sharp v Jackson*, (1899) A C 410 421, *Nripendranath v Ashutosh Ghose*, 43 Cal., 640 (646) 20 C W N 420 33 I C 548 It is not sufficient to prove that the transfer had

What is to be proved sufficient to prove that the transfer had the effect of giving preference, it must be proved further that there was the view or intention to give preference, *Official Assignee of Madras v Mehta & Sons*, 42 Mad., 510 36 M L J 190 See also *Bolisetti Mamaji v Kolla Kotayya Rice Mill Co.*, 40 M L J 570 (1921) M W N. 330 44 Mad 810 63 I C 916, *Bappa Reddiar v Official*

*Assignee, Tinnevelley*, 37 M L J 246 10 L W 354 (1919) M W N 576 53 I C 642, *Balmokand v Aya Singh*, 26 P L R 1912 18 P W R 1912 13 I C 68 Where the chief motive of the debtor in transferring his property is to benefit himself rather than his creditor, the transaction cannot be considered to be a fraudulent preference under this section, 43 All, 427 (*infra*), *Daulat Ram v Deoki Nandan*, A I R 1924 Lah 686 The proper test to apply in a case like this is to see if the debtor executed the deed with a view to protect himself or with a view to benefit the creditor, *Anunachalam Chettiar v Official Receiver of Tanjore* 22 L W 134 (1925) M W N 561 49 M L J 562 A I R 1925 Mad 1089 91 I C 522 Cf *Bhagwan Das v Chutan Lal*, 19 A L J 240 62 I C 732 Mere suspicion that the transfer was a fraudulent preference is not enough to invoke the provisions of this section, *Nripendra v Ashutosh*, *supra* The state of mind of an insolvent on the date of payment and not on dates prior to it is to be considered for deciding whether a preference to a creditor was intended or not, *Gandabhai v Balkrishna* 32 Bom L R 294 A I R 1930 Bom 217 Where the bankrupt floated a company and transferred his assets to it and under the cloak of the company so floated, by becoming its principal share holder, retained a substantial interest in the said assets, and gave a creditor some interest therein by allotting to him certain shares, the transaction was open to attack under this section, *Re Fasey, Ex parte Trustees*, '1923) 2 Ch D 1, cited at p. 326

When the insolvent acts under pressure and makes payment or does any of the other transactions contemplated by this section it cannot be said that there is a motive for fraudulent preference See *Ex parte Taylor* 18 Q B D 295 *Cush v Cronch*, 11 East, 255, *Mohandas v Tilamdas*, 10 S L R 123 37 I C 250, *supra*

The preference contemplated in this section must be in favour of a creditor, *Girdhari Lal v Sarab Kishen*, 138 P W R 1918 46 I C 677 As to the meaning of the term "creditor",

see at p 12 It seems that the word

Meaning of Creditor "Creditor" in this section includes a secured creditor, *Seth Jaskaran v Gorind Prosad* A I R 1922 Nag 233 68 I C 460 But the Calcutta High Court has taken a contrary view, *Jadunath v Manindra*, 27 C W N 816 A I R 1923 Cal 689 80 I C 323

On a careful examination of the provisions of the Act, we feel inclined to maintain that there is nothing in it to warrant the Calcutta view. Wherever the Legislature has intended to make a distinction between a secured creditor and an ordinary creditor, in clear terms it has said so, therefore, in the absence of a clear indication by the Legislature to the contrary, we do not see why we should read a qualification in the section which

does not occur there. The word "Creditor" in the section means any person who at the date of payment or transfer is entitled if bankruptcy supervenes, to prove in the bankrupt's estate and share in the distribution of the bankrupt's estate, *Mazhar v. Official Receiver* A I R 1928 Rang 166 113 I C. A person who stands surety for the payment of a debt by an insolvent is a creditor within the meaning of this section and a sale to such surety is a fraudulent preference, *Ramachandran v. Kamarrasam* 40 Mad, 783, I B 32 M L J 2, M W N 238 20 M L T 225 8 I C 783, I B 52 M L J 2, who becomes a creditor only in respect of the transaction to be impeached is a fraudulent preference is a creditor within the meaning of the section *Bhagwan Das v. Chakrabarty* All, 42 19 A L J 240 6 I C 732. The surety is liable to pay off the debt becomes a creditor.

Transfer in favour of a transfer to him in the course of pressure amounts to a fraudulent preference *Saddik Imdad v. M K M Firm*, 2 1933 AIR 193 Rang 149 9 I C 813 Cf *Perry v. Perry*, 2 Q B 18.

**Preference** The word "preference" in the section means the favouring of one creditor over another of others. The question whether there has been a preference depends not upon the mere fact whether there has been a preference but also on the state of mind of the person who made it, i.e. to say whether the debtor had any feeling of bounty towards the creditor or was doing what he did for his own benefit. The test is—did the debtor execute the debt himself or in favour of himself or in favour of another creditor?

Test for deciding the question of preference is the motive and not the result

*Official Receiver v. M W N* 561 22 L W 134

"preference imports and involves a transfer which is not voluntary in the act of the insolvent is a preference, fraudulent and void as against the persons entitled to the property. *Co. v. Pandarinath* 30 Bom 1 R 5 1933 I C 148 In deciding whether a preference the Court is bound to look at the result *Ibid*. When a transfer is within the scope of this section, it was a bona fide one or was a mere gift to the grantor. *Gopalrao v. Hussain* 83 I C 246 Cf (1923) 2 Ch D 1. The word preference implies that the creditor must be in such a position that he

free choice, *Sharp v Jackson*, (1899) App Cas 419 *Nripendra v Ashutosh*, 21 C L J 167 19 C W N 157 29 I C 128 *Madho Ram v Official Assignee*, 27 C W N 611 *Maula Baksh v Taja Mal*, 11 A I J 545 20 I C 395 The gist of fraudulent preference lies in preferring one creditor to another when the insolvent is unable to meet his liabilities, *Bolisetti Mamayya v Official Receiver, Guntur* 23 L W 10 (1926) M W N 124 A I R 1926 Mad 338 92 I C 726, *Gandabhai v Balkrishna*, 32 Bom L R 294 A I R 1930 Bom 217 But the mere payment of a debt by a debtor in imminent expectation of bankruptcy is not by itself sufficient to prove the intention to give preference, *Ramchand v Parmanand*, A I R 1928 Lah 744 110 I C 824 This section does not avoid a transfer merely because its effect is to give one creditor preference over other creditors, but makes the intention of the debtor the dominant factor in deciding the fate of the transaction *Moti Mal Ram Sarup v Daulat Ram*, A I R 1926 Lah 231 92 I C 296 It is not sufficient to prove that the transfer had the effect of giving preference

Look to the view motive and not the result that there was the intention to give that creditor a preference before a transfer can be avoided under this section, *Bolisetti Mamayya v Kolla Kottaya*, 44 Mad, 810 40 M L J 570 (1921) M W N 330 29 M L T 288 14 L W 428 63 I C 916, *Sharpe v Jackson*, (1899) A C 419, *Nripendra v Ashutosh*, 43 Cal 640, *Official Assignee v Mehta & Sons* 42 Mad 510, *Arunachalam v Official Receiver*, 49 M L J 562 (564) that is the Court is bound to look to the view or motive and not the result or effect, *Strenotyper Ltd*, (1901) 1 Cb 250 Preference must be intended and not merely incidental *Gandabhai v Balkrishna* 32 Bom L R 294 A I R 1920 Bom 217 There is no preference when the insolvent acts under pressure, *Ex parte Taylor*, 18 Q B D 205 *Cush v Cronch*, 11 East 255 The very implication of preference is a voluntary act free from such extraneous influences as pressure or threats from creditors *Ram Chand v Parmanand*, A I R 1928 Lah 744 110 I C 824 When the supposed preference is due to the pressure put by the creditor, alleged to be favoured, upon the insolvent, there is no application for this section, *Joakim v Secretary of State*, 3 All, 530, *Official Receiver v Nalla Perumal*, 1929 M W N 327 A I R 1929 Mad 471 119 I C 708 Where an insolvent in embarrassed circumstances makes a genuine effort to set right his financial position without admitting defeat and obtains an useful assistance from a bank for the purpose, but in obtain-

No Preference where the debtor acts under pressure e.g threat of prosecution exposure etc

Preference must be intended and not merely incidental *Gandabhai v Balkrishna* 32 Bom L R 294 A I R 1920 Bom 217 There is no preference when the insolvent acts under pressure, *Ex parte Taylor*, 18 Q B D 205 *Cush v Cronch*, 11 East 255 The very implication of preference is a voluntary act free from such extra-

neous influences as pressure or threats from creditors *Ram Chand v Parmanand*, A I R 1928 Lah 744 110 I C 824 When the supposed preference is due to the pressure put by the creditor, alleged to be favoured, upon the insolvent, there is no application for this section, *Joakim v Secretary of State*, 3 All, 530, *Official Receiver v Nalla Perumal*, 1929 M W N 327 A I R 1929 Mad 471 119 I C 708 Where an insolvent in embarrassed circumstances makes a genuine effort to set right his financial position without admitting defeat and obtains an useful assistance from a bank for the purpose, but in obtain-

ing such assistance he is made, under pressure, to execute a security bond in favour of the bank, there is no preference within the meaning of this section in favour of the bank, *Kasi Iyer v Official Receiver, Tanjore*, A I R 1929 Mad 821 124 I C 213 When there is pressure by several creditors, and one of them is preferred, the Court cannot enter into the question of degree of pressure brought to bear on the insolvent by the different creditors, *Official Receiver v Nalla Perumal, supra* A transaction entered into under a threat of criminal prosecution is not voluntary and does not amount to a fraudulent preference, *Lumrao Singh v Punjab National Bank Ltd*, 3 Lah L J 44 59 I C 576 The threat of legal proceeding, whether civil or criminal constitutes pressure, *Nipendra v Ashutosh*, 43 Cal, 640 (647) 20 C W N 420 33 I C 548, especially when the debtor is on the verge of bankruptcy, *Arunachalam Chettiar v Official Receiver of Tanjore*, 49 M L J 562 A I R 1925 Mad 1089 91 I C 522, (*supra*) Thus, where the debtor misappropriated certain amounts sent to them for the purchase of hundis and executed a sale deed of their house under threat of criminal prosecution being launched against them, the sale-deed did not amount to a fraudulent preference, *Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co v Pandarinath* 30 Bom L R 893 A I R 1928 Bom 341 113 I C 148 As to when a threat of legal proceedings may not constitute pressure, *vide Ibid* A constant demand for payment is not pressure, *Madhoram v Official Assignee*, 27 C W N 611 When the insolvent acts from fear of legal proceedings there is no preference, *Thompson v Freeman*, 1 T R 155, *Ex parte Taylor*, 18 Q B D 295, *Sharpe v Jackson*, (1899) A C 419 Also Cf *Lachman Singh v Mohan*, 2 All, 497, *Sheo Prosad v Miller*, 2 All, 474, *Brown v Fergusson*, 16 Mad, 499, *Fx parte Harsukhdas* 39 C L J 512 A I R 1924 Cal 946 Where a creditor held possibilities of insolvency proceedings *in terrorem* over the head of the debtor and thereby induced the latter to come to a special arrangement with him, there was no fraudulent preference as the transaction was the result of pressure, *Mansookhlal Dolat Chand v Nagardass Mool Chand*, 6 Rang 536 A I R 1928 Rang 302 117 I C 569 A mortgage executed in favour of a creditor in order to save oneself from exposure and legal proceedings is not a preference, *Puranchand v Puranchand*, A I R 1923 Lah 652 75 I C 441, Cf *Ex parte Taylor, Re Goldsmith* 18 Q B D 205 But the alleged pressure must have been real, that is, it must have operated on the mind of the debtor as the dominant influence affecting him, *Re Boyd* (1889) 6 Morrell, 209, *Re Fell* (1892) 10 Morrell, 15 Cf *Ex parte Hall*, 19 Ch D 480 Where the alleged pressure is no pressure, the preference will be open to attack, *Miller v Sheo Prosad*, 10 I A, 98 6 All, 84 Where the so-called

pressure is such as can easily be resisted, the transaction will be considered as voluntary and therefore void, *Phulchand v Miller* 7 All, 340. In order that the payment may be voluntary there should be neither outside pressure nor even inward mental apprehension of such pressure, *Gandabhai v Balkrishna*, 32 Bom L R 294. Where the pressure is fraudulent, it does not count for anything, *Ex parte Reader* (1875), L R 20 Eq 763. *Miller v Sheo Prosad*, 10 I A 98, 6 All, 84. However, pressure being of least consequence to one on the verge of insolvency, it does not always preclude the possibility of preferential treatment of the creditor by the debtor, *In re Cooper*, (1882) 19 Ch D 580. Where pressure is the result of a preconcerted plan of the creditor and the insolvent, it cannot negative the existence of preference, *Strachan v Barton* 11 Ex 64. For contra see *Belcher v Jones*, 2 M and W 258. There is no preference where the transaction in favour of the creditor is the result of a previous binding contract, *Ex parte Hodgken* 20 Eq 716. Where money is paid to a creditor under a prior arrangement there is no question of

No preference where the bargain is the result of prior agreement  
fraudulent preference, *Maula Baksh v Taja Mal* 11 A L J 545, 20 I C 395. Cf *Nripendranath v Asutosh*, 19 C W N 15, *supra*, *Bills v Smith*, 34 L J Q B 68.

Creditors who from the outset bargain for their debtors giving security for their debts have a right to insist on security being given to them for their debts and the act of the insolvents in executing mortgages to such creditors would not amount to fraudulent preference, even when other creditors are equally pressing for payment of their money, *Official Receiver v Nallaperumal*, (1929) 1 W N 327 A I R 1929 Mad 471, 119 I C 708. The suggestion of preferential treatment is not repelled where the debtor acts from motives of kindness or of gratitude, or is moved by a mere sense of honour or a sense of duty, or of moral obligation at the time of the transaction *Re Fletcher* (1891), 9 Morrell 8, *Re Lingoe*, (1894) 1 Minson 416. *Re Blackburn* (1899) 2 Ch 725, referred to in *Ex parte Topham*, L R 18 Ch 614 "I cannot help thinking that if a creditor takes the whole or, substantially the whole of debtor's property in payment of a past debt knowing that there are creditors he cannot be said to be acting in good faith" per Wright J in *Re Jukes*, (1902) 2 K B 58. See also *Daolat v Panduram*, 55 I C 57 (Nag). The repayment of a debt, not yet due to a near relative by a person in

Or the payment is to make good breach of trust  
insolvent circumstances amounts to undue preference, *Daolat v Panduram*, 55 I C 57 (Nag), *Gopal Hiralal*, A I R 1925 Nag 225, 83 I C 246. Cf  
74 I C 802 (Oudh) There is no preference where the mis-

applied trust money is restored, replaced or repaid, such repayment serves to repair a wrong done, or to mitigate the consequence of a breach of trust *Ex parte Stubbins*, (1881) 17 Ch D 58, *Ex parte Taylor*, (1886) 18 Q B D 295

In ascertaining whether a particular transaction is open to attack as a fraudulent preference, it must be provided that the transaction in question was carried

**Dominant view of giving preference** out with the substantial or dominant view of giving the creditor a preference over the other creditors, *Nripendra v Ashutosh* 21 C L J 170, 19 C W N 157, 29 I C 128, *In re Mithomal Daarka Das*, 9 S L R 65 31 I C 50, also *Daulat Ram v Deoki Nandan*, AIR 1924 Lah 686, *Angappa Chetty v Naniappa*, 18 M L J 189 2 M L T 57 Note that it is the dominant or substantial view, and not necessarily the sole

view that counts *Re Cohen*, (1924) 2 Ch 515 (535) In order to impeach an alienation as a fraudulent preference, it must be shown that the insolvent had the dominant idea of cheating his other creditors by preferring a particular creditor, *Ramaswami Aliangar v Official Receiver, Coimbatore*, 50 M L J 448 1926 M W N 419 94 I C 535 The view of preferring however need not be the whole view, it will do if it is the dominant view *In re L W Lasse*, 7 Rang 201 AIR 1929 Rang 229 118 I C 615 (a case under Presi Town Insolv Act) Where a security given to a creditor is attacked as a fraudulent preference what has to be decided is what was the dominant intention in the mind of the insolvent at the time the act was done It cannot be avoided as a fraudulent preference if the main motive was to obtain a benefit for himself in the shape of a further advance though the result is preference in favour of that creditor, *Raeburn & Co, v Zellikoffer & Co*, 2 Ran goon, 193 AIR 1924 Rang 308 83 I C 440 Cf *Puranchand v Puranchand*, AIR 1923 Lah 652 75 I C 441 In every case the state of the mind of the debtor is the paramount consideration The intention or view to prefer the creditor as the *causa causans* of the debtor's conduct is the cardinal point round which the whole question turns, *Re Ramsay*, (1913) 2 K B 80 (84) Also see *Sharpe v Jackson*, (1899) App Cas 419 —on appeal from *New Prance & Garrad's Trustee, v Hunting*, (1897) 2 Q B 19, *Ex parte Topham*, 8 Ch App 614, *Kalinath v Ambica* 41 I C 399 The Court has always to determine whether the dominant motive actuating the debtor in making the transfer was a desire to prefer a particular creditor, *Kasi Iyer v Official Receiver*, AIR 1929 Mad 821 124 I C 213, *Sime Darby & Co v Official Assignee*, 47 C L J 339 54 M L J 337 AIR 1928 PC 77 107 I C 233 (P C); *Nagarathna Mudaliar v Chidambaram*, AIR 1928 Mad 860 (1928) M W N 617 113 I C 129 If the Court after inquiry

finds that the insolvent's dominant motive in making the transfer was to prefer one particular creditor over others, then the transaction amounts to a fraudulent preference, *Ibid*. Every transfer by the insolvent does not *ipso facto* become void in the absence of an intention of giving the transferee a preference over the other creditors, *Mela Ram v Ghulam Dastgir*, A I R 1929 Lah 159 114 I C 709. A mere transfer of property or payment made to one of several creditors is not "a preference over other creditors" unless the dominant intention of the insolvent was to give undue advantage to that creditor and thereby to defraud others. What the intention was is a question of fact to be decided from the circumstances of each case *Official Receiver v Nalla Perumal*, (1929) M W N 327 A I R 1929 Mad 471 119 I C 708. If in making the transfer, the debtor did not really intend to prefer the creditor or to confer any benefit on him, but the dominant motive or object which influenced the debtor was the desire to secure a benefit for himself, the transaction does not amount to a fraudulent preference, *Bhagwan Das v Chuttan Lal*, 43 All 427 19 A L J 740 62 I C 732. If the transaction is a spontaneous act of the debtor uninfluenced by any circumstances which can tend to rebut the presumption that the bankrupt made a distinction among his creditors, it will amount to a fraudulent preference, *Ex parte Tempest*, (1870) 6 Ch App 70, *Bills v Smith*, 6 B and S 314. A transaction cannot be deemed to be a spontaneous act, if it is established that it was the result of real pressure brought to bear by a creditor on his debtor *Nripendra v Ashutosh*, 43 Cal 640 20 C W N 420. A presumption as to intention to give preference to a creditor may arise from circumstances, *Mela Ram v Ghulam Dastgir*, A I R 1929 Lah 159 114 I C 709. Where a so-called payment is no voluntary payment by the insolvent, but is in substance a conversion effected by the creditor, there is no preference, *Official Assignee v O R M & Firm*, 52 M L J 352.

Under this section good faith on the part of the creditor affords him no protection, where the intention of the debtor to give him a preference is established, *Nripendra v Ashutosh*, 19 C W N 157 29 I C 128 21 C L J 157 (173), see *Davidson v Robinson*, 3 Jur N S 791, *Butcher v Stead*, (1875) L R 7 H L 839, *Sharpe v Jackson*, (1899) App Cas 419. It is the intention of the insolvent that is relevant under this section, and not that of the transferee, *Harnam Singh v Gopal Das*, A I R Lah 79 109 I C 370. The intention or motive of the creditor preferred is immaterial. Even if the creditor takes a bona fide sale from the insolvent in discharge of a debt due to him that does not make the transaction a valid transaction.

Intention of insolvent  
relevant and that of  
creditor, immaterial

if the intention or the view of the insolvent is to prefer that creditor to others, *Bolisetti Mamaria v Official Receiver, Guntur*, (1926) M W N 124 AIR 1926 Mad 338 23 L W 10 92 I C 726 "The creditor, although entirely innocent of consciously having done anything against the bankruptcy law, is legally liable to repay the money to the trustee in bankrupt in order that the other creditors may share in that money which was paid away on the eve of the bankrupt," *In re Cohen*, (1924) 2 Ch 515 (520, 522) A transferee will not be within the mischief of this section merely by reason of his knowledge of the insolvent condition of the debtor or by reason of his failure to see to the disposal of the purchase money, *Kalimath v Imbica Prasad* 41 I C 309 Cf *Mohandas v Tikanidas*, 10 S L R 123 37 I C 250 A transfer is void when its effect is to leave the debtor without the means of paying his present debts, *Chidambaram v Srinivasa*, 37 Mad 227 (P C) 20 C L J 571 18 C W N 841 Cf *Dadopa v Ishnudas* cited at p 60 *ante*

A debtor, unable to pay his debts, executed a mortgage of his whole valuable assets in favour of some of his creditors in full satisfaction of their claim, and himself received a portion of the mortgage money in cash Within three months from the date of the transaction the debtor was adjudicated an insolvent on the application of the other creditors, held that the transfer was made with a view to giving preference to some creditors and was therefore liable to be annulled, *Balmokand v Aya Singh*, 18 P W R 1912 26 P L R 1912 13 I C 68 Where a mortgage, whereby the possession of all the property is handed over to the creditor, has the effect of giving the creditor a preference over other creditors the mortgage deed being executed within 3 months of the application for adjudication comes hereunder and the execution of the mortgage deed amounts to an act of insolvency under sec 6 (b), *Krishna Das v Raja Ram*, 1930 A L J 370 AIR 1930 All 282 If a creditor purchases the property of an insolvent in lieu of the balance of the account due to him, the transaction falls under this section, *Vithal v Gopal* AIR 1922 Nag 260 69 I C 556 A payment amounts to a fraudulent preference under this section when it is voluntary and is a deliberate preference of one creditor over others, *Gandabhai v Balkrishna* 32 Bom L R 294 Where a debtor could secure a loan from an old creditor only by giving security for all the debts due and he effected a mortgage, it is not a fraudulent preference, as there was a pressing necessity, *Daulat Ram v Deokinandan*, AIR 1924 Lah 686 75 I C 861 Where a debtor, who being unable to meet his difficulties stands in need of further accommodation and a creditor takes a mortgage covering both the new and old debts, it will not be a case of preference,

*Mal Ram Sarup v Daulat Ram* A I R 1926 Lah 231 92 I C 296, see also *Kasi Izor v Official Receiver Tanjore*, A I R 1929 Mad 821 So far as moveable property is concerned mere preference of one creditor at the expense of another if he is not injuriously affected will not make the transaction void or voidable under any law except Insolvency law, *Subhai Pillay v Subramanian* A I R 1929 Rang 110 118 I C 401 A fraudulent arrangement between a seller of goods and the insolvent by which the goods were left in the manual power of the insolvent only for the purpose of postponing other creditors is a preference and cannot be upheld *Comp Narendra Kumar Bose, In re* 56 Cal 1074, *Murray, In re*, 3 Cal 58, 62

Preference by means of suffering a judicial proceeding arises when, for instance, a debtor

'Suffer a judicial proceeding' allows a judgment to be passed against him by default, or in collusion with a plaintiff, or when he confesses judgment or consents to a decreee. A judgment by sufferance, however, will not operate as a fraudulent preference when the suit was commenced at a time when there was no other creditor to take bankruptcy proceedings *Ex parte Lancaster Re Marsden*, (1883) 25 Ch D 311—ref to in 25 Bom 202 (214) Cf 93 I C 331 (Sind). When the judgment debtor has no great stake in life he may allow collusive decrees to be made against him so that the dividends of genuine creditors may, on bankruptcy, be reduced thereby, it is because of this reason that a decree against the insolvent has been held not to be binding upon the receiver, [see *Mir Shahamat v Rahim Bur*, A I R 1925 All 33 84 I C 1008], or that an Insolvency Court has been held entitled to go behind a judgment debt [vide p 217] As to *consent decrees* vide infra

**Good Faith** A creditor, who takes the whole or substantially the whole of the property of his debtor in payment of a past debt, and with knowledge of the existence of other creditors cannot be said to be acting in good faith, *Ex parte Jukes*, (1902) 2 K.B 58 71 L.J.K.B 710 Vide the observation of Wright J quoted at p 348, ante Similarly, a near relation of the insolvent purchasing the insolvent's entire property with notice of the insolvency cannot be said to be acting in good faith, *Daolat v Panduram* 55 I C 57 (Nag). In case of repayment of a debt not yet due, *bona fides* of the transaction have to be proved Mere proof of passing of consideration will not do, *Gopal v Hirralal*, A I R 1925 Nag 225 83 I C 246 The mere fact that valuable consideration has been paid for the transfer does not necessarily lead to an inference of good faith, *Gopal v Ramkrishna*, A I R 1921 Nag 103 17 N.L.R. 69, *Narayan v Nathu*, 10 N.L.J. 12 A I R 1927

Nag 166 If the transaction is a mere cloak for retaining a benefit to the debtor or if it gives undue or fraudulent preference, it will be wholly void even though supported by consideration, *Ibid* When a question of *good faith* is at issue all the surrounding facts should be weighed as a whole and not in isolation from one another, *Seth Ghunsandas v Umapurshad*, 23 C W N 817, P C , also cited at p 354, *supra* See also *Narayan v Nathu* A I R 1927 Nag 106

**Decree against insolvent not binding upon Receiver :** A decree obtained against the insolvent is not binding against the receiver in insolvency, as it might possibly be a collusive affair, and the insolvent might not care whether he has decrees for an unlimited amount against him or not, *Mir Shahamat v Rahim Bux*, A I R 1925 All 33 84 I C 1008 Cf *Kalachand v Jagannath*, cited at p 201

**Consent Decree** A consent decree has no greater sanctity than a contract between the parties and the Insolvency Court has jurisdiction to examine the *bona fides* thereof If such a decree is challenged under this section the question for consideration by the Court would be as to the dominant motive of the debtor , if challenged under sec 53 the question would be, whatever might be the dominant motive of the transferor whether the transferee acted in good faith, *Re Narindas Sunderdas* 93 I C 331 (Sind) Cf *Mackintosh v Pogose* (1895) 1 Ch D 505

**Liability of Agent making a preferential payment :** An agent, who with a full knowledge of the bankruptcy of his principal makes payment to a creditor and thus gives him a fraudulent preference, will be liable to the trustee in bankruptcy for the amount so paid by him, *Re Morant* (1924) 1 Cb 79 , but he will be protected if he makes payment in good faith, *Ibid*

**Limitation** An application for annulment under this section can be made at any time during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings, the right to do so being one that accrued from day to day, *Pirthi Nath v Basheshar Nath* 69 I C 403 (Lab ), followed in *Daryai Singh v Kanai Lal*, 75 I C 996, which has held that where the Court chooses to take action itself under this section or is moved by the Receiver or by a creditor, it is not bound by any period of limitation It has been said that Art 181 of Sch I of the Limitation Act has no application to such proceedings therefore there is no period of limitation for an application under this section, *vide Hemraj Champalal v Ram Krishna Ram*, (1917) 2 P L J 101. So, it has been maintained that delay in making an application hereunder is not fatal, comp *Abdul Kader v Official Assignee*,

25 M L J 320 20 I C 482 But see *Nikka Mal v Marwan Bank* *I id Lahore*, 151 P R 1919 52 I C 188, which says (very reasonably) that the limitation for such an application is three years from the date when the right to apply accrues, that is, from the date of the adjudication Of course the question of limitation in this direction is not altogether free from difficulty, but we fail to see why there should not be some sort of time limit in order to quiet stale claims or to make up for the loss of evidence by lapse of time The fact of the pendency of the proceedings may have some bearing on the question (69 I C 403, *supra*), but that will not be an infallible guide for determining the limitation inasmuch as insolvency proceedings come to an end with the discharge of the bankrupt which is itself an uncertain event in point of time and the question of annulment ought not to be made dependent on such a precarious circumstance

**Mode of computing the time-limit of 3 months** In calculating the period of three months, mentioned in the section the day of the presentation of the petition is excluded, *Re Dawes Ex parte Official Receiver*, (1897) 4 Mans 117 It should be noticed that the date of presentation of the insolvency petition is the *terminus a quo* for the purpose of computing the period of three months prescribed by the section In the case of a bankruptcy petition by creditors the date of its presentation is the date on which the requisite number of creditors join to make up the statutory aggregate amount of Rs 500/-, see *Sohan Lal v Sheonath*, cited at p 76, under the heading "Aggregate amount"

**Void** Under the Act of 1907 this word was interpreted to mean "voidable", see *Ussam Kasim v Palat Mammad* 38 I C 231 (Mad) But now comparing the language of this section with that of section 53 this view cannot any more be maintained According to the old interpretation, a transaction unless actually impeached would stand good So, it was held that the Receiver could not object to the execution of a decree by an assignee under O XXI, r 16 of C P Code, unless he had obtained in order of annulment under this section, *Ussam Kasim v Palat* *supra* But under the present Act, the transaction being altogether void (if within 3 months), the Receiver it seems can take exception even before actual annulment Vide notes under the heading "Voidable" at p 326, ante

**Plea of Fraudulent Preference by Debtor outside Insolvency Court** A plea of fraudulent preference set up by a debtor not in the interests of the creditors in general, but to avoid his own obligation, is of no avail except perhaps in the Insolvency Court, *Mohandas Thakurdas v Tikamdas*, 10 S L R 123 37 I C 250

**Jurisdiction of Court other than Insolvency Court to determine question of fraudulent preference** Where a suit for specific performance of a contract entered previous to his insolvency is brought against an insolvent in a Court other than the Court of insolvency, such a Court has no jurisdiction to determine the question of fraudulent preference, *Nagarathna Mudaliar v Chidambaran*, (1928) M W N 617 A I R 1928 Mad 860 113 I C 129

✓ **Receiver may recover payment from person preferred :** When a transaction is set aside as a fraudulent preference under this section, the receiver will be entitled to claim recovery of the money actually paid to the person preferred, *Re Stanley & Co*, 94 L J (Ch) 187 (1925) 1 Ch 148

**Position of the Alienee after avoidance of transfer :** The alienee can prove for what may be due to him from the insolvent by way of refund of the consideration, if any, *Devi Dial v Sundar Das*, 151 P R 1919 65 P R 1919 51 I C 720 This principle holds good also in respect of sec 53, vide at p 338, ante

**Effect of annulment** Vide under the last heading, also notes at p 338, ante As to the effect of order of annulment, being incorporated in the order of adjudication vide under the heading "section applies upon adjudication," at p 342, also *Comp Appireddi v Chinna* cited at p 157, ante

**Procedure and Evidence** The Receiver is the proper person to make an application for annulment under this section, *Nikka Mal v Maran Bank*, 52 I C 188 But where the receiver fails to move in the matter, a proceeding can be started by the creditor (*Ibid*) Vide see 54A and the cases thereunder Before setting the law on motion under this section, the Receiver can ask for indemnity for his costs from the creditor who wants him to impugn the transaction If he fails in the District Court he can carry the matter to the appellate Court, *Anantaranayana v Ramsubba*, 47 Mad 673 18 L W 857 A I R 1924 Mad 345 79 I C 395 Likewise a creditor is competent to move where no receiver is appointed, *Gopalrao v Hirnalal*, A I R 1925 Nag 225 85 I C 246, *Nikka Mal v Maran Bank Ltd*, *supra* The petition for the purpose must be properly stamped Also read the notes under "Procedure" at p 335 The transferee is always a necessary party Cf *Jagannath v Narain*, 52 I C 761 In deciding the question of motive, any act of the debtor at or about the time, any matter in *pari materia* may be looked into to see what was passing in his mind, *Arunachalam Chettiar v Official Receiver of Tanjore*, 49 M L J 562 (*infra*) The question of dominant motive is a question of fact, see *Kasi Iyer v Official Recever*

*Tanjore*, A I R 1929 Mad 821 But as the solution of the question involves an enquiry into the state of a man's mind, direct evidence will scarcely be available and the decision will generally depend on inferences to be drawn from circumstances, *Sime Darby & Co v Official Assignee*, 47 C L J 339 30 Bom L R 290 54 M L J 337 (P C ), *infra*. In a Madras case it has been held that in impugning a sale under this section evidence given at the insolvency proceedings can be used against the purchaser, though he was not a party thereto, *Gangala Ramakottaya v Bhimakarappa*, 23 I C 597 (Mad) But how evidence can be used against a party who had no opportunity to rebut it or test it by cross examination really passes our comprehension. In deciding whether a transaction was entered into in good faith or not, it is a mistake to take each fact which militates against the *bona fides* of the transaction separated from the rest of the facts and to proceed to demonstrate that it is quite consistent with good faith. The Judicial Committee have condemned this process (almost invariably adopted by our Courts) of arriving at a conclusion on the question of good faith and have held that in such a case all the circumstances should be considered in relation to each other and weighed as a whole, *Seth Ghunsham v Uma Pershad*, 23 C W N 817 21 Bom L R 472 50 I C 264 (P C ) and other cases cited at p 334. The mere fact that the act was done shortly before the filing of the insolvency petition raises no doubt a presumption of fraudulent preference, but it is necessary to consider all the facts in the case and to arrive at a decision as to what was the principal object of the insolvent in so acting, *Raeburn Co v Zollikofler*, 2 Rang 193 A I R 1924 Rang 308 83 I C 440. As to how far Receiver's Report will be evidence read *Basanti Bai v Nanhe Mal*, A I R 1936 All 29 89 I C 357.

**Procedure not summary** An order passed under this section is not a summary order, but a considered order passed after allowing the plaintiff all the facilities of a regular suit for adducing evidence, *Allah Baksh v Karim Baksh* A I R 1922 Lah 214 69 I C 752. A proceeding to set aside a transaction as a fraudulent preference should be tried as if it were an *action*. The case should be opened on behalf of the Receiver and his report read as if it were a pleading. He must then call in his evidence and make out his case like any plaintiff. Then, the case for the other side should be opened and the matter tried, *Samu Pattar v Wilson*, 18 I. W 696 73 I C 532.

**Proceeding hereunder may be continued even after annulment of adjudication:** A proceeding under this section remains pending and may be continued even after annulment

of adjudication, *Jethaji Peraji Firm v Krishnayya*, 52 Mad 64S 57 M L J 116 (1929) M W N 489 A I R 1930 Mad 27S

**Burden of Proof** Where an act is impeached as a fraudulent preference, the onus of proof lies on the Receiver, *Bappu Reddiar v Official Assignee* 37 M I J 246 10 L W 354 (1919) M W N 576 53 I C 642, *Firm Mela Ram v Ghulam Dostir*, A I R 1929 Lah 159 114 I C 700, *Ex parte Topham, Re Walker*, (1873) 8 Ch 614, *Ex parte Griffith, Re Wilcox* (1883) 23 Ch D 69, *Ex parte Lancaster, Re Marsden*, (1883) 25 Ch D 311 (319), *Kasi Iyer v Official Receiver, Tanjore*, A I R 1929 Mad 821 124 I C 213, *Sime Darby & Co v Official Assignee* 47 C L J 339 30 Bom L R 290 54 M L J 337 A I R 1928 P C 77 107 I C 233 (P C), *Ma Khin v Official Receiver*, A I R 1928 Rang 166 113 I C 813 Thus there is a consensus of authority in England as well as in India that the initial onus is on the person challenging an alienation under this section to prove that it was made with the dominant view of giving the particular creditors preference over others *Ram Chand v Pirma Vand* A I R 1928 Lah 744 110 I C 824 Therefore the onus is in the first instance on the Official Receiver to prove that the dominant or the substantial or effective though not necessarily the sole, motive which the insolvent had in view was to prefer a particular creditor, *Nehaldas v Official Receiver* 107 I C 210 Cf *In re L II Nasse* 7 Rang 201 A I R 1929 Rang 229 118 I C 615 See also *Williams on Bankruptcy* 10th Ed p 303 The burden of proof lies on the receiver even if the debtor was insolvent at the time of the transaction and knew him to be so, *Re Laurie, Ex parte Green*, (1898) 6 Manson, 48 As to when the onus may possibly shift, see *Re Eaton & Co, Ex Viney*, (1897) 2 Q B 16 (17) *Sharp v Jackson* (1899) A C 419, *Ex parte Tate* (1876) 55 L T 531 *Re Lake* (1901) 1 K B 710 The onus is shifted on to the creditor or transferee to prove the contrary where the insolvent has made the payment or transfer of property (as the case may be) in discharge of an old debt and on the eve of bankruptcy, *Nehaldas v Official Receiver* 107 I C 210 If it is established that the payment is made of the debtor's own accord and not in the ordinary course of business and without any sort of pressure being brought to bear upon him and that the debtor was on the eve of bankruptcy, the onus shifts on to the creditor to show that the payment was not made with a view to prefer him,—per Rattigan C J in *Iabhu Ram v Puranchand* 130 P R 1919 53 I C 421 Cf *Madho Ram v Official Assignee*, 27 C W N 611 Cf *Gopalrao v Hirralal* A I R 1925 Nag 225 83 I C 246 The initial burden of proof is always on the Official Receiver to give some evidence of a view to prefer,

*Arunachalam Chettiar v Official Receiver*, 49 M L J 562 22 L W 134 (1925) M W N 561 AIR 1925 Mad 1089 91 I C 522 Where the Receiver challenges a transaction as a fraudulent preference, he must show that by evidence apart from the mere fact that the transferor was insolvent, *Janaki Ram v Official Receiver, Coimbatore supra*. It has been held in a recent case that when a receiver seeks to impugn a transaction under this section, the onus is on him to show that it was an outcome of a fraudulent preference, *Nripendra v Ashutosh*, 21 C L J 167 19 C W N 175 29 I C 128, *Janaki Ram v Official Receiver Coimbatore* AIR 1925 Mad 328 78 I C 16, *Daulat Ram v Deokinandan* AIR 1924 Lah 686 Also see *Nripendra v Ashutosh* 43 Cal 640 20 C W N 420 33 I C 546, *Official Assignee of Madras v Mehta and sons* 42 Mad, 510 (1919) M W N 293 49 I C 968 36 M L J 190 (1919) M W N 246 *Bappa Reddiar v The Official Assignee Tinnevelly* 37 M L J 246 (1919) M W N 576 The onus of proving that certain payments were made by an insolvent with the motive of giving fraudulent preference to a creditor lies in the first instance on the Official Receiver But where such payments were made on the eve of insolvency and no explanation is given for making the same, a *prima facie* presumption would arise in favour of the Official Receiver and the burden of proving the contrary would shift on to the insolvent *Official Receiver v Ke almalajumal* AIR 1926 Sind 123 93 I C 372 Cf *Re Lake Ex parte Dyer* (1901) 1 K B 10 (71) where the receiver has made out a *prima facie* case of fraudulent preference and there is no evidence to the contrary he is entitled to succeed *Re Cohen Ex parte Trustee* (1924) 2 Cli 515, because, it is then incumbent on the insolvent to displace that *prima facie* evidence by proving pressure or so forth *Re Ramisaj* (1913) 2 K B 80 There is a suspicion of fraud where an insolvent executes a deed of gift a few days before filing his application for adjudication whatever the declaration in the deed of gift may be *Husani v Muhammad Zamir Ibedi* 9 O & A L R 440 26 O C 319 74 I C 80 We have already seen above that a question of intention or motive always involves an enquiry into the state of a man's mind and as direct evidence on the point is seldom available its decision therefore must in a majority of cases depend on circumstantial evidence *Sime Darby & Co v Official Assignee infra* In this connection read the observations in *Seth Gurusamudai v Umashrid* [cited at p 156] disapproving the method of taking each fact militating against the *bona fides* of a transaction in isolation from the other facts In the case of fraudulent preference it is not necessary for the Receiver to make out that the property was under valued He has only to make out the intention of the insolvent, *Bolisetti*

*Mamaria v Official Receiver, Guntur*, (1926) M W N 124  
AIR 1926 Mad 338 23 L W 10 92 I C 726

In the stage of appeal, when all the evidence is before the Court, the question of the burden of proof is not of great importance, *Gopalrao v Hirralal*, AIR 1925 Nag 225 83 I C 246, see also at p 334. When all the circumstances have been ascertained so far as the parties have thought fit to ascertain them, discussion on the question of onus becomes immaterial, *Sime Darby & Co v Official Assignee* 47 C L J 339 54 M L J 337 50 Bom L R 290 AIR 1928 P C 77 - 107 I C 233 (P C)

**Use of affidavits** Unless an affidavit is actually used by a party, the Receiver cannot rely on any admission in it, *Ex parte Cohen*, (1924) 2 Ch 515 (C A) 94 L J (Ch) 73

**Regular suit barred** A decision under this section will preclude a fresh agitation over the question by means of a regular suit, *Allah Baksh v Karim Baksh supra*, Cf 42 Mad 322, 29 All 626, 49 All 71 (cited at p 338), 24 A L J 897, 69 I C 752

**Sub-sec (2): Bonafide transferee from creditor for value** Such a transferee is not hit by the section, see *Butcher v Stead* L R 7 H L 519 (on appeal from 18, 4 9 Ch App 595). But the sub section does not afford any protection to a transferee who neither acts in good faith, nor pays any value. Therefore a *benamdar* of the preferred creditor gets no protection, *Jagannath v Narain* 52 I C 761. Similarly, there is no protection where the transfer is a mere colourable transaction, *Ibid* Cf (1877) 3 A C 213 (226)

**Appeal** An appeal lies to the High Court under sec 75 (2) and Sch I from a decision that a transfer of property is a preference in favour of a creditor. So an order as aforesaid is not final in the sense that it is appealable, *Allah Baksh v Karim Baksh*, AIR 1922 Lah 214 69 I C 752. From the wording of Schedule I it seems that no appeal lies to the High Court when the decision is no preference, though it may plausibly be contended that the decision falls within the scope of sec 4 and will be appealable on that account

#### 54A. [New]

A petition for the annulment of any transfer under section 53, or of any transfer, payment, obligation or judicial proceeding under section 54, may be made

by the receiver or, with the leave of the Court, by any creditor who has proved his debt and who

By whom petitions for annulment may be made

satisfies the Court that the receiver has been requested and has refused to make such petition

**The Section** This section is new and has been added by the amending Act of 1926 (XXXIX of 1926) to set at rest the controversy as to whether a creditor has *locus standi* to move the Court for annulment of a transfer by the insolvent, vide notes at pp 328 and 355. The necessity for this amendment has been thus explained in the statement of Objects and Reasons for Bill No 41 of 1926, published in the Gazette of India Pt V, p 137 (dated the 21st August 1926)—“The clause carries out a suggestion made by the Rangoon High Court for the amendment of sections 53 and 51 of the Act of 1920. The Hon’ble Judges point out that the Receiver may be unwilling to exercise his powers under these sections and that

“In a receiver is not appointed  
it set  
by s  
High

itself to move as provided  
it follows the decisions of  
makes the law clear on the

point” The section seems to contemplate only the case in which a receiver has been appointed. It does not say what will happen when no Receiver is appointed. Obviously, where no Receiver is appointed, the Insolvency Court can be moved on the petition of a creditor, *Gopal Rao v Hiratal* AIR 1925 Nag 225 83 I C 246, relying on *Bansilal v Raigal*, AIR 1923 Nag 97 71 I C 418. If no Receiver is appointed the Insolvency Court can itself move under this section on the matter being brought to its notice by a creditor *Seth Sheolal v Girdhanlal* AIR 1924 Nag 361 78 I C 140. A creditor can petition for annulment only *with the leave of the Court* and not as a matter of right. His power in this direction is also subject to two other conditions viz (1) he must have proved his debt and (2) he must satisfy the Court that he has already unsuccessfully approached the Receiver. Or, in other words tender of proof and an abortive appeal to the Receiver in the first instance are conditions precedent to the maintainability of an application under this section. Cf *Ponnusami v Subramania* 20 L W 404 AIR, 1925 Mad 1746.

Ordinarily where the interests of all creditors are involved the individual creditor cannot move the Court unless and until the Receiver refuses to move in the matter *Ananthanarayana v Rama Subba*, 47 Mad, 673 (682) 18 L W 857 AIR 1924 Mad 345 79 I C 395, *Hemraj v Ram Kishen* (1917) Pat 303 2 P L J 101 38 I C 169 *Choudappa v Kathaperumal* 49 Mad, 794 50 M L J 602 AIR 1926 Mad 801 96 I C 914 *Nikka Mal v Maruar Bank* 52 I C 188. This is the principle that should be followed when all the creditors’ interests are homogenous and it is possible for the Receiver to represent them all. But where an individual

creditor's interest, are opposed to, or conflicting with, those of the rest of the creditors, so that the Receiver cannot represent the individual creditor's individual claims, a motion may be made by the individual creditor and an appeal may be preferred by him also—per Wallace J in *Choudappa v Kathaperumal, supra*. This Madras decision, in so far as it holds that the creditor without any community of interest, even if not co-nominee a party to an application for annulment can intervene without first moving the Receiver, must now be taken as abrogated by the new section which prescribes two pre requisites for his application viz (1) proof of debt and (2) an unsuccessful appeal to the Receiver in the first instance vide also the notes under the heading "Procedure" at pp 335-36, and under the heading "Who is to make the application" at p 328, ante. See also *Bansilal v Ranglal*, 6 N L J 47 19 N L R 32 AIR 1923 Nag 97, *Basanti Bai v Vanhe Mal*, L R 6 A 397 AIR 1926 All 29 89 I C 357, *Gopalrao v Hirralal* AIR 1925 Nag 225 83 I C 246, *Khusali Ram v Bholarmal*, 37 All, 252 28 I C 57. It may incidentally be pointed out here that a transfer of his property effected by an insolvent is not necessarily void as against all persons. Where neither the Receiver nor the Insolvency Court challenges a transfer, a prior gratuitous transferee from the insolvent will have no locus standi to challenge it *Ram Charan Lall v Basdeo Sahai*, 102 I C 92.

**Procedure when Receiver is requested to move:** When the Receiver is asked to challenge an alienation, it will be his duty to give a formal notice to the creditor making the requisition calling upon him to substantiate his allegation. A general notice asking creditors to prove their claims will not suffice. A date should be fixed for inquiring into the bona fides of the transaction impugned and notice of the same given to the creditors to come and object. There must be an examination of the insolvent and the creditors if any, and if the Receiver finds the alienation to be fraudulent he must move the Court to set it aside. Where the Receiver is not much impressed with its fraudulent character but a creditor wants him to take the matter to Court he can proceed to comply with the request upon taking an indemnity for costs from the unfortunate creditor. *Ananthanarayana v Ramasubba* 47 Mad, 673, *supra*. The costs of unsuccessful motions by the receiver fall generally on the parties at whose instance the receiver acts and are not ordinarily directed as against the assets in his hands see *Re Suresh Ch Gojee* 23 C W N 431. When the Receiver seizes properties other than the insolvent's at the instances of the creditor, he is not himself liable to the true owner for damages,

Receivers' liability for costs and damages

at whose instance the receiver acts and are not ordinarily directed as against the assets in his hands see *Re Suresh*

*Ch Gojee* 23 C W N 431. When the Receiver seizes properties other than the insolvent's at the instances of the creditor, he is not himself liable to the true owner for damages,

the true owner may recover damages from the creditor goading on the receiver to action, see *Binda Prasad v Ram Chander*, 19 A L J 277 (Brick Kiln case), following *Abdul Rahim v Sital Prasad*, 41 All 658

**Duty of Court** The Insolvency Court is not only competent to entertain an application under this section but is bound to enquire judicially into the matter when it is brought to its notice, *Nikka Mal v Marwari Bank Ltd*, 151 P R 1912 52 I C 188 As to the Court's power to move *suo motu* in the matter, see *Seth Sheolal v Girdharilal*, A I R 1924 Nag 361 78 I C 140 Vide under sec 53 under the heading "Jurisdiction of Court" at p 315, ante Evidently, the creditor who applies for leave under this section has to make out, besides the two essential pre-requisites as to proving his debt and making an unsuccessful request to the receiver, a *prima facie* case for annulment The matter of granting leave is certainly discretionary with the Court, but discretion always means judicial discretion As leave should ordinarily be granted where a *prima facie* case is made out, it will not be proper for a Court to demand security from a creditor as a condition precedent for granting leave If leave is wrongly refused by a subordinate Court, remedy lies under sec 75 (1), and if by a District Court, the remedy lies under sec 75 (3)

**55. [§ 38]** Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of insolvency on an execution, and with respect to the avoidance of certain transfers and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of an insolvency—

- (a) any payment by the insolvent to any of his creditors,
- (b) any payment or delivery to the insolvent,
- (c) any transfer by the insolvent for valuable consideration, or
- (d) any contract or dealing by or with the insolvent for valuable consideration.

Provided that any such transaction takes place before the date of the order of adjudication, and that the person with whom such transaction takes place has not at the time notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against the debtor.

Protection of bona fide transactions

This is old sec 38 and corresponds to sec 45 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914

**Principle and Object of the Section** We have seen how insolvency affects the antecedent transactions of the insolvent. But this section gives protection to the transactions mentioned in the clauses (a) (b) (c) and (d) subject to the proviso appended to the section and subject to the foregoing provisions of the Act, for instance those in sections 51, 52, 53, 54 and 54A. It protects all transactions unless of course they are in themselves acts of insolvency or fraudulent preferences entered into with the insolvent by third persons for valuable consideration and bona fide in the sense that the transactions took place without notice of the insolvency petition. *Bhagwan Das v. Chattan Lal* 43 All 477 19 A L J 740 62 I C 73. Cf *Herbert v. Higgins* 95 L J Ch 303 *Re Bedham* 69 L T 356. It is meant to protect debtors who have paid their debts to their creditors without knowledge of the latter's insolvency and its benefit must be given to persons who pay their debts after filing of insolvency petition but before adjudication. *Oularsa v. Bridickand* 6 N L J 213 19 N L R 144 AIR 1923 Nag 290 73 I C 103. It should be observed that obviously the doctrine of relation back as enunciated in sec 28 (7) has no application in the section but see *Janaki Ram v. Official Receiver Coimbatore* 78 I C 16.

**Change in Law** Under the repealed Act any of the transactions referred to in the aforesaid clauses could be protected if it took place before the date of the order of adjudication but under this section a new clause has been added :: — and that the person debtor. The effect of this alteration is that in order to avail oneself of the benefit conferred by this section it is not enough to show that the transaction in question took place before the order of adjudication it must also be shown that the transaction was done into by the party claiming the benefit without the knowledge of the presentation of the insolvency petition.

**Foregoing provisions** The whole section is subject to the provisions of this Act regarding (1) the effect of insolvency on execution (2) the avoidance of certain transfers and preferences. As to the effect of insolvency on execution see sections 51 and 52 and as to the avoidance of certain transfers see sec 53 and for that of preferences see sec 54. The effect of subordination to the foregoing provisions is that this section cannot give protection to a transfer which is in violation of the fundamental principles of Bankruptcy law. *Sleorath v. Munshi Ram* 42 All 433 18 A L J 449 55 I C 941.

The transactions contemplated by this section are—

- Payment by the insolvent to a creditor

(b) Payment or delivery to the insolvent by any body  
 Cf *Re Rogers, Ex parte Holland*, (1891) 8 Morn. 243

(c) A transfer by the insolvent for consideration  
 (d) A transaction (contract or dealing) by or with the insolvent for consideration

A transfer of his property by the insolvent to his wife on account of her claim for dower under the Mahomedan Law is entitled to protection under cl (c) of this section, *Nasimunissa v Abdul Kadir*, 20 O.C. 295 43 I.C. 280. A transfer by a debtor of his properties to a few of his creditors for distribution among all his creditors *pro rata* is a transfer for valuable consideration within the meaning of clause (c) above. Where an assignment is made in pursuance of a previous agreement, there is no fraudulent preference or fraudulent conveyance, and the same may be protected under this section. See *Re Darier* (1921) 3 K.B. 628, distinguishing, *Re Holland* (1920) 2 Ch. 360. The undertaking by the trustees to distribute the assets is sufficient consideration for the transfer, which will therefore be entitled to protection, *Official Receiver of Trichinopoly v Somasundaram*, 30 M.L.J. 415 43 I.C. 602. As to what may or may not be dealing within the meaning of clause (d), see *Ex Parte Pitters*, 17 Ch. D. 65; *Jitmand v Ramchand*, 29 Bom. 405.

**Good faith essential** It should be noted that the words 'bona fide' do not occur in the section except in the marginal note. These words occurred in all the earlier English statutes, [Cf *Butcher v Stead*, (1875) L.R. 7 H.L. 839] though not appearing in sec 49 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1882 or its substitute sec 45 of the Act of 1914 and it has been held in England that the omission of these words from the present Act did not make any difference, *Re Slobodiniski, Ex parte Moor*, (1903) 2 K.B. 517, the same view should be taken in respect of the omission of these words from the present section, comp *Mercantile Bank v Mad. Official Assesse* 30 Mad. 250 35 I.C. 942. The short notes on the case reported in 45 Mad. 238 in 41 M.L.J. 13 (Jour.) seem not to be accurate. The section protects only bona fide transactions and not collusive ones, (1896) 1 Q.B. 406, distinguished in *Re Jukes*, (1902) 2 K.B. 58. Cf *Nilmoni Chaudhury v Durga Charan* 22 C.W.N. 704.

**Voluntary payment** This section does not protect a voluntary payment by the bankrupt, (1901) 85 L.T. 304. "Voluntary payment" is one made spontaneously by a person of his own accord and not (i) under pressure of demand by creditors or (ii) a possible danger of prosecution. A payment made in the ordinary course of business is not voluntary.

Ramsay & Co v Official Assignee, 35 Mad, 712 10 M L T 124 21 M L J 920 11 I C 769

**Notice** The transacting party who wants to avail himself of the benefit of this section must not be tainted with the notice of the insolvency petition at the time of the transaction. Notice perhaps includes all the different kinds of notice, namely, (i) actual notice, (ii) constructive notice and (iii) imputed notice—See sec 3 of the Transfer of Property Act. Thus, it has been held that a person who takes a transfer of the debtor's property cannot claim the benefit afforded by this section, if he had notice of any circumstances that should have put him on enquiry, *Ex parte Moore* (1923) 2 K B 517, see also *Re Dicken*, 46 L T 238, *Ex parte Rich Dale*, 19 Ch D 409. Also see p 117 Cf *Onkarsa v Bridichand*, *supra*

**Proviso : Before the date of the order of adjudication** The order of adjudication relates back to and takes effect from the date of the presentation of the Insolvency petition, see sec 28 (7), also *Rakhal v Shudhendra* 4 C W N 172. This does not mean that the order can be *ante dated* so it seems that for the purpose of the proviso the word date means the actual date. Besides the effect of the proviso being to curtail the rights of a transferee it should receive a strict and literal construction. Cf *Achambit Lal v Chhanga Mal* 32 I C 429 "The order of adjudication relates back and takes effect under sec 28 (-) for the purpose of binding the insolvent and his creditors from the date of the presentation of the petition of insolvency. But it takes effect retrospectively only to the extent laid down in the Act. If the date of the order of adjudication referred to in sec 55 (old sec 38), be deemed to mean the date of presentation of the petition of insolvency, secs 34 & 38 (now secs 51 & 55) would become redundant and out of place" *Ibid*

It should be noticed that no protection is given by this section to a transaction after the adjudication which operating to vest the property in the Receiver under sec 28 (2), precludes all such transactions. Cf *Re Jivandas Jhawar* 40 Cal, 78 18 I C 908, *Raghunath Das v Sundar Das*, 47 Cal 77 20 C L J 555 (P C), *Ram Bahadur v Aipunji* 25 Bom L R 497 A I R 1924 Bom 49 73 I C 379

**Onus of proof** Where a person claims protection under this section, the onus is on him to prove facts which will entitle him to protection, e.g., that the transaction was for value and *bona fide* that is without notice of the bankruptcy, *Re Seaman* (1896) 1 Q B 412, *Ex parte Revell*, (1885) 13 Q B D 720 (728), *Ex parte Cartwright*, (1881) 44 L T 883, *Ex parte Schulte*, (1874) 9 Ch App 409

*Realisation of Property*

56. [§ 18] (1) The Court may, at the time of the order of adjudication or <sup>Appointment of receiver</sup> at any time afterwards, appoint a receiver for the property of the insolvent, and such property shall thereupon vest in such receiver

(2) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the Court may—

- (a) require the receiver to give such security as it thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property, and
- (b) by general or special order, fix the amount to be paid as remuneration for the services of the receiver out of the assets of the insolvent

(3) Where the Court appoints a receiver, it may remove the person in whose possession or custody any such property as aforesaid is from the possession or custody thereof

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property any person whom the insolvent has not a present right so to remove

(4) Where a receiver appointed under this section—

- (a) fails to submit his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs or
- (b) fails to pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, or
- (c) occasions loss to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence

the Court may direct his property to be attached and sold and may apply the proceeds to make good any balance found to be due from him or any loss so occasioned by him

[New] (5) *The provisions of this section shall apply so far as may be to interim receivers appointed under section 20*

**The Section** This is section 18 of the Act of 1907. Its object is to empower the Court to take charge of the insolvent's property upon adjudication for the purpose of securing fair distribution of the insolvent's assets among his creditors and as the Court cannot possibly act itself provision is herein made for the appointment of a Receiver. A Receiver is therefore the hands of a Court see *Manik Lal v Sarat* 22 Cal 648, *Hansessur v Rakhal Das* 18 C W N 366, *Louis Dreyfus & Co v Jan Mohamed* 49 I C 421. In every system of law the term may vary but in all there is an official he is called an assignee or trustee or by any other name and that official is by force of the statute invested in the bankrupt's property. But the property he takes is the property of the bankrupt exactly as it stood in his person with all its advantages and all its burdens. This is one of fundamental principles of all arrangements for the realisation and distribution of the bankrupt's property *Shcobaran Singh v Kulsum un nissa* 49 All 367 31 C W N 853 (857) P C. It should be noted that an interim receiver is appointed under sec 20 for the protection or preservation of the insolvent's estate and a receiver, is appointed under this section for the realisation of the same Cf *Madhu Sardar v Kshitish Chandra* 4<sup>o</sup> Cal 289 30 I C 82, *Jason Lord & Co v Virbhandas* AIR 1924 Sind 69 76 I C 380.

The language of this section is comprehensive enough to confer jurisdiction upon the Insolvency Court to direct that possession of insolvent's property be given to the Receiver *Kochu Mahomed v Sankaralinga* 44 Mad 524 40 M L J 219 62 I C 495. In realising the assets of the insolvent the Court should follow the procedure laid down in this Act and should not follow his own whims. So where a Court without making an order of adjudication or appointing a Receiver directed the debtor of the insolvent to pay into Court the money owing from him to the insolvent the procedure was held not to be in accordance with this Act *Ganpat v Anirita* 44 I C 537. The Court can always direct an administration inquiry by the Receiver for the purpose of getting information and deciding what action should be taken *Joy Chandra v Mahomed Amir*, 22 C W N 702.

### Sub-section (1) Receiver appointment and removal

Receiver may be appointed at any time afterwards

The Receiver may be appointed at the time of the order of adjudication or at any subsequent time. A mere lapse of seven years after the order of adjudication is no ground for refusing to appoint

a Receiver to the insolvent's property. *Horo Mohun v. Mohan Das* 39 C L J 459 AIR 1924 Cal 849 83 I C 60. We have seen that upon adjudication the insolvent's property vests in the Court when there is no Receiver see sec 28 (2). So it follows that if a receiver is appointed at a time subsequent to the order of adjudication the property first vests in the Court, and when a Receiver is appointed it then vests in the latter as an officer of the former also see sec 28 (4) and sec 58. It seems that a Receiver cannot be appointed in respect of a part only of the insolvent's property. *N N S Chetty v. Baliff of District Court* 4 Bur L J 56 AIR 1925 Ran 224 89 I C 61. No set form of words is necessary for the appointment of a receiver see *Sankaranaraiyan Pillai v. Rajamani*, 47 Mad 462 (4-4).

The section does not say who is to be appointed a Receiver. One of the creditors may be appointed a receiver *Jhabba Lal v. Shob Charan* 39 All 159. But see *Chandi Parshad v. Jaggu Kunhi* L R 3 A 55 where it is held that the Court has no power to appoint a creditor of the insolvent as a kind of Receiver to realise the insolvent's property and pay the money into Court. As to whether a stranger or a party to a proceeding is a fit person to be appointed see *Allen v. Lloyd* 12 Ch D 447 *In re Martin* 1 Q B D 34. For an instance of a Deputy Baliff being appointed a receiver see *A N S Chetty Firm v. Baliff of District Court* 4 Bur L J 56 AIR 1925 Ran 224 89 I C 61. As the discharge of a receiver's duty involves a fair knowledge of the law it is desirable that a gentleman of legal training should be appointed Cf *Kunja Behari v. Madhu Sodan* 50 I C 117 (All). Also see the provisions of O XI, rr 14 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 which may be applicable when not contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act because sec 5 of the Insolvency Act has recommended the adoption of the procedure of the C P Code subject to the provisions hereof see also *Jagat Tannu v. Naba Gopal*, 31 Cal 59 5 C L J 270. A person related with the insolvent should not be appointed a receiver, as it is not expected of him to act impartially *I e Latib* (1891) 1 Q B 805. The object of the appointment is to have the insolvent's assets realised through the receiver and not to provide for the determination of disputes as to title between the insolvent and third parties *Maddipati v. Gandrappu* 4 I C 39 11 M L T 106 (1918) M W N 49. Reid also the extract quoted from

Slobohan Singh's case at p 367, ante The Court cannot delegate judicial functions to the Receiver, *vide* at p 336, ante Cf also *Hamida Rahaman v Jamila Khalun*, 34 C L J 123 The Receiver too cannot entrust or delegate his duties, to another, *Balaji v Ramchandra*, 19 Bom 660 The power of appointment carries with it the power of removal, therefore both appointment and removal of Receivers are in the control of the Court, *Official Receiver, Tanjore v Nataraja Sastrigal*, 46 Mad, 405 44 M L J 251 (1923) M W N 212 A I R (1923) Mad 355 72 I C 225 There is nothing in this section or in R 12 of the Rules framed by the Madras High Court to prevent the Court from removing the Official Receiver and appointing a *special* Receiver in his place, *Ibid*, but good reasons should be shown for the purpose, *Ibid*.

The Receiver is not however a Court, but is a mere officer of the Court through whom the Court retains custody or control of the insolvent's property, *Basodi v Mahanand*,

His status 42 I C 799 sc 13 N L R 210, see Halsbury's *Laws of England*, Vol II, Art, 88, p 56 *Beardsell & Co v Abdul Gunni*, 37 Mad 107, sc 11 M L T 191 14 I C 593 (1912) M W N 536 As an officer of the Court, it forms no part of the receiver's (or the Official Assignee's) duty to prefer frivolous claims unsupported by reliable evidence or to transfer them to others and thus promote unnecessary and useless litigation, *Chockalingam v Seethai Achi*, 55 I A 7 6 Rang 29 (1928) M W N 20 32 C W N 281 47 C L J 136 30 Bom L R 220 26 A L J 371 54 M L J 88 A I R 1928 P C 252 107 I C 237 Whenever necessary, the Court can direct the Receiver to inquire into specific matters and report to him for his own information, *Satya Kumar v Manager, Benares Bank Ltd*, 22 C W N 700, cf *Tulsi Ram v Mahomed Arif*, A I R 1928 Lah 738 109 I C 373 For certain purposes the Receiver's report may be used as evidence, see sec 42 (2) Cf also see 38 (4), *Channa Meera v Kumarachakravarthi*, 36 I C 906 But such report is no evidence to support a conviction under this Act, see *Nanda Kishore v Suraj Mal* 37 All 420, sc 13 A L J 642 29 I C 998, see also *Harihar v Moheshur* 18 C W N 692 27 I C 199 Though the Receiver takes the estate for the benefit of the creditors, still he is not their representative, and there is no privity between the latter and him Therefore, the creditors are not bound by the decision in a suit though the Receiver was a party thereto, *Louis Dreyfus & Co v Jan Mahomed* 49 I C 421 The effect of representation of the insolvent's estate by the Receiver is that so long as the Receiver is there no individual creditor out of the general body of creditors can participate in the litigations concerning the

Difference between Receiver in insolvency and an ordinary Receiver in action

insolvent estate, if any individual creditor has any complaint he must in the first instance look to the Receiver for redress, it is only when the Receiver has declined to move in the matter that the creditor has *locus standi* to proceed himself, *Jhabba Lal v Shib Charan*, 39 All, 152 15 A L J 1 37 I C 76. The position of a receiver in bankruptcy is different from that of a receiver appointed in an ordinary civil suit, *Amrita Lal v Narain*, 30 C L J 515. Cf *Sant Prosad v Sheodnt*, 2 Pat, 724 A I R 1924 Pat 259 77 I C 589.

Is permission necessary to sue a Receiver?

*Maharana Kunwar v David*, 21 A L J 373 A I R 1924 All 40 Sulaiman J has thus given his reasons in *Maharana Kunwar v David* "A Receiver appointed under the C P Code merely holds the estate on behalf of the Court. The estate does not vest in him, nor does he in any way represent it. Leave of the Court is necessary in order that by impleading him the estate may be bound, without leave

he represents no body, after leave he represents the real beneficiary. A Receiver under this Act holds a different capacity altogether. He is more than a mere officer of the Court, the insolvent's estate vests in him. He alone, and no one else represents the estate. He therefore is the proper party to be impleaded in the action. No leave is accordingly necessary for suing him," vide also under Sec 59. A Receiver is a public officer within the meaning of sec 2 (17) of the C P Code, therefore he cannot be sued without a previous notice under sec 80 of that Code, *De Sthia v Govind Balavant*, 44 Bom, 895 22 Bom, L R 987 58 I C 411, also *Muran Lal v David*, 47 All 291 A I R 1925 All 241 22 A L J 1116 84 I C 739 (All) but see *Slippers & Co v David*, cited at p 391, infra Cf in this connection the following cases, *Bhagchand Dagdusa v Secretary of State*, 32 C W N 61, P C, *Radharani v Purna Sarcar* 34 C W N 671. A sanction granted by the Insolvency Court to file a suit is not tantamount to a notice to the Receiver within the meaning of sec 80, C P Code, *Muran Lal's case*, supra Cf *Purna v Radharani*, S A 2316/28 decided on 23-7-30

**Vest** —Under this Act, as soon as a receiver is appointed the insolvent's property vests in him by operation of law, and no vesting order is necessary. Cf *Re Calcott* (1898) 2 Ch 460. The Madras High Court has however held that in the case of an Official Receiver, who becomes the Receiver in the case by virtue of sec 57 (2), the Court should formally pass an order appointing a Receiver under this section and should not treat the properties as automatically vesting in the Official Receiver as soon as the order of adjudication is made, *Official Receiver of Trichinopoly v Somasundaram*, 30 M L J 415 34 I C 602.

*Basa a Sankaran v Anjaneyulu* 50 Mad 135 (F B), *Sankaranarayanan v Rajamani* 47 Mad 462 46 M L J 314 AIR 194 Mad 550 8, I C 106 *Ramasami v Muhusamia*, 48 I C 56 41 Mad 923, *Iyathunga Padayachi v Ponnuswami*, 41 M L J 5 191 M W N 243 62 I C 396 Or in other words, an express vesting order is necessary for the Official Receiver, and without it he cannot deal with the insolvent's estate, *Ka ali Sankar v Turlapatti* 46 M L J 184 (1924) M W N 198 19 L W 450 AIR 1924 Mad 461 78 I C 294, and a sale of the estate by the Official Receiver without such an order does not give the vendee any title, *Muthuswami Scammar v Somoo Kandiar*, 43 Mad, 869 39 M L J 438.—(distinguished in *Subbah Aiyar v T S Ramaswami* 44 Mad 547 40 M L J 209 62 I C 346) So, in the absence of a special order of such appointment a purchaser from the Official Receiver does not get a valid title to the property purchased, see 39 M L J 22 (notes), Cf *Pinnamneni Basara v Garapati Narasimhulu*, 51 M L J 529 AIR 1927 Mad 1 (F B) Where the Official Receiver has sold the insolvent's property before an order vesting it in him is made, the sale can be retrospectively validated by a subsequent vesting order, *Narasimudu v Basa a Sankardu*, 47 M L J 749 20 L W 946 AIR 1925 Mad 249 85 I C 439 The principle of *ratiification* by the Court of the act of its agent or the principle of sec 43 of the Transfer of Property Act will apply in such a case, *Ibid* see *Basa a Sankaran v Anjaneyulu*, 50 Mad, 135 (F B) Cf *Sankaranarayanan v Rajamani* *supra* Cf *Subbah Aiyar v Rama Swamy*, 44 Mad, 547 40 M L J 209 62 I C 346 The Receiver, from the moment the insolvent's estate vests in him represents the general body of creditors and ought to protect their interests If in the exercise of his discretion he thinks it unnecessary to appear in order to do so, but finds that a particular creditor thinks an appearance necessary, the proper practice for him is to obtain an indemnity bond from such creditor and to carry on the contest, recovering his costs from him in case of failure, *Kumarappa v Murugappa* 36 I C 771 (Mad) It is only the insolvent's interest that vests in the Receiver and not his co-sharer's, *Sannyasi v Asutosh*, 42 Cal, 225 *Palaniappa v Official Receiver, Trichinopoly*, 35 I C 610 32 M L J 84 2c M L T 334 4 L W 51 As a mere attachment does not create any interest in the attached property, the effect of vesting of the insolvent's property under this section is in fact to cancel any attachment theron See *Dambar Singh v Munwar Ali*, 40 All, 86 15 A L J 877 43 I C 129.

Vesting relates back It is needless to mention that by reason of sec 28(7), the vesting of the property in the receiver shifts back to the time of the presentation of the

insolvency petition, see *Tuls Ram's case* and *Sheonath's case*, cited at p 202, *ante*

If the Receiver abandons any part of the insolvent's estate as worthless or unrealisable it will revert to the insolvent, who will then, upon discharge, be entitled to alienate it, *Sheonandan v Kash* 39 All, 223 15 A L J 79, 37 I C, 88

**Sub-section (2): Subject to conditions.** See the Rules "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under sec 79, see sec 2 (1) (c)

**Security** The Court can ask for security from the Receiver and if the order of appointment is made subject to the latter's furnishing security, the appointment is not complete, so far as it affects third parties at any rate, until the security is given, *Edwards v Edwards* (1876), 7 Ch D 291 But when the Receiver furnishes security the order of appointment relates back to the time of its pronouncement, *In re Watkins* (1879) 13 Ch D 252 Where there is no direction as to security, the order of appointment takes effect from the moment it is made *Morrison v Sherne* 1889, 60 L T 588

**Receiver's remuneration** should be fixed by the Court, *Prokash v Adlam* 30 Cal, 696 (698) This follows logically from the fact that he is a servant of the Court, *Manick v Surrut Coomari* 22 Cal, 648 So a Receiver cannot receive any remuneration from any one else, similarly, a promise to pay the salary of a Receiver without the sanction of the Court will not bind the promisor, *Prokash v Adlam*, 30 Cal, 696 Any secret understanding for remuneration between the receiver and any party amounts to a gross fraud on the Court and renders the parties to the agreement liable for contempt of Court, *Manick v Surrut Coomari* 22 Cal 648 (656) As to the amount of the remuneration the Court has a discretion in the matter Cf *Rc Wayman* (1889) 24 Q B D 68 The remuneration is generally calculated by the method of percentage or commission, but the Court has jurisdiction in its discretion to fix a monthly payment in lieu thereof It must be paid out of the insolvent's estate, and the legal representatives cannot be made personally liable, *Sripat Singh v Ram Sarup* 76 I C 583 A Receiver has a lien for his percentage or remuneration on the nett assets remaining after payment of all charges *Mahadev v Kuppu suami* 15 Mad 233 Once the Receiver has collected the assets he is entitled to his percentage or commission thereon, and this right is not defeated by subsequent annulment of the adjudication order Cf *Official Assignee v Ramalinga* 8 Mad, 79 Under r 16 of Ch XXIII of the Manual of Circulars issued by the Bombay High Court, the remuneration of a Receiver (other than an Official Receiver) should not be fixed at a rate exceeding 5 p c of the amount of dividends, *Jorapur*

v Venkates Bahadur Joshi, 27 Bom L R 1116 A I R 1925 Bom 472 90 I C 656 The Court will not be justified in directing payment at the rate of 5 p c on the whole amount realised, *Ibid* In the case of a mortgaged property, the Receiver will get his commission on the value of the equity of redemption and not on the sale proceeds of the entire property as it is only the equity of redemption that vest in him, *Sridhar v Atmaram*, 7 Bom , 455 , *Sridhar v Krishnaji*, 12 Bom , 272 , *Sheoraj v Gouri Sahaj*, 21 All , 227 , *Re Official Assignee's Commission*, 36 Cal , 990—relied on in *Cheyyar Firm v Hla Bu*, 5 Rang 623 A I R 1928 Rang 23 106 I C 200 , 15 Mad 233 , *Jorapur v Venkates Bahadur* *supra* The Receiver gets a percentage only on the balance remaining after the payment of the mortgage amount, *Gorinda v Abdul Kadir* A I R 1923 Nag 150 , *K P S P P L Firm v C A P C Firm*, 7 Rang 126 A I R 1929 Rang 168 117 I C 582 Comp *Official Assignee of Calcutta v Ramratan*, 54 Cal 317 A I R 1927 Cal 529 102 I C 539

**Sub-sect. (3): Power to remove person in possession :** The provisions of this section are somewhat analogous to those of O XL r 1, sub sections (1) (b) and 2 So in construing the words of this sub-section cases under the said rules of C P Code may profitably be referred to This sub section empowers the Court, where it appoints a Receiver, to remove any person, in whose possession or custody any property of the insolvent is, from the possession or custody thereof, provided the insolvent has a right to remove him *Banshidhar v Kharagjiti*, 37 All , 65 12 A L J 1273 26 I C 926 The language of the section is comprehensive enough to confer jurisdiction upon the Insolvency Court to direct that possession of insolvent's property be given to the Receiver, *Kochu Mahomed v Sankaralinga*, *infra* This clause however does not authorise the removal of a person who claims adversely to the insolvent or whom the insolvent himself could not remove without the aid of legal proceedings, *Nilmoni Choudhury v Durgacharan*, 22 C W N 704 46 I C 377 This is indicated by the proviso to this sub-section, which limits the Court's power to persons whom the insolvent has "a present right to remove" Obviously, therefore, this sub-section cannot confer jurisdiction over a person against whom the insolvent has merely a right enforceable by a suit *Maddipoti v Gandrapu*, (1918) M W N 479 8 L W 136 24 M L T 106 47 I C 308 Where the person in possession claims adversely to the insolvent or asserts that the insolvent is not entitled to present possession or in other words, where there is a dispute as to the insolvent's title, the Court has no power to proceed under this section, *Chittammal v Ponnuswami*, 49 Mad 762 50 M L J 180 (1926) M W N 121 & 172 A I R 1926 Mad 363 92 I C 57

Even when such a person holds the property under a transfer which is voidable under sec 54, the Receiver cannot remove him until the transfer is actually annulled, *N N S Chetty v Bailiff of Dist Court*, 4 Bur L J 56 A I R 1925 Rang 224 89 I C 61 The restriction on the Court's power to disturb possession under this sub section has reference to cases where owing to the act of the insolvent the property is under a lease for a particular period or is under a usufructuary mortgage or the like, *Kochu Mahomed v Sankaralingam*, 44 Mad 524 40 M L J 219 (1921) M W N 236 14 L W 505 62 I C 495 Before ejecting a person under this sub section the Court should act with the judicial caution of a Civil Court, 94 I C 506 (*infra*) and hold a regular trial as it does in an original civil case, *Banshidhar v Kharagjit*, 37 All, 65 12 A L J 1273 26 I C 926 Or, in other words, proceedings should be taken under sec 4 of the Act, *Chittiammal v Ponnuswami supra vide also under sec 4, ante* It is however not the duty of a Receiver to enquire into the title of third parties and the Court cannot delegate an enquiry regarding the matter to him, *Hamida Rahaman v Jamila Khatun*, 34 C L J 123 Before taking action under this section the Court should appoint a regular Receiver as distinguished from an interim Receiver, *Gobardhan Das v Jagat Narain* (1926) Pat 134 A I R 1926 Pat 291 94 I C 506 Where some of the insolvent's properties are sold away, after adjudication and the appointment of a Receiver in execution of a money decree it is competent to the Receiver to make an application under this sub section to the Insolvency Court for annulment of the sale and for delivery of possession of the properties from the auction-purchaser Official Receiver, *Finnecelly v Sankaralinga*, 44 Mad, 524, also called Kochu Mahomed's case (*supra*) If the creditors wrongfully induce the Court to make over possession of a property (belonging to a stranger) to the Receiver on the allegation that the property in question really belonged to the debtor, they are legally liable for damages to the real owner, *Brinda Prasad v Ram Chandra* 19 A L J 277—following, *Abdul Rahim v Sital Prasad* 41 All 658 This sub section is not limited to the case of an application by the Receiver, but applies equally to an application by a purchaser from the Receiver for delivery of possession, *Rama Swami v Official Receiver Madura*, 45 Mad 434 42 M L J 185 15 L W 273 (1922) M W N 110 65 I C 394 A I R 1922 Mad 147

Under this sub-section, the Court is competent to order that the property of the insolvent should be placed in the possession of the Receiver and to enquire whether the property is in reality in the possession of the insolvent and whether the Receiver is entitled to obtain possession of it When a sale of the insolvent's property is a mere *benami* or *sham trans-*

action, the Receiver can claim possession of the property without setting aside the sale, *Jagrup v Ramanand*, 39 All 633, 40 I.C. 573, 15 A.L.J. 738. But it seems that where all the outward formalities of a sale, such as registration, delivery of possession etc have been complied with, the Receiver cannot get possession of the property without taking proceedings (under secs 53 & 54) for setting aside the sale, *A A S Chettiar Firm v. Bailiff District Court*, 4 Bar L.J. 56 AIR 1925 Rangoon, 224 89 I.C. 61. The Insolvency Court can reduce to the possession of the Receiver, a property which has been sold away in execution at the instance of the insolvent's creditor subsequent to his adjudication *Kochu Mahomed v. Sankara linga*, 40 M.L.J. 219 (1921) M.W.N. 216 14 L.W. 505 62 I.C. 405. The restriction of the Court's right to disturb possession under the proviso to this section has reference to cases where owing to the act of the insolvent the property is under a lease or usufructuary mortgage or the like (*Ibid*). To give power to the Receiver to collect rents may amount to removal of the person in possession, AIR 1925 Rang 224 89 I.C. 61, *supra*.

**Order under sub-sec. (3)—not final.** As the power conferred by sec 4 is subject to the provisions of this section, the decision of a Court incapacitated by the proviso to sub-sec (3), cannot finally determine the rights of the parties, *Chittammal v. Ponnuswami* 49 Mad 762 50 M.L.J. 180 (1926) M.W.N. 121 AIR 1926 Mad 363 92 I.C. 573. Or, in other words, by reason of the proviso to sub-sec (3) the Insolvency Court, notwithstanding the provisions of sec 4, is powerless against obstruction based on independent title. Therefore, in such a case it would be mere waste of time to adjudicate upon questions of title and it would be expedient to have those questions decided in a regular suit, *Official Receiver, South Arcot v. Perumal Pillai* AIR 1924 Mad, 387 79 I.C. 322.

**Limitation for obtaining possession.** There is no limitation for a Receiver obtaining possession of the insolvent's property (vested in him) at any time between the date of making the order of adjudication and the date of its being annulled, *Bala Krishna v. Veeraraghava* 45 Mad 70 41 M.L.J. 334 (1921) M.W.N. 775 14 L.W. 334. Vide also at p 162.

**Appeal.** An order under sec 56 (3) is not appealable to the High Court as of right, but only by leave (see sec 75) which will be granted only where there is a question of general importance or of principle involved in the case *Abdul Ghani v. Sahira*, 28 Punj L.R. 141 Comp. in this connection *Rouland Hudson v. Morgan* 13 C.W.N. 654 9 C.L.J. 563.

**Sub-sec. (4): Court's Control over Receiver.**: This sub section contemplates some of the delinquencies that a receiver may possibly be guilty of, and empowers the Court to inflict suitable punishment on a delinquent Receiver. But this sub-section is not exhaustive. Clauses (a), (b) and (c) do not enumerate all the offences that a Receiver may commit, and selling the Receiver's property is not the only punishment that the Court can mete out to him. From this clause it should not be supposed that the Court cannot dismiss the Receiver. The power of appointment carries with it the power of dismissal. *Ram Chandra v. Rakhal*, 17 C W N 1045.

As to who is to bring the delinquencies of the Receiver to the notice of the Court, the section does not say anything. A Receiver is an officer of the Court, so, if he acts in excess of his authority it is competent even to a stranger to bring that fact to the notice of the Court which has inherent power to make an appropriate order so that the stranger may not be prejudiced by an unlawful act of the Court's own officer. *Hansessur Ghose v. Rakhal Das* 18 C W N 366 18 C L J 359 20 I C 683 Cf *Data Ram v. Deokinanda*, 1 Lah 307 58 I C 6 Cf *Ex parte Cochrane* L R 20 Eq 282, *Searle v. Choat*, 25 Ch D 773, *Re Rasul Huzi Cassum*, 13 Bom L R 13. The Court has powers of supervision over the Receiver and can direct him to act or not to act in a particular manner. *Anashi v. Muthu Karuppan* 34 M L J 319 44 I C 885. The Receiver can apply for instructions to the Court whenever necessary. *Re Tirthadas Nathumal* 6 S L R 56 19 I C 920. But he should literally carry them out, *Trenchard v. Same* (1918) 1 Ch D 423. As to the Court's power to interfere with regular or improper sales by the Receiver, see *Rambhadra Chetty v. Ramaswami Chetty*, 44 M L J 284 73 I C 375. Ordinarily the Court will not interfere with the act of the Receiver unless it is utterly unreasonable and absurd. *Ex parte Lloyd* (1882) 46 L T 64. Entering into secret agreements with the parties without the knowledge of the Court, is reprehensible. *Manicklal v. Sarathkumar* 22 Cal 64<sup>2</sup>.

**Receiver if a Court**: The Receiver is a mere officer of the Court. *Hansessur v. Rakhal*, 18 C W N 366, *Louis Dreyfus & Co v. Jan Mahomed*, 49 I C 421, *Manmohan v. Hemanta* 23 C L J 553, *Pirthi Nath v. Basheshar*, 69 I C 403. There is no provision in the Act to support the view that a Receiver appointed under the Act is himself a Court. *Basodi v. Lal Mahanand* 13 N L R 210 Cf *Beardsell & Co v. Abdul Guni* 37 Mad, 107. Consequently it has been held that Art 13 Sch I of the Limitation Act, does not apply to a suit to set aside a Receiver's order, 13 N L R 210. The Receiver is not a judicial officer and has no jurisdiction to make anything in the nature of a judicial inquiry. *Nilmoni*

*Choudhury v Durga Charan*, 22 C W N 704 (706) 46 I C 377 As he is not the Court, sec 5 has no application to the acts done by him, because that section only applies to proceedings in Court, *Guntapalli v Malapati*, 41 Mad., 440 42 I C 525 6 L W 624 (1912) M W N 85-

**Cootempt of Court.** Though the Receiver is not a Court still an interference with his works amounts to a contempt of Court See sec 50 (6) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, *Re Mead* L R 20 Eq 282 The Receiver being an officer of the Court the Court will protect its agent against all disturbances *Dinonath v Hogg* 2 H & 593 Cf *Wilkinson v Gangadhar* 6 B L R 486 All persons holding the insolvent's moneys and securities are bound to make them over to the Receiver and a refusal to do so renders them liable to be punished for contempt of Court Resisting a Receiver in taking possession of the insolvent's property amounts to a cootempt of Court *Sasson v Moosaji* 9 I C 485 (Sind) The mere appointment of a Receiver operates as an injunction against all meddlesomeness *Muhammad Zahiruddin v Md Nuruddin* 21 Cal 85 It is competent for the Receiver himself to complain of the contempt and ask for a rule *Gre v Hoogra Mohun* 28 Cal 790 The person guilty of contempt may be punished by being committed to prison or being made to pay the costs and compensation for his improper conduct,

Cf *Re William Tayler* 26 C L J 345

Powers of High Courts  
and Chief Courts

The High Courts in India being superior Courts of Record possess the power of enforcing obedience to their

orders by attachment of property *Hastanbhoy v Couasji* 7 Bom., 1 *Nairahoo v Narottamdas* 7 Bom 5 The power to punish for contempt is inherent in the very nature and purpose of Courts of Justice *Re Amritabazar Patrika*, 45 Cal., 169 21 C W N 1161 26 C L J 459 (S B) The power of the High Court to imprison for contempt is irrespective of the Indian Codes *Surendranath Banerje v Chief Justice of Bengal* 10 Cal., 109 (P C) Cf *Martin v Laurence* 4 Cal 655 Before the passing of the Contempt of Court Act (XII of 1926) it was held that the High Court had no jurisdiction to punish an offence in relation to a proceeding in the mofussil Courts inasmuch as its power of superintendence did not imply any power of protecting those Courts *Governor of Bengal v Motilal Ghose* 41 Cal 173 1 C W N 1271 18 C L J 452 *Dwijendra Krishna v Surendranath* 12 C W N 521 But that Act has conferred power on the High Courts and Chief Courts to punish contempts of subordinate Courts with simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or with fine not exceeding Rs 2000 or with both—see sec 3 of the Act This Act does not apply to cases of contempt falling within the

scope of sec 228 of the Indian Penal Code As to the power of the District Court to commit for contempt see *Kochappa v Sach Devi* 26 Mad, 494 For procedure vide Chapter XXXV of the Criminal Procedure Code

**Power of District Courts** Sub-sec (5) **Interim Receiver** The provisions of this section will apply, so far as practicable to interim Receivers appointed under sec 20 [Cf *Subramania Atiyar v Dhara puram* (1928) M W N 216 AIR 1928 Mad 454] It will be seen that the provisions of section 59 have not been like wise extended to them So an *interim receiver* cannot be made a party to a legal proceeding under sec 59 (d) See *Re Hunt* 1 B H C R 251 For the

**Regular Receiver vs Interim Receiver** difference between *interim receiver* and a regular receiver, see *Ram Saran v Sraprosad* 58 I C 783 (Pat) and the notes under sec 20 at pp 120 121 *ante* The fundamental point of difference between the two is that an *interim receiver* is appointed for the *preservation* of the estate pending adjudication whereas the other one is appointed for the *realisation* of the estate after adjudication Cf *Madhu Sardar v Khitish Chandra* 42 Cal 289 *supra* *Lyon Lord & Co v Virbandas* AIR 1924 Sind 69 76 I C 380 *Amrita Lal v Narain Chandra* 30 CLJ 515

**57. [§ 19] (1) The Local Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit (to be called "Official Receivers") to be Receivers under this Act within such local limits as it may prescribe**

**Power to appoint Official Receivers** (2) Where any Official Receiver has been so appointed for the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act he shall be the receiver for the purpose of every order appointing a Receiver or an *interim receiver* issued by any such Court, unless the Court for special reasons otherwise directs

(3) Any sum payable under clause (b) of sub section (2) of section 56 in respect of the services of an Official Receiver shall be credited to such fund as the Local Government may direct

(4) Every Official Receiver shall receive such remuneration out of the said fund or otherwise as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, and no remuneration whatever beyond that so fixed shall be received by the Official Receiver as such

This is section 19 of the Act of 1907 and makes provision for the appointment of an Official Receiver, and such an appointment, especially in the larger towns, is necessitated by the fact that it is not easy always to find out private persons suitable in all respects for the duties of Receivers

**Sub-sec. (1)** The power of appointing Official Receivers is an optional power (as is clear from the use of the word 'may') which can be exercised by the Local Governments if they find from practical experience of the working of the Act that such appointment is expedient, for instance, in places where the services of suitable persons cannot be easily or conveniently secured, or where in view of the peculiar nature of the cases officers are generally appointed, it is desirable that there should be Official Receivers

**Sub-sec. (2): Official Receiver** Where Official Receivers are appointed, such Receivers shall ordinarily be the Receivers contemplated by secs 20 and 56 above, and except for special reasons, (such as those connected with the personality of the man) the Court should not appoint other Receivers Cf *Official Receiver*, *Nataraja Sastrigal*, 46 Mad 405 44 M L J 251 (1923) M W N 212 AIR 1923 Mad 355 72 I C 225 The words "otherwise directs" in this sub section refer not only to the point of time when the Receiver is appointed, but also to the period subsequent to the appointment That is to say, the Court may not at the initial stage appoint a special Receiver, but may for good reasons at any time whatever, *Ibid Sankaranarayanan v Rajamani*, 47 Mad, 462 46 M L J 314 34 M L T 152 AIR 1924 Mad 550 20 L W 357 83 I C 196 As regards the "local limits" of the Court's jurisdiction read the cases under sec 3, at pp 23 24 Note that the Official Receiver shall be the Receiver "for the purpose of every order appointing a Receiver or an interim Receiver issued by the Court" The word 'appointing' shows that even in the case of an Official Receiver there cannot be any automatic appointment or appointment by operation of law There should always be a distinct order for the purpose, *Official Receiver Trichinopoly v Somasundaram* 30 M L J 415 34 I C 602 The property of a person adjudicated an insolvent does not *ipso facto* vest in the Official Receivers who may have been appointed for the local area in which the insolvent is residing, but it is necessary that an order should

have been passed appointing a Receiver before the property would vest in the local Official Receiver, and without such express vesting order the Official Receiver, cannot deal with the insolvent estate, or pass a valid title to a purchaser *13 thilanga Padyachi v Ponnuswami* 41 M L J 78 (1921) M W N 243 62 I C 396, *Kavali Sankara v Turlapati* 46 M L J 184 (1924) M W N 198 A I R 1924 Mad 461 8 I C 294 The practice prevailing in the mofussil of treating the Official Receiver as vested with the properties of the insolvent as soon as an adjudication order is made without a preliminary order under sec 56 appointing a receiver is illegal 30 M L J 415 (*supra*) Though an Official Receiver cannot sell the insolvent's property before the necessary vesting order still a transaction by him may be validated by subsequent ratification of it by the Court by an express vesting order or on the principle embodied in sec 43 of the T P Act *Narasimhulu v Basava* 47 M L J 749 A I R 1925 Mad 249 85 I C 439 also *Basava Sonkaram v Narasimhulu*, 51 M L J 529 (F B) *Muthiah Chettiar v Doraisami* (1927) M W N 794 2<sup>o</sup> L W 182 A I R 1927 Mad 1091 106 I C 641 Cf *Muthu Sami Suamtar v Somoo Kandiar* 41 Mad 869 39 M L J 438 (1920) M W N 537 59 I C 507 *Sankara narayana v Rajaman* *supra* vide also the notes at p 371

The Special reasons referred to in this sub section vary with the circumstances of different cases For instance where the Official Assignee has a personal interest in or against the insolvent or his estate the Court should appoint other Receivers For the distinction between a Receiver and an Official Receiver vide under sec 80 *post*

**His powers** Besides possessing all the powers of an ordinary Receiver an Official Receiver possesses the special powers conferred on him by sec 80 *post* and the order made or act done by him under that section, has the effect of an order or act of a Court [See sub sec (2) of sec 80] As to the difference between an ordinary receiver and an Official Receiver vide under sec 80 *infra* As to whether a definite vesting order is necessary to vest the insolvent's property in the Official Receiver vide notes above An appeal from an order of the Official Receiver however lies to the Court under sec 68 Cf *Beardsell & Co v Abdul Gunni* 37 Mad 107 also 11 M L T 391 Though an Official Receiver is a Court for the purposes of sec 80 still he is not a Court for all purposes see *Re Ash* (1913) 110 L T 48 It should be noticed that after the amendment of 1926 the Official Receiver has been stripped of his former powers Vide notes under that section In absence of an order vesting the property in the Official Receiver, if he acts he acts virtually as an agent of the Court acting qua

Receiver under this section, *Subba Aiyar v Ramaswami Atiyangar*, 44 Mad, 547 40 M L J 209 13 L W 227 (1921) M W N 135 29 M L T 233 62 I C 346 Cf *Pirthi Nath v Basheshar*, 69 I C 403 As to the privilege of an Official Receiver to sue without mentioning his name under sec 83 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, see *Ramakrishna v Official Receiver*, 32 M L J 520 5 L W 507 40 I C 170 The Official Receiver should conduct the proceedings on behalf of the general body of creditors, *Chinna Meera v Kumara Chakravarti* 36 I C 906 (Mad) As to whether on resignation of his office by an Official Receiver his successor can carry on the legal proceedings started by him, see *Ramakrishna v Official Receiver, supra* As to Court's power to interfere with sales by the Official Receiver, vide under the heading "Sale by Receiver when can be interfered with" under sec 68 *infra*, Cf 10 P L R 1914 Subject to what has been said above, an Official Receiver is merely an ordinary litigant who may he entitled to move the Court in the usual manner that is by presentation of a proper application which is to be heard in the presence of the parties and proceedings taken in his absence by the Court must be set aside on the proper application before the Court *Basheshar Nath v Baga Mal* AIR 1929 Lah 805 An Official Assignee should not encourage useless litigation see *Chockalingam v Seethai Achi* 55 I A 7 &c cited at p 369, ante

**Sub-sections (3) & (4) His Remuneration** The position of an Official Receiver is somewhat different from that of an ordinary receiver An ordinary receiver is entitled to the remuneration fixed by the Court under sec 56 (2) (b) But in the case of an Official Receiver such remuneration is to be credited to a fund out of which he is to draw his salary fixed by the Local Government, see sub sec (4) The amount of his remuneration that is to be credited to the fund must be calculated just like the remuneration of an ordinary receiver under sec 56 (2) (b) So it has been held that the remuneration of the Official Assignee is not to be assessed on the whole amount of the sale proceeds of the mortgaged property of the insolvent but only on the value of the equity of redemption that comes to his hand *Re Official Assignee's Commission* 36 Cal 990, vide notes at pp 372 73

**Removal** The Court can for sufficient reasons remove an Official Receiver, *Official Receiver Tanjore v Nataraaja Sastry* 46 Mad 405 44 M L J 251 72 I C 225 See also at pp 368 & 376 ante There is nothing in Rule 12 of the Madras High Court to negative such power *Ibid* It seems that if the Receiver's conduct be not altogether free from blame or if he be guilty of bad faith and gross dereliction of duty in effecting his sales etc the Court will be justified

in removing him Cf *Rambadra Chetty v Ramaswami*, 44 M L J 284, *Shiruvenkatachariar v Thangia Ammal*, 39 Mad 479, Cf *Ex parte Lloyd*, (1882) 46 L T 64, *Ramchandra v Rakhal*, 17 C W N 1045, cited at p 376

**58. [§ 23]** Where no receiver is appointed, the Court shall have all the rights of, and may exercise all the powers conferred on, a receiver under this Act

**Powers of Court if no Receiver appointed**

**The Section** This is section 23 of the Act of 1907. It provides that where no Receiver is appointed, the Court shall have all the rights of a Receiver, see *Gobinda Das v Karan Singh*, 40 All 197 16 A L J 32 43 I C 672, *Gobinda v Gopala*, 9 N L R 182. We have seen that sec 28 (2) provides for the vesting of the insolvent's property in the Court, see *Kalachand Banerjee's case, infra*. In cases of summary administration, the property of the debtor vests in the Court as a receiver, on the mere admission of the insolvency petition, see sec 74 (ii). Note that the Court can exercise all

**Vesting in Court**

the powers which have been conferred on the Receiver under this Act. The words 'under this Act' must necessarily exclude the powers conferred by any other Act.

It will be seen from sec 59 below that an insolvency Receiver possesses wider powers than those conferred by Order XL, of the C P Code, 1908. This Act nowhere empowers the Court or the Receiver to determine judicially the amount of a debt due to the insolvent from a third party, *Govinda v Gopal*, 9 N L R 182, *supra*. Where a Court acts under this section, it exercises the functions of a Court and does not act in the character of Receiver. *Manakchand v Ibrahim*, 17 N L R 40 62 I C 307. Retention of this judicial character makes it possible for the Court to utilise the provisions of O XXI of the C P Code in effecting sales of the insolvent estate, which an ordinary receiver could not do. Thus, a Court can, on default of the auction purchaser to put in the balance of purchase money, hold a re sale and recover the amount of deficiency from the defaulting auction purchaser under O XXI, r 71, C P Code, *Ibid*.

Where no Receiver is appointed the property of the insolvent will vest in the Insolvency Court, [sec sec 28 (2), also 47 M L J 749 A I R 1925 Mad 249] and then the Court can exercise any of the functions that a Receiver can exercise under this Act, and can even take possession of the insolvent's property, *Bansidhar v Kharagjiit*, 37 All 65 at p 68, s c 12 A L J 1273 26 I C 926. So in an Allahabad

case, in which there was no Receiver, the Court itself seized certain goods, alleged to have been belonging to the insolvent, but when an objection was made by a stranger that the goods belonged to him and not to the insolvent, the Court released the property. It was further held in this case that the order of release was made by the Court under this section read with sec 65, and that no appeal lay against the order without leave under sec 75 (3). *Balli v. Nandlal* 3, I C 73. Where there is no Receiver the Court can itself move for annulment of a transfer at the instance of a creditor *Bansilal Agarwala v. Rangalal Agarwala* 19 N L R 32 AIR 1923 Nag 97 6 N L J 47 71 I C 418, *Seth Shcolal v. Girdhanlal*, 78 I C 140 (Nag). Where the Judge is the Receiver under this section, he must in case of dispute appoint a creditor as the representative of the general body of creditors *Jhabba Lal v. Shib Charan*, 39 All, 152 15 A L J 1 37 I C 76. When the insolvent estate is vested in the Court by virtue of the provisions of this section it can effect a sale of the estate through an agent appointed by it and such agent's act will be valid especially if it is subsequently ratified by the Court, *Sankaranaryana Pillai v. Rajamani* 47 Mad 462 46 M L J 314 AIR 1924 Mad 550 83 I C 196. If no Receiver is appointed it seems that the name of the Judge can be brought on the record as a party defendant in a mortgage suit vide notes under sec 47 at p 287, ante also *Kalachand Banerji's case* (P C), cited at p 188 ante. In such a case the mortgagee however ought to approach the Court and ask for the appointment of a Receiver. The alternative in secs 16 (2) and (4) as to the vesting in the Court or Receiver is inserted to provide for the case of a Receiver not being appointed at the time of adjudication and to foreclose an argument that vesting is suspended until the actual appointment of a Receiver *Kalachand Banerji's case supra* 31 C W N 741 (P C). Also vide notes under sec 54A.

**May** This word shows that it is in the discretion of the Court either to take upon itself the administration of the insolvent estate or to entrust it to a Receiver. The Receiver can be appointed at a late stage, and the moment he is appointed the estate vests in him, see sec 28 (2). For belated appointment, see *Horomohun v. Mohandas* 39 C L J 432 AIR 1924 Cal 849 83 I C 360.

**59. [§ 20]** Subject to the provisions of this Act, the receiver shall, with all convenient speed, realise the property of the debtor and

distribute dividends among the creditors entitled thereto, and for that purpose may—

(a) sell all or any part of the property of the insolvent,

(b) give receipts for any money received by him

and may by leave of the Court, do all or any of the following things namely —

(c) carry on the business of the insolvent so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same,

(d) institute defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the insolvent,

(e) employ a pleader or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Court,

(f) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the insolvent a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the Court thinks fit,

(g) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the insolvent for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts

(h) refer any dispute to arbitration and compromise all debts claims and liabilities on such terms as may be agreed upon, and

(i) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances, cannot readily or advantageously be sold

This is section 20 of the Act of 1907, and corresponds to sections 56 and 57 of the Bankrupts Act 1883, (now secs 55 and 56 of the Bankrupts Act of 1914) It lays down that *subject to the provisions of this Act, the Receiver shall promptly realise the assets of the Insolvent and shall distribute the same among his creditors, and for this purpose he may do the various acts in clauses (a) to (t)* but in doing the acts of clauses (c) to (t), he must obtain previous leave of the Court. It should be noticed that the whole section is qualified by the introductory words "for the purpose" of realisation and distribution etc In dealing with the powers and duties of a receiver, it is of paramount importance to remember that the policy of the Bankrupts law is to treat all creditors alike and therefore it is not competent on the part of the Receiver to prefer, on any account one creditor to another, and the Court will not aid him to do that which is prohibited to be done by him directly, *In re, Purushotam Doss & Bros* 55 M L J 657 28 L W 816

**Duties and Powers of the Receiver** The various duties and powers of a Receiver enumerated in this section are all *executive* and not judicial in their nature. The status of a Receiver is that of an officer of the Court *Pirthi Nath v Basheshar* 60 I C 40. And as such it is his duty strictly to obey the directions of the Court and not to act on his own responsibility and then come to Court to suection what he has done, *Trenchard v Same* (1918) 1 Ch D 423. He is not a judicial officer and has no power to make anything in the nature of a judicial enquiry, *Nilmoni Choudhury v Durga Charan* 22 C W N 704 47 I C 377 also see *Joy Chandra v Mohamed Amir* 22 C W N 702 *Sant Prasad v Sheo Dut*, 2 Pat 704. The Court cannot delegate to the receiver the power of adjudicating upon the question as to the title to certain promissory notes alleged to be held *benami* for the insolvent *Satya Kumar v Manager Benares Bank* 22 C W N 700 46 I C 335 An Official Receiver however can exercise some of the judicial or *quasi* judicial functions under section 80. The primary duty of the Receiver is to administer the insolvent's estate for the benefit of the creditors that is to realise the *property* of the insolvent and distribute dividends among the creditors entitled thereto *with all convenient speed*, *Desraj v Surajmal* 38 All 37 13 A L J 1064 31 I C 716 "It is the primary duty of the trustee to administer the bankrupt's affairs in such a way as to realise the maximum possible sum for the unsecured creditors To this end he must as far as possible get in all the assets of the bankrupt and it is generally his duty to set aside transactions that are not binding upon him It is also his duty to resist claims upon the bankrupt's estate to which there is any answer"—*Ringwood* 15th Ed p 245 In order to carry out this primary

object he may do one or other of the various acts mentioned in the clauses (a) to (i). The acts mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) can be done by him without the leave of the Court, but the acts mentioned in the remaining clauses can be done only with the leave of the Court. The Receiver must himself do the acts he cannot entrust or delegate his duties to another. *Balaji v Ramchandra* 19 Bom, 660. These acts are in reality done by him standing in the shoes of the insolvent in the interests of the creditors. *Guntapalli v Malapati*, 41 Mad 440 (1917) M W N 857 6 L W 694 42 I C 525. The insolvent can take possession only of the property of the insolvent partners and not the solvent ones, *Sanniyasi v Ashutosh*, 42 Cal, 225. *Palamappa v Official Receiver Trichinopoly* 32 M L J 84 35 I C 610. This section only enables the Receiver to get control of the insolvent's property and not to decide conflicting claims for title. *Maddipoti v Gandrappu* 24 M L J 106 (1918) M W N 476 47 I C 308. A Receiver appointed under this Act is a public officer within the meaning of sec 2 sub-sec (17) of the C P Code, and therefore he is protected under sec 80 of that Code against any plaintiff who files a suit against him with regard to any act done by him as such receiver without giving the requisite notice. *De Sika v Govind Balvant* 44 Bom, 895 22 Bom L R 987 58 I C 411. A Mafusil Receiver (under this Act) stands on much the same footing as the Official Assignee in the Presidency Towns, see *Amrita Lal v Narain Chandra* 46 I C 395 (Cal). As the whole object of administration of the insolvent's estate by the Receiver is to benefit the creditors it is incumbent upon the Receiver to preserve and realise the insolvent's assets with all possible prudence, and for that purpose it is not desirable that he should give up any property that is of value. *Desraj v Sagarmal*, 38 All, 37 13 A L J 1064 31 I C 716. Though administration of the insolvent's estate is the primary duty of the Receiver, still his duties should not be confined to it alone. The Receiver has some duties to perform in relation to the insolvent's conduct as well. He should watch and investigate the general conduct of the insolvent and report it to the Court whether there is reason to believe that he has committed any offence under the Act or done any act of bad faith which would justify the Court in refusing or qualifying an order of discharge. *Official Receiver Trichinopoly v Somasundaram*, 30 M L J 415 35 I C 607. After the termination of the insolvency proceedings the receiver becomes a *private* individual and if anybody seeks to make him liable for any pecuniary loss occasioned by him to the estate he must proceed by an ordinary suit and the insolvency Court has no jurisdiction to start an enquiry into the conduct of the Receiver. *Narayandas v Chinman Lal*, 49 All, 321.

25 A L J 219 AIR 1927 All, 266 102 I C 191 He should have the carriage of all the legal proceedings concerning the insolvent estate both in the trial and the appellate Courts *Narasimham v Hanumatha Rao* AIR 1922 Mad, 439 (192) M W N 717 70 I C 572 An acknowledgment by the Receiver of the mortgage debt due from the insolvent, in the course of the performance of the Receiver's duties, is within his authority and is sufficient to save limitation within the meaning of sec 19 of the Limitation Act, *Paramasivan v Aristotle* 38 I C 169 When the Receiver seizes properties other than the insolvent's at the instance of the creditor, he is not himself liable to the true owner for damages, it is the creditor who is liable in such a case *Abdul Rahim v Sital Prasad* 41 All 658 *Binda Prasad v Ram Chandar* 19 A L J 7 A decree obtained against the judgment debtor is not binding against the Receiver in insolvency *Shahamat Ali v Rahim Bux*, L R 1 A 436 Where a complaint is made to Court against the Receiver charging him with refusal to confirm a sale held by him it will be his duty to appear before the Court and place all the relevant materials before it *Ram Chandar v Gurraju* AIR 1924 Mad 147 A receiver appointed by the Resident's Court at Aden (not under this Act) has no power to make an order against the debtors of the insolvent If the debtors do not comply with his demand his remedy is to sue for the debt *Moses Menahim v Ahram Solomon* AIR 1925 Bom 223 84 I C 684

**Clause (a) Sell his property** For "property" see sec 2 (1)-(d), p 15 A receiver has full power to sell the property and the effects of an insolvent *Woonwala v McLeod* 30 Bom, 515 8 B L R 470 and it is his duty to effect the sale with all convenient speed A receiver not being a Court (18 C W N 366 49 I C 421) a sale by him is not tantamount to a Court sale and therefore does not attract the advantages or infirmities attending Court sales *Basava Sankaran v Anjaneyulu* 50 Mad 135 (F B )

**Nature of Sale by the Receiver** The Receiver cannot complete a sale by simply granting a certificate but should execute a proper deed of conveyance and conform to the requirements of law regarding stamp registration etc Cf *Golam Hossein v Fatima* 16 C W N 394 51 M L J 529 (544) F B *infra* A sale by the Receiver is really a sale by the owner and may be held either by public auction or by private entreaty *Entazuddi v Ram Krishna* 14 C W N 10-2 60 I C 745 He is also subject to all the other provisions of the law of sale vide sections 54-55 of the T P Act and *Abdul Hashim v Amar Krishna* 46 Cal 88- 53 I C 121 So he is bound like other vendors to give a good title unless he expressly stipulates to sell with such title

which he has, *White v Foljambe*, 11 Ves 342, *M Donad v Harrison*, 12 Ves 277, *Basava Sankaram v Narasimhulu*, 51 M L J 529 (533), F B. But this does not mean that if the sale is found to convey no title, the purchaser can sue the insolvent for refund of the purchase money, *Partab Singh v Ganda Singh*, 28 Punj L R 74. A claim for pre-emption can be advanced against the Receiver when he effects a sale under this clause. Cf *Kanhai Lal v Kalka Prosad*, 27 All, 6, 1 s c 2 A L J 390. Fraudulent misrepresentation by one of the creditors is no ground for setting aside a sale by the receiver, inasmuch as to such a sale the doctrine of *caveat emptor* applies. *Ammasi Goundan v Subramania Chettiar* (1926) M W N 688 A I R 1926 Mad 1080 97 I C 781. The provisions of the C P Code do not apply to a sale by the Receiver, *Husaini v Muhammad Zamir*, 26 O C 319 74 I C 802. Cf *Mool Chand v Murari Lall*, 36 All, 8, 11 A L J 979 21 I C 702. A sale by the Receiver is not a transfer by operation of law or in execution of a decree, 50 Mad, 135 (F B), *supra*. A sale by the receiver not being equivalent to a sale held by the Court, the provisions of O XXI of the C P Code, do not apply to it. *Ram Chand v Mohra Shah*, 11 Lah L J 198 30 Punj L R 320 A I R 1929 Lah 622 119 I C 427 therefore, no application can be made under O XXI, r 90 C P Code to set aside the sale by the receiver, *Aranashi v Mathu Karuppan*, 34 M L J 319 7 L W 406 (1918) M W N 345 44 I C 885. Cf *Guntapalli v Malapati* 41 Mad 440 (1917) M W N 857 42 I C 525. For the same reason the provisions of O XXI r 80, do not apply to a receiver's sale see *Maung Tha v Po Ka* cited at p 43, ante. Even the receiver himself cannot set aside the sale inasmuch the auction he holds ends in a contract with the purchaser, which he can neither disregard nor go behind, *Ammasi Goundan v Subramanya* (1926) M W N 688 A I R 1926 Mad 1080 97 I C 781. A sale by the Receiver is at best an act of his, it is not a proceeding under this Act. A Court cannot impose upon him while effecting a sale all the duties enjoined by Order XXI of the C P Code. *Cheda Lal v Lachman Pershad* 10 All 267 15 A L J 253 37 I C 830. The Court can however interfere with the Receiver's sale if it be irregular or if there be *mala fides*, *Rambhadra v Ramswami* 44 M L J 284 1 L W 622 73 I C 374 1923 Mad 350. Cf *Mohini v Ray Nath* 40 All, 582. The Court can also call for explanation from him if he refuses to confirm a sale held by him, *Ram Chandra v Gurraju*, A I R 1924 Mad 147. The Receiver cannot however himself purchase the property. *Ram Kamal v Bank of Bengal* 5 C W N 91.

A sale by the receiver before the actual vesting of the estate in him can retrospectively be validated by reason of

sec 43 of the T P Act, *Muthiah Chettiar v Doraisami Pillai*, (1927) M W N 794 27 L W 182 AIR 1927 Mad 1091 106 I C 641, *vide* notes at p 380, *ante*. In selling the insolvent's property, the Receiver need not obtain previous permission of the Court, so a sale by the Receiver cannot be impugned on the ground of want of such leave, *Shew Wa v Suleiman*, 15 I C 368. The acts referred to in clauses (a) and (b) not being subject to the "leave of the Court," the question of selling the insolvent's property has been held to be simply within the discretion of the Receiver, *Arman Sardar v Satkhira Jt Stock Co Ltd*, 18 C L J 564 20 I C 273, and the sanction of the Court is not necessary *Woonualla & Co v MacLeod*, 30 Bom 515 8 Bom L R 470. As to the Court's power of interference with an irregular improper or malafide sale of the Receiver, *vide* at p 376, also 44 M L J 284. Sales by the Receiver under the directions of the Court must be treated as sales by the Court *Minatunnessa v Khatunnessa* 21 Cal 470.

Where the Official Assignee admitting the proof of claim of a creditor of the insolvent transfers insolvent's property to him by means of a registered sale deed his only remedy is to have the sale deed set aside by means of a regular suit, although if the matter would have rested on a proof of claim only and if no sale deed had been executed it would have been open to the Official Assignee to come to the Insolvency Court and to have the proof expunged *In re Lakshman Sam Chett* AIR 1929 Mad 141 114 I C 840.

**Mortgage** The Court can authorise the receiver to mortgage the insolvent estate, though ordinarily such a course should not be adopted *Lachman Singh v Ram Das*, 92 I C 949.

**Clause (b): Receipts** He may give receipts and can do so without the leave of the Court. Though this section empowers the receiver to realise the insolvent's assets and to grant receipts he has no right to determine the amount of debt due to the insolvent from another person *Gobinda v Gopal* 9 N L R 182 22 I C 69. The receipt granted under this clause will have the effect of discharging the person paying from all further responsibility in respect of the money paid.

**Leave of the Court** The acts mentioned in Clauses (c) to (i) must be done with the leave of the Court. The Act does not prescribe any particular mode as to how such leave is to be obtained. It has however been held that the leave need not be in writing, nor be in any specified form, *Re Vaca Sour* (1900) 2 Q B 309, *Mahomed Galif v Abdul Rahim* AIR 1926 Nag 156 89 I C 419. But the leave

should not be of a general character, but be with reference to a particular act [Cf *Grey v Lamond Walker*, 17 C W N 578] and should be obtained before the act is done, *Re Vaa Sour, supra*, but the omission to obtain leave is not fatal to the suit 89 I C 419 (*supra*), as the obtaining of leave is a matter between the Receiver and the Court, and want of the leave cannot be relied on by a defendant in a suit brought by the Receiver, *Official Receiver v Kanga*, 45 Mad, 167 42 M L J 53 (1921) M W N 858 14 L W 655 69 I C 908—following *Re Branson* (1914) 2 K B 701, *Laduram Nathmull v Nanda Lal*, 47 Cal, 555 (557) 31 C L J 150 55 I C 747 Or, in other words absence of leave cannot be pleaded as a valid defence to the Receiver's suit, 89 I C 419 (*supra*) Cf *Re Branson, Ex parte Trustee*, (1914) 2 K B 701 The provision as to leave is an administrative one, see 47 Cal 555, *supra* or as Shadi Lal J puts it in *Rup Ram v Fazal Din*, 1 Lah 237 (239) 57 I C 223, is a "domestic" matter See also *Firm Falchand v Firm Tej Bhaudas*, A I R 1929 Sind 41 112 I C 452 Therefore failure by an Official Receiver to obtain sanction of the Court to a proposed compromise does not invalidate the compromise which is effected and carried out, *ibid*, comp *Lee v Langster* (1859) 2 C B (N S) 1 5 W R 487, *Leeming v Murray*, (1879) 13 Ch D 123 48 L J Ch 737 An Official Receiver who prosecutes a suit without the leave of the Court cannot in case he loses it charge the costs of suit on the Insolvent's estate, *Official Receiver v Kanga* *supra*, see also *Re White* (1902) W N 114 If the right of suit has not been conferred by the terms of his appointment he cannot maintain any suit *Drabamoree v Davies* 14 Cal 323 Where the writ of appointment authorises the Receiver to use all such lawful means and remedies for recovering realising rent etc, it will imply that a right of suit has been conferred *Haridas Kundu v J C McGregor* 18 Cal 4<sup>th</sup> In all important matters the receiver should apply for and obtain the direction of the Court *Balaji v Ram Chandra* 19 Bom 660 Cf *Re Tirthadas Nathumal* cited at p 376

But is to whether previous sanction of the Court is necessary to proceed against a receiver, it has uniformly been held that such a sanction is a condition precedent to the institution of a proceeding against a receiver appointed in an action see *Aston v Herson* (1834) 2 M & K 390 *Promotha v Kshetra* 32 Cal, 270 In the Punjab case it has been held that though the receiver cannot be sued without the permission of the Court appointing him still such permission is not a condition precedent to the institution of the suit, and that permission subsequently obtained will validate the proceeding against the receiver, *Muhammad Umar v Munshiram* 51 P R

1917 32 P W R 1917 41 I C 802, see also *Banku Behari v Harendra*, 15 C W N 54 8 I C 1, *Maharaja of Burdwan v Apurba Krishna*, 1 CLJ, 50 15 C W N 872 10 I C 527, *Sarat v Apurba* 14 CLJ, 55 15 C W N 975 11 I C 187. But the position of a Receiver in insolvency is quite unlike that of a Receiver in a suit, he occupies a position similar to that of an assignee in bankruptcy under the English law, and is quite different from that of a receiver appointed in an action therefore no sanction from the judge having the

carriage of the proceeding is necessary

If leave of Court for action against him *Amrita Lal v necessary for suing a bankrupt receiver* *Narain*, 30 CLJ 515 53 I C 973, see also *Halmia v Mathradas* 40 I C 122 10 S L R 19 *Sant Prosad v Sheodat*, 2 Pat -24 *Maharana Kunwar v Da* id 21 A L J 737 L R 4 A 483 AIR 1924 All 40 but according to the Bombay High Court the Receiver is a public officer and a notice under sec 80 of the C P Code is necessary before instituting a suit against him *De Silia v Govind Balwant*, 44 Bom, 895 22 Bom L R 98- 58 I C 411 See also the notes and cases at p 30 ante In *De Silia's* case the Receiver was an Official Receiver According to some view there is a difference between an Official Receiver and an ordinary receiver and the former being an official may be a public officer but not so the latter Cf *Purna Ch Sarker v Radharam* SA No 2316 of 1928 decided by Suhrawardy and Costello JJ on 23 7 30 For contra see *Radharam v Purna* SA No 1481 of 1929 decided on 10 7 29 by Page & Patterson JJ [both these cases will soon be reported in the CLJ] The language of sec 2 (17) (d) of the C P Code is so very wide that it is well nigh impossible to maintain that a receiver does not fall within the definition of a 'public officer' See *Radha Rani v Purna Sarkar* 34 C W N 671 therefore sec 80 ought to be applied to a suit against an ordinary receiver as well But it has been maintained that even if this view be correct still unless there is act or omission on the part of the receiver in his official capacity no notice under sec 80 is necessary *Slippers & Co v David* 48 All 87 24 A L J 1067 AIR 1924 All 132 99 I C 138 A sanction by the Insolvency Court for institution of a

Notice to Receiver before suit suit against the Receiver cannot be taken as tantamount to a notice under sec 80 *Muran Lal v David* 84 I C 739 (All) Vide also at p 30

under the marginal heading His Status Of course where the receiver is not a necessary party no such permission is necessary In a suit to establish title to property which has already been sold by the receiver it is not necessary to join the latter as a party defendant The mere fact that the

receiver's name is on the record as a defendant is not sufficient to defeat the plaintiff's claim on the ground of want of the Court's permission, *Kudan Lal v Shadi Ram*, 55 P R 1917, 130 P W R 1917 134 P L R 1917 41 I C 809 Cf *Skippers & Co v David*, 48 All, 821

**Clause (c): Carry on business** See the notes under See 11 at p 96 The receiver may carry on the business of the insolvent but he should do so not with a view to profit but only in so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same, *Ex parte Emmanuel*, (1881) 17 Ch D 32, 9 See also *Anand Mahanti v Ganesh*, 40 Cal, 678, 683, *Grey v Lamond Walker* 17 C W N 878, and See 57 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 It is a common principle that the Courts are generally averse to assuming the management of a business unless the purposes of liquidation demand it, *Re Manchester & Milford Ry Co*, (1880) 14 Ch D 645

*Jatri or pilgrim business* that is, what the priest does for the pilgrims cannot be described as "business" within the meaning of this Clause, *Anand Mahanti v Ganesh*, 40 Cal, 678 (683) 21 I C 969

**Clause (d): Receiver's power to continue legal proceedings** By virtue of this sub-section, the Receiver can sue for partition where an insolvent's undivided share in the joint family property has vested in him, *Lal Bahadur v Paspat prosad* 10 O L J 13 A I R 1923 Oudh, 154 A receiver has however no right of suit where such right has not been conferred by the terms of his appointment, see 14 Cal 32\*, at p 390, ante After adjudication the Receiver alone is competent to sue, *Sa Dodin v Spicers*, 3 Bom, 437 The power of interference by the receiver in the insolvent's litigations under this section does not exist unless the suit or legal proceeding be in respect of the insolvent's property So, if a defendant during the pendency of a money suit against him be adjudicated an insolvent the receiver could not be made a party to the suit *Jethalal v Gangaram* 29 I C 30 The Expression "relating to the property of the insolvent" does not mean "affecting his property" *Subbaraya v Muni Suami Ajay, infra* All rights of action, which relate directly to the bankrupt's property and can be turned into assets pass to the receiver, but a cause of action arising from the bodily or mental suffering or personal inconvenience of the insolvent or from injury to his person or reputation remains with the insolvent himself *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol 2, p 137, para 236 See also *Khelifat Hussain v Azmat Hussain* 54 I C 699 (Pat) This clause will not authorise the receiver to appeal against a decree against the insolvent in a suit for damages, *Subbaraya v Muni Suami*, 51 M I J 613 (1926) M W N 797 A I R 1926 Mad 1133 95

I C 516 Read also the cases against the marginal note "Damages for breach of contract" at p 174, *ante*. See also *Beckham v Drake*, 2 H L C 579. But a suit to recover deposit money (as distinguished from damages for breach of contract) can be continued in appeal by the Receiver *Ibid*. So an insolvent cannot maintain a suit in his own name for the deferred dower of his daughter even though the Receiver has refused to bring such suit, *Ahmedat Hussain's case supra*. Similarly it has been held that an insolvent cannot defend a suit affecting his estate independently of the receiver since no cause of action survives against him after his adjudication *Tribhuwan Das v Abdul Ali* 39 Bom, 568. But he can continue suit instituted by insolvent for return of the deposit money for breach of contract *Subbarajah v Muni Swami Supra*. Vide also the notes and cases under the heading "Suits and appeals by or against Insolvent" at p 185 *ante*. It has been said that a right of action in respect of a breach of a tort or a breach of contract resulting in injuries wholly to the estate passes to the trustee in bankruptcy *Stanton v Collier* 23 L J Q B 116. The receiver is a necessary party to a proceeding affecting the insolvent's estate. Any order affecting the estate in his absence is clearly illegal. Proceedings so instituted cannot be rectified by unpleading him subsequently in the Appellate Court *Mangulam v Singumalanti* 30 I C 703 18 M L T 200. See also *Muhammad Umar v Munshiram* 54 P R 1917 132 P W R 107 41 I C 802 which has held that the Receiver is a necessary party to a suit by the insolvent's son to establish his right after an unsuccessful claim put forward in the Insolvency Court. But where the receiver has already sold away the insolvent estate to a third party he will not be a necessary party in a suit affecting such estate against the said third party *Kundanlal v Shadiram* 55 P R 1917 13 P R 1917 130 P W R 1917. In a Calcutta case it has been held that the Receiver is not a necessary party to a suit for arrears of rent against the insolvent *Imrila Lal Ghose v Narain Chandra* 46 I C 395 (Cal). But having regard to the dictum of the Judicial Committee in *Kalachand v Jagannath Marwari* cited at p 701 *ante* the above view seems to be no more tenable. An *interim* receiver is however not a necessary party *Re Hunt* 1 B H C R 251. Read also the notes at pp 120 21 *ante*. The receiver of an insolvent partner can take legal proceedings for dissolution of the partnership *Sannyasi Charan v Ashutosh* 4<sup>o</sup> Cal 225. A Court can direct the receiver under this clause to institute a suit to have a question of title relating to the insolvent's estate decided *Satya Kumar v Manager Benares Bank* 7 C W N 100. But before doing so the Court must be satisfied that there are good reasons to justify such a direction (*Ibid*) also see *Vilmoni Choudhury v Durgacharan* 7 C W N 104.

under the present Act such a direction is not at all necessary inasmuch as under the new sec 4 the Insolvency Court itself can now decide all such questions of title. A Court can empower a receiver to sue in his own name *William Robert Fink v Moharaj Bahadur* 25 Cal, 642 2 C W N 469, Cf also *Jagat Tarini v Nobo Gopal*, 34 Cal, 305 5 C L J 270 As to Receiver's right to sue for recovery of bets paid by the bankrupt under the English Gaming Act, sec 2, see *Scranton's Trustee v Pearse*, (1922) 2 Ch 87 (C A) As to whether leave of Court is necessary for suing the Receiver, vide under the heading "Leave of the Court" at p 390, ante This clause does not prevent an insolvent from instituting defending or continuing his own suit or other legal proceeding, *Ram Narain v Behari* 12 A L J 925 2, I C 876 Where an undischarged insolvent brought an action for recovery of a sum due in respect of brokerage from the defendant company, and earned by him subsequent to his adjudication the amount claimed being in excess of his liabilities it was held that as the insolvent was not a nominal plaintiff suing for the receiver in insolvency, no order for costs should be made against him *Murray v E B M Flotilla Co*

Costs of suit 46 Cal, 156 sc 22 C W N 1072

When a receiver who is a party to a proceeding, is replaced by another, the

new receiver should be substituted in the place of the old one *Akla v Delhi*, 28 Mad 157 In case of unsucces the receiver will not be personally liable for the costs unless his conduct is frivolous *Abdul Rahiman v Shaw Wallace & Co*, A I R 1925 Mad 736 21 L W 516 92 I C 620 When the receiver embarks on a litigation at the importunity of a creditor, the Court can direct the latter to put him in funds necessary for the purpose, *Nilmoni Choudhury v Durga Charan*, 22 C W N 704 46 I C 37. The Receiver can also take an indemnity bond from the creditor for his costs, *Kumar Appa v Murugappa* 36 I C 111 (Mad) Cf *Re Suresh Ch Gojee* 23 C W N 431 As to when the receiver's costs should not be charged on the assets in his hands see 23 C W N 431, supra The Receiver cannot in consideration of deposit stipulate to give them preference <sup>and more</sup> *Purushottam Doss & Bros* 55.

I R 1929 Mad 385 116 I C 125 "An assignee in bankruptcy who applies to continue a suit filed by a person before his bankruptcy can be called upon to give security only for the costs incurred in the suit before the Assignee is brought on record and not for the entire costs of the suit till its termination" *Gulam Hussain v Piarally Abdulla*, 97 I C 797

**Interim Receiver** The provisions of this section have not been made applicable to interim receivers therefore an interim receiver cannot be a party to a legal proceeding sec

*Re Hunt*, 1 B H C R 251; also see at pp 120-21, *ante*, and he cannot pass a final order in a claim case under this section, *Gobardhan Das v Jagat Narayan*, A I R 1926 Pat 291 1926 P H C C 134 94 I C 506. In fact his position is very much inferior to that of a regular receiver, *Ram Saran v Shiva Prasad*, 58 I C 783 (Pat), *vide* at p 378.

**Suit by Receiver in forma Pauperis** As to whether the Receiver can sue in *forma pauperis*, the point is not free from difficulty and is not settled by any judicial decision, but such power can be conceded on the analogy of a liquidator's right to sue in *forma pauperis*, see *Perumal Kaundan v Venkatasami*, 41 Mad, 624 34 M L J 421 45 I C 164. But it has been held in an Allahabad case that where a person obtains leave to sue in *forma pauperis* and afterwards becomes an insolvent, his receiver can continue the suit without payment of Court fees, *Mahomed Zaki v Municipal Board of Mainpuri*, 16 A L J 440 47 I C 577. As to the Receiver's obligation to give security for the costs of the suit, see O xxii, r 8, of the C P Code.

**Lis pendens** A Receiver in bankruptcy is not affected by the doctrine of *lis pendens* and a party seeking to bind him by the result of the suit must apply to have him substituted under O xxii, r 10 of the C P Code. *Vide* the notes and cases under the heading "Receiver, if bound by decree against insolvent" at p 188, also see at 200. A decree for sale obtained by an unpaid vendor against his insolvent vendee subsequent to the order of adjudication without impleading the Receiver is a nullity, and the sale held in execution of such a decree confers no title on the auction purchaser, *Mokshagunam v Rama Krishna* 42 M L J 426 16 L W 43 A I R 1922 Mad 335 70 I C 357, cited at pp 183 & 200 *ante*. *Vide* also the observation of the Judicial Committee in *Kalachand Banerjee v Jagannath Marwan*, 45 C L J 544 31 C W N 741 52 M L J 734 A I R 1927 P C 108 101 I C 442 (P C).

**Clause (e)** The powers given by this clause are merely incidental to those conferred by cl (c) and (d). The words "sanctioned etc" seem to be superfluous as the whole clause is subject to 'leave of the Court'. When the Court grants the leave there is an implied sanction. However as we are not entitled to interpret these words as nugatory, it is likely that there should be an express sanction. A petition for insolvency was transferred by an order of the Court to the Official Receiver for adjudication and administration of the estate. The effect of such order was to vest the estate in the receiver or to appoint him as an agent of the Court under cl (e) of this section so as to authorise dealings with the estate by him. *Subba v Rama Scam* 44 Mad 547 40 M L J 209 13 L W 227 (1921) M W 135 29 M L T 233 62 I C 346. As to the rece-

power to employ a solicitor or a pleader see *Re Duncan* (189) 1 Q B 879

**Clause (f)** The receiver may agree to receive the consideration money for the sale at a future date but proper security should be given by the purchaser, and such security must be previously approved by the Court at the time of giving the lease A sale by the receiver cannot be impugned on the ground that he agreed to accept deferred payment of the purchase money the Contract Act has no application to sales by officers of Court *Shree Ha v Sullivan* 5 Bom L T 79 15 I C 368

The receiver is an officer of the Court and when he has good grounds to believe that an enquiry should be made into the conduct of the insolvent the Court can authorise to ascertain the facts and to report them to it, with a view to the adoption of such steps as may be deemed necessary in the interests of justice If necessary the Court can authorise the receiver to pay a surprise visit *Monmohan v Hemanta* 23 C L J 553 14 I C 77 Cf sec 59 A post

**Clause (g)** This sub-section authorises the receiver subject to permission of the Court, to mortgage or pledge the insolvent's properties for the purpose of raising money to pay off his debts Under sec 115 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act a mortgage by the receiver in bankruptcy is exempt from stamp duty Cf sec 148 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act But there is no such exemption under the present Act In respect of the land of a member of an agricultural tribe a temporary alienation can be effected hereunder see *Manji v Girdharilal* 2 Lah 8 61 I C 664 The mortgage should not be made for a term exceeding 20 years and should be automatically redeemed by the profits *Ibid*

**Clause (h)** The clause refers to compromise with persons liable to the insolvent estate, *Re Mossajji Ismailji* 5 S L R 249 15 I C 825 (86) Cf 7 Bom L R 954 (957)—on appeal 30 Bom 515 As to receiver's power to compromise suits, comp *Leeming v Lady Murray* (1879) 13 Ch D 123, *Re Pilling* (1906) 2 K B 644 Failure by the Receiver to obtain sanction to a proposed compromise does not invalidate it *Firm Lalchand v Tejbhandas* A I R 1929 Sind 41 112 I C 452 As to reference to arbitration by consent see *Laduram v Nundlal* 4 Cal 555

**594. [New]** (1) The Court if specially empowered in this behalf by an order of the Local Government or any officer of the Court so empowered by a like order

Power to require information regarding insolvent's property

may on the application of the receiver or any creditor who has proved his debt, at any time after an order of adjudication has been made summon before it in the prescribed manner any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the insolvent or supposed to be indebted to the insolvent or any person whom the Court or such officer as the case may be may deem capable of giving information respecting the insolvent or his dealings or property and the Court or such officer may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the insolvent or to his dealings or property.

(2) If any person so summoned after having been tendered a reasonable sum refuses to come before the Court or such officer at the time appointed or refuses to produce any such document having no lawful impediment made known to and allowed by the Court or such officer the Court or such officer may by warrant cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

(3) The Court or such officer may examine any person so brought before it or him concerning the insolvent his dealings or property and such person may be represented by a legal practitioner.

**The Section** The section has been added by the amending Act of 1926 (*vide* footnote) in accordance with the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee (*vide* their report para 15 printed elsewhere) and is analogous to sec 36 of the Presidency Towns Insolv. Act 1909. It is based on sec 25 of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 (now sec 25 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914) and remedies the defect pointed out by Piggot and Walsh JJ in *Quasim Il v E peror* 43 All 40 19 A L J 3 S 64 I C 3 in these words unfortunately there seems to be no provision in the Provincial Insolvency Act as there is in the English Act enabling the Receiver to call the sons before him and to compel to answer questions on oath as to the

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\* Added by the Prov. Insolvency Amendment Act 1926 No. XXIX of 1926—which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 9th September 1926.

disposition of their father's property." Its object is thus to require informations regarding the properties of the insolvent. "It is of the utmost importance that a Receiver shbould have this power of investigating all matters relating to the estate which he is called upon to administer, much of which might often be lost to the creditors if

Discovery of Debtor's property

he were compelled to rely only upon such information as the bankrupt may be able or willing to give, or he can ascertain from persons ready to assist him voluntarily. Without it, he would frequently be compelled to choose between abstaining from insisting upon a claim to property to which he is probably entitled, and commencing proceedings without knowing whether they are justified by the facts"—Wace on Bankruptcy, p 84. As to liability of the debtor to disclose his property, see under secs 22 & 24 at pp 128 & 138 39. The section has been added on the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee to empower the Court "to examine a third party supposed to be indebted to the insolvent in order to elicit information. Such power is given to Courts by a special order of the Local Government and is capable of delegation to a Registrar, where such an officer is appointed at a head quarters Station." See Statements of Objects and Reasons to the Bill (No 41 of 1926) published in the Gazette of India, dated the 21st August, 1926, Part I p 137. The effect of this section will be to undo the authority of *Joi Chandra Das v. Mahammad Amir* 22 C W N 702 44 I C 14 which has held that an Insolvency Court has no jurisdiction to summon before it and examine persons with a view to discovering the secret properties of the debtor. For procedure adopted by the Court under the old Act for the purpose of such discovery see *Monmohan Lal v. Hemanla Kumar*, 23 C L J 554 34 I C 22 Cf *Gobind v. Gopal* 9 N L R 182 22 I C 69. Compare the procedure for discovery of property under the Presi Towns Insoln Act, sec 36 see also *Re Suresh Ch Googe* 23 C W N 431 *Re Sailendra Krishna Roj*, 33 C W N 21 A power under this section can be exercised only by the Insolvency Court if specially authorised in this behalf by an order of the Local Government or by some one of its officers if likewise authorised. In absence of such authority, the section has no application. An application by the Receiver or a scheduled creditor is necessary for starting a proceeding hereunder and the Court or its authorised officer is not entitled to act *suo motu*. The Court cannot be moved by a creditor who has not proved his debt. An application under this section should set out fully and in detail the object with which an examination is sought [cf *Seldana Re Ex parte Suklal Karnani* 33 C W N 69] and it should be verified. As to what is sufficient verification *vide ibid*. When a creditor applies for summoning a

witness he has to show good grounds therefor, *Ex parte Nicholson* 14 Ch D 243 46 L J Blk 68 that is, he has to show that by the examination the interests of the creditors will be better served and that it was not intended to cause any annoyance or harassment to anybody cf *Re Alladinbhoy Hulibloj* 11 Bom 61 When the Receiver makes an application under this section he should place the Court in possession of fuller materials than stated in the application in question for considering if the application is well founded or not [Cf *Re Seldana supra*] Summoning of witnesses under this section is permissible only after an order of adjudication has been made The bankrupt or the person to whom he has assigned his surplus is obviously not entitled to make an application under this section Cf *Re Hicher Ex parte Stevens* (1888) 5 Morr 173 *Ex parte Sheffield Re Austin* (189) 10 Ch D 434 but see *Ex parte Austin Re Austin* (1896) 4 Ch D 13 The words "any person" are wide enough to include a creditor or the debtor himself so either of them as well as strangers can be examined under this section provided their examination is likely to lead to discovery of property of the insolvent A witness can be summoned under this section for examination or for production of documents or for both The summoning of witnesses should be in the manner prescribed (see secs 2 & 79) and in absence of any specific rule prescribed thereunder it should be in accordance with the provisions laid down in O XVI of the C P Code 1908 See sec 5 *ante* As to the power of the Court to summon before it any bardanashin lady witness who is known or suspected to have in her possession any property belonging to the insolvent see *Bilasroy Serowgee In re* 56 Cal 865 33 C W N 681 (a case under the Presi Town Insolv Act)

**A B** See 36 (5) of the Presidency Towns Insolv Act which empowers the Court to order a stranger to make over possession of property to the purchaser from Receiver has no counter part in this section and from this it is not to be inferred that the Court has no such power See 45 Mad 434 cited at p 34 *ante* Cf also 37 All 65 39 All 633 41 I C 802 (Lah) Sec 4 now gives to the Court wide powers in this direction and the case of *Nara Singha v Hiraraghava* 41 Mad 440 6 L W 694 (1917) M W N 85 42 I C 525 decided before 1920 can be no authority for the contrary view See *Rama Swami Chettiar's case* cited at p 34 *ante* But the Legislature has not incorporated the said sec 36 (5) herein for the same principle of expediency which prompted sec 4 (3) and proviso to Sec 56 (1) —*ut* though the Insolvency Court has jurisdiction over strangers (*i.e.* it § 34) still it ought not to foreclose their right of recourse to the ordinary Civil Court Read the learned article in A I R 1927 Journal 3<sup>o</sup> Read the observations

the Civil Justice Committee (para 15) as to the unsuitability of the provisions of the aforesaid sec 36 (5) of the Presidency Act to the *mafusil* Courts

**Summoning and Examination of Witnesses:** Such examination can be held in private, *Re Drucker Ex parte Basden*, (1902) 2 K B 210, and if the witness examined is some one other than the debtor, the debtor has no right to be present *Re Beall* (1894) 2 Q B 135. As to whether the creditor has any right to be present, see *Re Norwich Equitable Fire Insurance Co.*, (1884) 27 Ch D 515. Where the debtor is privately examined under this section that will be called his *private* examination as contrasted with his *public* examination under sec 24, *ante*. If a person who has been summoned is unable through illness to attend the Court, his examination may be taken on commission, *Re Bradbrook* (1880) 23 Q B D 116. Where no rules are prescribed under sec 79 *post*, as to the mode or procedure for summoning hereunder, the provisions of O XVI of the C P Code will apply, and the effect thereof will be that the personal attendance of a witness, unless within certain limits, cannot be compelled by reason of O XVI, r 19. But it seems that the provisions of O XVI, r 19 will not apply to the case of the debtor himself, see *Re Cowasji* 13 Bom. 114 and the other cases cited at 129, *ante*. Examination of a witness must be limited to informations regarding the insolvent <sup>his</sup> dealings or property. Cf *Re Franks, Ex parte Gillins*, (1891) 1 Q B 646, *Re Desportes*, (1893) 10 Mort 40, *Re Easton Ex parte Davies* (1841) 8 Mort 168, *Re Saundez, Ex parte Leigh* (1896) 13 T L R 108. But questions to test the credibility of the witness may always be put, *Ex parte Tilly*, 20 Q B D 518, 36 W R 388. A witness summoned for examination is entitled to refuse to answer an incriminating question, *Ex parte Schofield* *Re Firth* (1877) 6 Ch D 230, but the debtor is not so entitled *Ibid Reg v Scott*, 4 W R 777, *Reg v Hillam*, 12 Cox CC 174. In an examination under this section it is for the witness to object to such questions as, he considers, are put for an improper purpose and if necessary the witness would be justified on the advice of Counsel in refusing to answer such questions even if directed to do so. Cf *Seldana, Re*, 33 C W N 679. A record of depositions under this section cannot be admitted in evidence in subsequent criminal proceedings under this Act. *Comp Motilal Biswas v Emperor*, 12 C W N 1140, 48 C I. J. 534. AIR 1929 Cal 80 113 I C 85x.

**Expenses** A person summoned under this section can claim his conduct money and other reasonable expenses such as diet money or compensation for loss of time, *Re Appleton*, (1905) 1 Ch 740 (756). What is *reasonable* may be determined with reference to the expenses allowed to witnesses under O XVI.

of the C P Code See also *Re Weinberg*, 96 L T 790 14 Manson, 277

**Production of documents** The documents must relate to the property or dealings of the insolvent, *Ex parte Smith*, *Re Bevan & Co* (1881) 45 L T 447, *Re Saunders, Ex parte Leigh*, (1896) 13 T L R 108, *Ex parte Tatton*, (1881) 17 Ch D 512 Recusancy to produce documents without any justifiable cause is punishable with arrest A servant holding a document and having no authority from his master to produce the document cannot be asked to produce it, *Re Leighton & Bennett*, (1866) 1 Ch App 331, *Ex parte Leicester*, 66 L T 296 40 W R 482.

**Represented by legal practitioner** The effect of this is that the provisions of O III of the C P Code will apply to the case The expression "legal practitioner" means an advocate, *wakil* or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, *mukhtar* or revenue agent See Legal Practitioners' Act (Act xviii of 1879), sec 3 For professional assistance see *Re Greys Co*, (1883) 25 Ch D 400 (405) The right to professional assistance is conceded as the examination may be a step in litigation adverse to the witness *Ex parte Kemp*, (1873) 42 L J (Bcy) 26 (28), *Ex parte Waddell Re Lutscher* (1877) 6 Ch D 328 The pleader who attends on behalf of a witness summoned for private examination under this section is entitled to take notes of the evidence given by such witness for the purpose of re examining him, *Re Walker*, 100 L T 860 16 Manson, 20<sup>o</sup> But see *Re Greys Brewery & Co, supra* *Re London & Northern Bank Ltd Haddock's Case*, (1902) 2 Ch 73, *Learyd v H J S Banking Co*, (1873) 1 Ch 686 (693), *Re Beall*, (1894) 2 Q B 135 Under the English Law if a witness is examined with a view of proceedings being taken against him and not merely for the purpose of obtaining information from him he is entitled to the costs of employing solicitor and counsel, see *Re Appleton*, (1905) 1 Ch 749 (756), but the language of this section does not go to that extent so in India a witness will not be entitled to anything on that score

**Bengal Notifications** The following two notifications have been issued by the Bengal Government creating jurisdiction under this section in favour of certain Courts [Published in the Cal Gazette, Pt 1, dated the 18th August 1927]

- (a) **Notification No 6956 J** 6th Aug 1927 Is exercise of the power conferred by sec 59A of the Bengal Insolvency Act 1920 the Governor in-Council is pleased to empower the District Courts of the following Districts to perform the functions referred to in the said section viz (1) 24 *Ierkanas* (2) *Burdwan* (3) *Midnapore* (4) *Hoogly* (5) *Dacca*, (6) *Rajshahi* and (7) *Dinajpur*

(b) Notification No 6964 J 6th Aug 39 In exercise of the power conferred by sec 40A of the Prov Insol Act 1907 the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Additional District Judge of Hoogly at Howrah to perform the functions referred to in the said section

**60. [§ 21.] (1)** In any local area in which a declaration has been made under section 68 of the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908*, and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to the Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made by the receiver but after the other property of the insolvent has been realised, the Court shall ascertain—

- Special provisions in regard to immoveable property
- (a) the amount required to satisfy the debts proved under this Act after deducting the monies already received,
  - (b) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold, and
  - (c) the incumbrances (if any) existing thereon,

and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid, and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by *paragraphs 2 to 10 of the Third Schedule to the said Code* as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those paragraphs so far as they are applicable, and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by the exercise of such powers

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect any provisions of any enactment for the time being in force prohibiting or restricting the execution of decrees or orders against immoveable property, and any such provisions shall be deemed to apply to the enforcement of an order of adjudication made under this Act as if it were such a decree or order

*This is section 21 of the Act of 1907 It makes provisions*

in regard to a special kind of immoveable property, namely *immoveable property paying revenue to the Government or held or let for agricultural purposes*, and its application is limited to the area in respect of which a declaration has been made under sec 68 of C P Code of 1908. It says that the receiver should not sell such a property, but after the other property of the insolvent has been realised, the Court shall first ascertain three things, viz:

- (i) the balance of money required to pay the insolvent's debts,
- (ii) his properties still remaining unsold,
- (iii) the incumbrances on his property,

and then send a report of all these to the Collector who shall try to raise the required amount of money by exercising the powers conferred on him by paragraphs 2 to 10 of Sch III of C P Code, 1908. Sub-section (1) will not apply unless a declaration under sec 68, C P Code, is made in the local area concerned, see *Manji v. Girdhan Lal*, 2 Lah., 78 61 I C 664 (Lah.). When the Collector is entrusted with the duty of selling property paying land revenue in insolvency proceedings, he exercises the powers conferred by paras 2 to 10 of Sch III of C P C and is subject to such rules as have been made by the Local Government in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by S 70 of the C P C. In such a case the Civil Court has no authority to interfere with the proceedings of the officer conducting the sale. If any question or complaint arises with regard to the holding or the conduct of the sale, the matter must be represented to the officer conducting the sale who is the only person authorised to deal with questions of this kind, *Girdhan Lal v. Jhaman Lal*, 49 A 272 25 A L J 197 AIR 1927 All 203 98 I C 1046. For the same reason, a sale of immoveable property of the kind specified in this section by the Official Receiver is invalid and inoperative, *Nazir Hasan v. Matinuzzaman* 11 O L J 672 AIR 1925 Oudh, 299. There is, however no absolute bar to the insolvency Court permanently alienating the land of an insolvent or to its departing from the principles governing the execution of ordinary decrees if a fit case is made out for such action, *Lachman Singh v. Mahant Ram Das* 29 P L R 606 AIR 1929 Lah. 66 117 I C 669 (1).

**Held or let for agricultural purposes** Agricultural purposes must be for the purpose of cultivating soil, (Cf *Kali Kishen v. Jankee*, 8 W R 250), cultivation of indigo is an agricultural purpose, but not manufacture of indigo cakes, *Surendra v. Hari Mohan*, 31 Cal 174 o C W N 8—on appeal to P C 34 Cal 718 11 C W N 791 6 C L J 19 (P C). Cf *Imrao Bibi v. Sayad Mahomed*, 27 Cal. 203 4 C W N 76. For the meaning of the term "agriculturist" as used in sec 60

(c) of C P Code, see *Muthu Venkatarama v. Official Receiver, South Arcot*, 49 Mad., 227. 50 M.L.J. 90 Land let out for an orchard is not land let out for an agricultural purpose, *Summon Gope v. Raghbir*, 24 Cal. 160. Also see *Ram Chandra v. Balaji*, 15 Bom., 76 A lease of land for the cultivation of betel is an agricultural lease, *Kurhajen Haji v. Mayan*, 17 Mad., 95. See also *Murugasa v. Chinnathambai*, 24 Mad., 421, in which lease etc a . . . . .

25 Mad., 627 12 M.L.J. 393 It should be noticed that these Madras decisions are not in conformity with the Calcutta decision in *Umrao Bibi v. Syad Mahomed*, 27 Cal., 205 4 C.W.N. 75, according to which growing vegetables, planting bamboos and fruit trees are not for an agricultural purpose, *Ibid.*, see also *Summon Gope v. Raghbir*, 24 Cal., 160. Vide also the author's Bengal Tenancy Act, pp. 19-20

Where in pursuance of orders passed by the Civil Court in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction certain revenue-paying property of the insolvent was sold by the Collector by private contract, it has been held that such a sale did not oust the pre-emptive rights of a person entitled to claim pre-emption, *Hankat Lal v. Kalka Prosad* 27 All., 670, but where the sale takes place by public auction, no such right of pre-emption exists, *Bairath v. Sital Singh*, 13 All., 224. Cf. *Sleobazar v. Kulsum unissa*, 49 All., 367 (P.C.)

**Land of a Member of an Agricultural tribe in the Punjab** —An Insolvency Court is competent to proceed against the land of an insolvent who is a member of an agricultural tribe and effect a temporary alienation, and it is not necessary that the receiver or the Court should proceed through the Collector, *Manji v. Gurdhan Lal*, 2 Lah., 78 61 I.C. 664

This Act does not apply to proceedings in the Revenue Court under Agra Tenancy Act. See *Kalka Das v. Gajja Singh*, 43 All., 510—followed in *Parbati v. Raja Shiam Rikhi*, 44 All., 296 (cited at p. 3, ante), in which it was held that where a decree of the Revenue Court (under Agra Tenancy Act) was to put to execution and was met by an objection that the property against which execution was levied was already transferred by the insolvent judgement debtor to his wife and minor son, no suit could be maintained for a declaration that the transfer to wife and son was inoperative to prevent the vesting of the property in the Receiver.

**Sale by Receiver in contravention of the section:** A sale of immoveable property of the kind specified in this section by the Receiver is void and inoperative, *Nazir Hasan v. Matin uz-zaman*, 11 O.I.J. 672 A.I.R. 1925 Oudh, 209

**Applicability of the Section when parties are secured creditors** When the parties to the proceedings are all secured creditors, the order of adjudication does not bind them. Consequently, they can allow the receiver to bring the insolvent property subject to payment of Government revenue to sale, *Ram Devi v Ganesh*, 48 All, 475 24 A L J 480 AIR 1926 All 501 95 I C 416

### *Distribution of Property*

**61. [§ 33]** (1) In the distribution of the property of the insolvent there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

- Priority of debts
- (a) all debts due to the Crown or to any local authority, and
  - (b) all salary or wages, not exceeding twenty rupees in all, of any clerk servant or labouier in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of the petition

(2) The debts specified in sub section (1) shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the insolvent is insufficient to meet them in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of administration or otherwise, the debts specified in sub section (1) shall be discharged forthwith in so far as the property of the insolvent is sufficient to meet them

(4) In the case of partners, the partnership property shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of the partnership debts and the separate property of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. Where there is a surplus of the separate property of the partners, it shall be dealt with as part of the partnership property, and where there is a surplus

of the partnership property, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate property in proportion to the rights and interests of each partner in the partnership property

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts entered in the schedule shall be paid rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference

(6) Where there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date on which the debtor is adjudged an insolvent at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts entered in the schedule

This section corresponds to sec 33 of the repealed Act and is based on sec 40 (4) of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1833 now sec 33 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, 1914 It lays down the procedure to be followed in the distribution of the property of the insolvent It says that the following two kinds of debts should be paid first of all, viz

- (a) debts due to the Crown or to any local authority
- (b) salary or wages (not exceeding (Rs 20) of any clerk or servant of the insolvent during four months before the date of the insolvency petition Cf Eng Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act, 1926, sec 7

These are in fact the only unsecured debts that enjoy priority As between themselves, however, these debts rank equally and shall if the insolvent's assets permit, be paid in full or otherwise subject to proportionate abatement Under the English Bankruptcy Act and the Presidency Act there are certain other debts which also enjoy a priority e g compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act or rent due to a landlord (see sec 49 of the Presidency Act) but under this Act such debts enjoy no such priority In sub-sec (4) we have provisions as to how the partnership property or separate property of the insolvent should be applied in reduction of these debts After considering all the foregoing items the balance is to be distributed among all the creditors of course rateably and without preference After all these debts have been satisfied, interests on the debts may be paid from the date of adjudication at the rate of 6 p c p a Interest stops after adjudication, and cannot be allowed thereafter except in the contingency contemplated in sub-sec (6) of this section

Cf *Muhammad Ibrahim v. Ramchandra*, 48 All 272 23 A.L.J. 244 A.I.R. 1926 All 2<sup>o</sup> 9 42 I.C. 514 It is needless to mention that the rights of a secured creditor remain unaffected by anything contained in the section, *Richards v. Overseers of Kidderminster* (1896) 2 Ch 212 vide also under the next heading

**Crown debts** See O <sup>xxviii</sup>, r 10, C.P.C. also see *Judah v. Secretary of State* 12 Cal 445 Cf *Gazanedi Billi v. Butti Khan* 2 Cal 110 10 C.W.N. 857 "Where the King's and subject's titles conflict the King's shall be preferred," *Rex v. Wells* (1812) 16 East 2<sup>o</sup> 8 Likewise it has been held in *Re Hunter & Co.* (1881) L.R. 9 Ch D 360 that whenever the right of the Crown and the right of the subject with respect to the payment of a debt of equal degree come into competition the Crown right prevails. *Hales Taxation Commissioner v. Palmer* (1899) A.C. 170 *Bank of Upper India's Administrator-General Bengal* 45 Cal 53 22 C.W.N. 793 "It is only when claims of the Crown and claims of common persons (to use an old expression) concur or come into competition that the Crown is preferred. The Crown has no more right than a common person to seize A's property and apply it in or towards the discharge of a debt due from B. That is not a question of law. It is a matter of common justice, and it may be added, of common honesty," per Lord Macnaghten in *Ragho v. Meera Lal* 39 I.A. 62 34 All 223 9 A.L.J. 401 22 M.L.J. 457 16 C.W.N. 433 15 C.L.J. 327 at p. 331, P.C. Priority of Crown debts has not been recognised under the Companies Act Cf (1922) 2 Ch 369 Crown debts have however no priority over mortgages *Dost Mohammad Khan v. Mani Ram*, 29 All. 517, *Ebrahim Khan v. Rangaswami Naicker*, 28 Mad., 420 The ownership of the property passes to the first mortgagee in an English mortgage but not to the puisne mortgagee, and he is not entitled to priority over the Crown, 22 C.W.N. 793, (*suffra*), also (1896) 2 Ch 212 *supra*

**Local authority** such as Municipalities, District Boards Port Commissioners etc For definition see s. 1, Cl (2b) of the General Clauses Act, (X of 1897)

**Rent** Rent is a first charge, see p. 20, and the landlord is in the position of a secured creditor (p. 19), so, he has priority in the matter of payment, but he is not mentioned in this section as this section contemplates only the unsecured debts In this connection see *Bishambhar v. Rukkha*, 81 I.C. 647 (a case under the Oudh Rent Act and cited at p. 19, ante)

**Clerks and Servants** They must be whole time and not occasional clerks and servants, otherwise they will not be entitled to priority, see *Ex parte Waller*, L.R. 15 I.Q. 412 and *Carney v. Hack*, (1906) 2 K.B. 746 The wages or salary must

be in respect of personal services rendered by the clerk or servant, not those which he pays some one else, to render, *Ibid*. Salary does not include the prospective and contingent earnings of a professional man in the exercise of his personal skill and knowledge, *Ex parte Benwell*, 14 Q B D 301

**Labourer** "The expression *labourer* denotes persons who earn their daily bread by personal manual labour or in occupations which require little or no art or skill or previous education," *J Chand v Aba*, 5 Bom, 132

**Funeral expenses and price of necessaries supplied before death** —Though these things find no mention here, still it seems that reasonable funeral expenses have to be paid in full before the trustee in bankruptcy (i.e. the receiver) can come in. As regards the unpaid price of necessary commodities supplied to the insolvent before his death, that has to be paid out of the personal earnings of the insolvent, if any, in priority over the receiver's claim.

**Sub-section (4): Partnership assets** —Compare the principle of this sub-section with sec 262 of the Indian Contract Act. Where either all the members of a firm become insolvent, or where one partner is adjudged insolvent, the partnership estate shall be applied to pay off partnership debts, and the separate estate to pay off separate debts, and the surplus to each reciprocally to pay off the other debts, *Ex parte Cooke*, 2 P Wms 300. On the adjudication of a partner, the creditor of the firm may prove against him, but such a creditor cannot receive a dividend out of the separate estate until all the separate creditors have received the amounts of their respective debts. *Damodar Das v Official Receiver*, 117 I C 145, each estate joint or separate, as the case may be, should pay its own creditors. Cf *Ex parte Kensington*, 14 Ves 447, *Re Budget*, (1894) 2 Ch 557. Where persons carrying on business in partnership are adjudicated insolvents it is open to the creditors to elect as to which assets they will go against, the general assets of the two partners or the separate assets of the one against whom they elect, and they can elect until the very end of the proceedings, and only when they have actually received a dividend, there is an election. Even after they have received their dividend they can still pay it back and proceed against the other assets, *Subramiah v Bansilal Abeer chand* (1924) M W N 164 A I R 1924 Mad 595 12 L W 46 79 I C 966. Vide also the notes under sec 28 at pp 168-70. In this connection, see *Sardarmal v Aranvayal*, 21 Bom, 205. Where the creditors have a double remedy open to them and they intentionally elect their remedy against the joint estate of the firm they are not estopped from re-electing their remedy.

against the separate estate of an individual partner. *Hunt v. Mackay & Scott & Co.* 1 I.C. 102<sup>8</sup> Sind, 10-105 I.C. by relying on *Ex parte Adams*, *Re Co. Co.* (1885) 5 Ch. 27. There it was held that a partnership and one of its partners can in the event of the insolvency of the partnership, be executed against the separate property of the partner, under this clause *Jellalil Chelalil v. Jallalai* 2 Bom. L.R. 702.

**Sub-section (5) Rateably, without preference.** Bringing the two in subsection 13 & 14 sec. (1), all other debts of the insolvent as entered in the schedule are to be paid *par passu*. Cf. *Whitaker v. Palmer* (1903) 1 Ch. 9, *Ex parte Poitnger* 4 Ch. 11, 621. Even the judgment creditors have no priority in respect of their debts except in respect of assets realised in execution before the adjudication of the insolvent's petition as in 1. The rule of equal division enunciated in the section cannot be defeated by the Court on the pretext that the creditor has proved only one out of two debts and received the other under his settlement with the insolvent after his discharge or in other words the Court cannot punish such conduct of the creditor by directing that the debt he has proved be excluded. *Mans v. Taylor*, 6 S.L.R. 163 19 I.C. 5. A person who entrusts gold to the insolvent for the purpose of making jewels will have no preferential claim for the payment of the value of his gold but has to rank *par passu* with the general creditors, if the gold gets mixed up with the insolvent's general assets. *Murison v. Official Assignee* 1 M.I.J. 4 6 I.C. 3<sup>9</sup>. Payment of dividends under this sub-section may be made per post, see rules *infra*. Under sec. 50 (1) particular properties may be divided among the creditors in its existing form. Unclaimed dividends should be deposited in Court. The death of the insolvent does not stand in the way of the distribution of dividends, *Re Silaram*, 10 Bom. 2<sup>10</sup>.

**C1 (6) Interest.** Though ordinarily interest stops after adjudication still if there is a surplus after payment of provable debts interest at the rate of 6 p.c.p.a. will be allowed on them from the date of adjudication. *Re Whitaker*, (1904) 1 Ch. 293 not following *Re Henley*, (1896) 75 I.T. 307. Cf. *Re Mahomed Shah* 13 Cal. 66, also *Re Thomas Periera*, 1 Mad. H.C.R. 217. The observations in these two cases—13 Cal. 66 and 1 Mad. H.C.R. 217 that interest is payable only on debts which expressly or impliedly carry interest do not find any warrant from the wording of this sub-section. *Ganga Sahai v. Mukaram Ali*, 24 A.L.J. 441 A.I.R. 1946 All 361 97 I.C. 556, *Re Broune and Hingrove*, (1891) 2 Q.B. 574.

be in respect of personal services rendered by the clerk or servant, not those which he pays some one else, to render, *Ibid*. Salary does not include the prospective and contingent earnings of a professional man in the exercise of his personal skill and knowledge, *Ex parte Benwell*, 14 Q B D 301.

**Labourer** "The expression *labourer* denotes persons who earn their daily bread by personal manual labour or in occupations which require little or no art or skill or previous education," *J Chand v Aba*, 5 Bom, 132.

**Funeral expenses and price of necessaries supplied before death** —Though these things find no mention here, still it seems that reasonable funeral expenses have to be paid in full before the trustee in bankruptcy (*i.e.* the receiver) can come in. As regards the unpaid price of necessary commodities supplied to the insolvent, before his death, that has to be paid out of the personal earnings of the insolvent, if any, in priority over the receiver's claim.

**Sub-section (4) : Partnership assets** —Compare the principle of this sub-section with sec 262 of the Indian Contract Act. Where either all the members of a firm become insolvent, or where one partner is adjudged insolvent, the partnership estate shall be applied to pay off partnership debts, and the separate estate to pay off separate debts, and the surplus to each reciprocally to pay off the other debts, *Ex parte Cooke*, 2 P Wms 300. On the adjudication of a partner, the creditor of the firm may prove against him, but such a creditor cannot receive a dividend out of the separate estate until all the separate creditors have received the amounts of their respective debts. *Damodar Das v Official Receiver*, 117 I C 145, each estate joint or separate, as the case may be, should pay its own creditors. Cf *Ex parte Kensington*, 14 Ves 447, *Re Budget* (1894) 2 Ch 557. Where persons carrying on business in partnership are adjudicated insolvents it is open to the creditors to elect as to which assets they will go against, the general assets of the two partners or the separate assets of the one against whom they elect, and they can elect until the very end of the proceedings, and only when they have actually received a dividend there is an election. Even after they have received their dividend they can still pay it back and proceed against the other assets, *Subramiah v Bansilal Abeer Chand* (1924) M W N 164 A I R 1924 Mad 595 12 L W 46 79 I C 966. Vide also the notes under sec 28 at pp 168-70. In this connection, see *Sardarmal v Aranvajal*, 21 Bom, 205. Where the creditors have a double remedy open to them and they intentionally elect their remedy against the joint estate of the firm they are not estopped from re-electing their remedy.

against the separate estate of an individual partner, *Ahmad Haji v Mackenzie Stuart & Co*, AIR 1928 Sind, 40 105 I C 205, relying on *In re parte Adamson, Re Coolie*, (1878) 8 Ch 207. A decree obtained against a partnership and one of its partners can, in the event of the insolvency of the partnership, be executed against the separate property of the partner, under this clause, *Jethalal Chhotalal v Lallubhai*, 32 Bom L R 702.

**Sub section (5): Rateably...without preference** Butting the two instances mentioned in sub-sec (1), all other debts of the insolvent (if entered in the schedule) are to be paid *pari passu*. Cf *Huktales v Palmer*, (1901) 1 Ch 9, *Ex parte Pollinger*, 8 Ch D 621. Even the judgment creditors have no priority in respect of their debts except in respect of assets realised in execution before the admission of the insolvent's petition [sec 51]. The right of equal division enacted in the section cannot be defeated by the Court on the pretext that the creditor has proved only one out of two debts and reserved the other secret for settlement with the insolvent after his discharge, or in other words the Court cannot punish such conduct of the creditor by directing that the debt he has proved be excluded. *Dhanji v Taylor*, 6 S L R 163 19 I C 385. A person who entrusts gold to the insolvent for the purpose of making jewels will have no preferential claim for the payment of the value of his gold but has to rank *pari passu* with the general creditors, if the gold gets mixed up with the insolvent's general assets, *Mulrazu v Official Assignee*, 21 M L J 40, 29 I C 57. Payment of dividends under this sub-section may be made per post, see rules *infra*. Under sec 59 (ii) particular properties may be divided among the creditors in its existing form. Unclaimed dividends should be deposited in Court. The death of the insolvent does not stand in the way of the distribution of dividends, *Re Sitaram*, 10 Bom 58.

**C1 (6) Interest.** Though ordinarily interest stops after adjudication, still if there is a surplus after payment of provable debts interest at the rate of 6 p c p a will be allowed on them from the date of adjudication. *Re Whitakes* (1904) 1 Ch 299 not following *Re Healey*, (1896) 75 I. T. 307. Cf *Re Mahomed Shah*, 13 Cal 66 also *Re Thomas Petura*, 1 Mad H C R 217. The observations in these two cases—13 Cal 66 and 1 Mad H C R 21, that interest is payable only on debts which expressly or impliedly carry interest do not find any warrant from the wording of this sub section. *Ganga Sahai v Mularam Ali* 24 A L J 441 A I R 1926 All 361 97 I C 556, *Re Bourne and Ningroze*, (1891) Q B 574.

**62. [§ 39] (1) (2)] (1)** In the calculation of dividends, the receiver shall retain in his hands sufficient assets to meet—

- Calculation of dividends
- (a) debts provable under this Act and appearing, from the insolvent's statements or otherwise to be due to persons resident in places so distant that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs;
  - (b) debts provable under this Act, the subject of claims not yet determined;
  - (c) disputed proofs or claims; and
  - (d) the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), all money in hand shall be distributed as dividends

This is section 39 (1) and (2) of the Act of 1907 and is taken from sec 65 of the Bankrupt Act, 1861, which is re-enacted in sec 65 of the Bankrupt Act, 1914. It corresponds to sec 71 of the Presidency Act.

**Reason of the Section** The reason of this section and the next few sections has been thus given in the statement of Objects and Reasons to the Act of 1907.—“The Code of Civil Procedure does not regulate the payment of dividends, and there is accordingly no direction with regard to provision for debts not provable at once. The principle has already been recognised that a creditor can claim to prove at any time while there are still undistributed assets of the insolvent. It is essential, however, to quiet this by providing for the maintenance of any prior payment of dividend, and also to protect a receiver against suits for dividends unpaid, the Court being at the same time vested with the power to order payment, with costs and interest improperly withheld.”

This section lays down the procedure to be followed by the receiver in calculating the dividend to be paid to the creditor. Before distributing the dividends the receiver should retain in his hands sufficient assets to meet the debts or expenses mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-

section (1) As to the order or manner in which the debts are to be paid see sec 61 above This section provides that in calculating the dividend the Receiver is to take into account the debts of the specified description As to the position of a secured creditor with respect to the assets of the insolvent, see sec 4<sup>o</sup> above See 65 bars a suit for dividend, but the receiver can be compelled by the Court to pay it down when he refuses to do so

In a Calcutta case decided under the Presi Towns Insolv Act, the Official Assignee distributed

**Effect of failure to retain assets** the assets after deducting his commission to the two scheduled creditors, though he had notice of other creditors whose claims were neither admitted nor rejected, and the Court held that he was personally liable for the amounts which those creditors were deprived of *Re Ichibald Gilchrist Peace*, 26 C.W.N. 653

A receiver is not bound to return any part of the assets to meet the claim of a secured creditor who has neither assessed, nor relinquished his security under sec 4 nor is he personally liable for failing to keep a sufficient reserve as contemplated by this section *Frobart's Good* 14 Ch. D. 52 Where by reason of special circumstances a secured creditor failed to realise his security before declaration of dividend the Court has power to give suitable directions as it considers just and equitable for payment of the unsatisfied portion of the secured creditor's dues *Ibid*

**Sub-section (2)** Subject to the provisions of sub sec (1) all money in the hand of the receiver should be distributed as dividends The receiver cannot however either return in his hands or distribute as dividends moneys found to be belonging to other persons than the insolvent *Ex parte James* L.R. 2 Ch. 600 For instance where the wife paid premiums on the life policy of her husband the receiver could not return the policy moneys without requiring the wife the sums she had paid for premiums *In re Tyler* (1911) 1 K.B. 505 *Re Hall* (1921) 1 K.P.C. 5 In case of over payment to any particular individual the Receiver can stop payment of subsequent dividends to him till payments to the other creditors are levelled up to the proportion received by the over paid creditor *Re Searle Hoare & Co* (1941) Ch. 25

**Subsequent interest** Subsequent interest though it cannot be taken into account at the time of the first distribution of dividends has to be paid out of the assets if sufficient is part of the debt *Mahomed Ibrahim v Ramchandra* 49 All 272 24 A.L.J. 244 AIR 1926 All 289 97 I.C. 516

**63. [§ 39 (3)]** Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the

Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of a dividend  
time being in the hands of the receiver, any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein

This is sec 39 (3) of the Act of 1907, and corresponds to sec 65 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act 1914 and sec 7<sup>o</sup> of the Presidency Act, 1909

This section provides for the case of a creditor who does not come forward to prove his debt before declaration of a dividend and says that such a creditor is to be satisfied as far as practicable from the funds still in the hands of the receiver Cf *Ajudhia Nath v Anani Das* 3 All 799 *Hiranand Mulchand v Official Receiver infra Babu Lal v Krishna Prosad* 4 Pat 128 85 I C 543 It does not however ever or  
tion o  
In Re  
to be so named in appeal (before the High Court)  
or to disturb the distribution of a creditor was allowed

**Any Creditor** These words show that it is possible for a creditor to prove a debt after the declaration of a dividend So it has been held that a creditor may come in and prove so long as there are assets available for distribution, *Re Mc Murdo* (1907) 2 Ch 684 and that a creditor may come in to prove his debt at any time before a final dividend is declared *Ex parte Bodda* 2 D F & J 625 See in this connection the following cases *Henry Harrison v G E Kirk* (1904) A C 1 *Hicks v May* (1879) 13 Ch D 236 *Sivasubramanian v Thellappa* 4 Mad 120 45 M L J 166 75 I C 572 The creditor so coming is paid out of the funds in the hands of the receiver So the receiver's liability is limited to that extent *Rout v Gregory* 24 Q B D 281 But it seems that if the Receiver gets notice of the claim of such a late-comer, he cannot altogether ignore him unless he is excluded from the schedule by an order of the Court, if he does so he will be personally liable Cf *Re Archibald Gilchrist Peace* 16 C W N 653 cited under the preceding section The remedy of a Mahomedan wife

ed to deferred dower lies under this section, if her husband predeceases her or divorces her and the insolvency proceedings are still continuing. It is then that her claim matures and she can claim a share of the insolvent's assets still remaining with the receiver, *Sughra Bibi v. Gaya Prosad*, 123 I C 754. Cf. *Mirza Ali v. Qadar Khanam*, 21 P L R 1919 = I C 774.

**Late-comers.** Creditors who prove their claim after declaration and payment of any dividends, do not rank *pari passu* as between themselves, but are entitled to payment in full in the order of their proving their respective claims, provided funds are still available. The claim of any such creditor cannot be held up until the claims of all such creditors are decided, *Hiranand Mulchand v. Official Receiver*, 100 I C 791 (Sind).

**64. [§ 39 (4)].** When the receiver has realised all the property of the insolvent or so much thereof as can, in the opinion of the Court, be realised without needlessly protracting the receivership, he shall declare a final dividend, but before so doing, he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified but not proved, that if they do not prove their claims within the time limited by the notice, he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or if the Court, on application by any such claimant, grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of such further time, the property of the insolvent shall be divided among the creditors entered in the schedule without regard to the claims of any other persons.

Thus is section 39 (4) of the Act of 1907. It corresponds to sec 67 of the Eng. Bankruptcy Act and sec 73 of the Presidency Act.

Here we have the direction as to when the final dividend is to be declared. The section makes it clear that after every possible facility has been given to the claimants to come forward to prove their claims, the receiver should proceed finally to divide the assets among his creditors. Under this

**63. [§ 39 (3)]** Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the

Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of a dividend  
time being in the hands of the receiver, any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein

This is sec 39 (3) of the Act of 1907, and corresponds to sec 65 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, 1914, and see 72 of the Presidency Act, 1909

This section provides for the case of a creditor who does not come forward to prove his debt before declaration of a dividend and says that such a creditor is to be satisfied as far as practicable from the funds still in the hands of the receiver. Cf *Ajudhia Nath v Anant Das* 3 All 799 *Hira nand Mulchand v Official Receiver, infra Babu Lal & Krishna Prosad*, 4 Pat 128 85 I C 543. It does not however entitle such a late coming creditor to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved. In *Re Cobbold* 36 Cal 512 the claim of a creditor was allowed to be scheduled in appeal (before the High Court)

**Any Creditor** These words show that it is possible for a creditor to prove a debt after the declaration of a dividend. So it has been held that a creditor may come in and prove so long as there are assets available for distribution, *Re Mc Murdie* (1907) 2 Ch 684 and that a creditor may come in to prove his debt at any time before a final dividend is declared. *Ex parte Boddam* 2 D F & J 625. See in this connection the following cases *Henry Harrison v G E Kirk* (1904) A C 1 *Hicks v May* (1870) 13 Ch D 236 *Srinivasan & Therthiappa* 47 Mad 120 45 M L J 166 75 I C 572. The creditor so coming is paid out of the funds in the hands of the receiver. So the receiver's liability is limited to that extent. *Rout v Gregory*, 24 Q B D 281. But it seems that if the receiver gets notice of the claim of such a late comer, he cannot altogether ignore him unless he is excluded from the schedule by an order of the Court, if he does so he will be personally liable. Cf *Re Archibald Gilchrist Peace* 26 C W N 653, cited under the preceding section. The remedy of a Mahomedan wife

ntitled to deferred dower lies under this section, if her husband predeceases her or divorces her and the insolvency proceedings are still continuing. It is then that her claim matures and she can claim a share of the insolvent's assets still remaining with the receiver, *Sughra Bibi v. Gaya Prosad*, 173 I C 754. Cf *Mirza Ali v. Qadar Khanam* 21 P L R 1919 30 I C 774.

**Late-comers** Creditors who prove their claim *after* declaration and payment of any dividends do not rank *pari passu* as between themselves but are entitled to payment in full in the order of their proving their respective claims, provided funds are still available. The claim of any such creditor cannot be held up until the claims of all such creditors are decided. *Hiranand Mulchand v. Official Receiver*, 100 I C 791 (Sind).

**64. [§ 39 (4)]** When the receiver has realised all the property of the insolvent or so much thereof as can, in the opinion of the Court, be realised without needlessly protracting the receivership, he shall declare a final dividend, but before so doing, he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified but not proved, that if they do not prove their claims within the time limited by the notice, he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or if the Court on application by any such claimant, grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of such further time the property of the insolvent shall be divided among the creditors entered in the schedule without regard to the claims of any other persons.

This is section 39 (4) of the Act of 1907. It corresponds to sec 67 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act and sec 73 of the Presidency Act.

Here we have the direction as to when the final dividend is to be declared. The section makes it abundantly clear that after every possible facility has been given to the absent likely claimants to come forward to prove their debts the receiver should proceed finally to divide the assets of the insolvent among his creditors. Under this section, the creditor



creditor who is entered in the schedule, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application

This is section 39 (5) of the Act of 1907. See see 68 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act 1914 and see 74 of the Presidency Act 1909. It bars a suit for dividend against the receiver where the receiver refuses to pay any dividend the proper course for an aggrieved creditor, if entered in the schedule is to apply to the Court which may if it thinks fit order the receiver to pay down the amount together with costs and interest out of his own pocket. Cf Ringwood's *Bankruptcy*, 15 Ed, p 193. Silence on the receiver's part when a demand for dividend is made by a creditor amounts to a refusal to pay the same. See *Ex parte Jackson* (1842) 3 Mont D & D 1. The section does not however say what consequence will follow if the receiver does not carry out the order of the Court. We are apt to think that the Court has inherent jurisdiction to enforce its order by taking measures similar to those contained in sec 56 sub sec (4) or by directing execution or by means of contempt proceeding for disobedience of the Court's order. Cf *Re Prager* 3 Ch D 115.

**Entered in the Schedule** The creditor in order to be entitled to apply under this section must have his name entered in the schedule. So where a creditor proves his debt and then assigns to another but the assignee does not get his name entered in the schedule it has been held that the latter cannot apply to enforce payment of dividend. *Ex parte Official Receiver* (1899) 2 Q B 585. *Re Frost* (1899) 2 Q B 50. But the assignee can with the leave of the Court tender proof instead of the assignor. *Re Hiss* 1 W R 80. Cf *Re Maine* (1907) 2 K B 899. For the same reason a person obtaining a judgment against the creditor cannot by garnishee proceedings attach the dividend. *Pratt v. C. & G. Co.* 24 Q B D 51. Cf *Re Cook Ex parte Crisp* (1900) Q B 96. In fact a creditor whose name is not entered in the schedule cannot be reckoned for the purpose of the distribution of the assets of the insolvent. *Re Channell Oil Co.* Cal 503.

**Appeal** No appeal lies to the High Court as a matter of right against an order under this section though there may be an appeal with leave under ss 111.

**66 [§ 39] (1)** The Court may appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the property of the insolvent or of any

part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the insolvent for the benefit of the creditors and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the Court may direct.

(2) The Court may, from time to time, make such allowance as it may think just to the insolvent out of his property for the support of himself and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but any such allowance may, at any time, be varied or determined by the Court.

This is section 40 of the Act of 1907 and makes provision for management of the insolvent's estate by the insolvent himself and for giving an allowance to him for his support and for the support of his family. Compare this section with sec 57 and 58 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, 1914 and section 75 of the Presidency Act. The section speaks of the support of the insolvent and his family. So it is difficult to say whether the English rule which allows the insolvent all his expenses for defending himself on a capital charge, can be applied in this country. Cf *Re Charlwood Ex parte Masters*, (1894) 1 Q.B. 641 (646).

**The reason for this Section** The object of this section is to remove "one of the worst stumbling blocks in the way of insolvent relief". The measures recommended in the section facilitate the best realisation of the assets of the insolvent and remove the considerations that may deter people in insolvent circumstances from seeking the benefit of the existing law. See Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Bill of 1907.

**Sub section (1) To superintend the management etc** Under this sub section the Court has the discretion to allow the insolvent to retain the management of his property or to carry on his trade for the benefit of his creditors. The exact significance of the word 'superintend' is doubtful. Does it signify that the Court cannot give the insolvent actual management over his property but only the power of superintendence? Supervision and actual management are quite distinct things. The same words also occur in the English Bankruptcy Act and the cases decided under the said Act also go to show that not only the power of supervision but actual management may be entrusted to the insolvent.

The insolvent while managing the property (as contemplated in this section) will be considered to be acting in a fiduciary character. *Ex parte Waters*, 18 Eq. 101.

Trade in this section does not include the business of a *panda*, see *Ananda v Gonesh*, 40 Cal, 678. The word "trade" is more restricted and narrower in scope than the word "business" and refers to the particular calling or profession of the insolvent. An isolated business transaction may be trade, if there is an intention of gaining and continuing to gain in order to eke out an existence, *Ex parte Board of Trade, Re Moullon*, (1890) 8 Mor 1, *vide* notes on "Carry on business" at pp 94-95, *ante*, also notes on sec 42 (1) (c). When an undischarged insolvent carries on the trade with the permission of the Court under this section, all profits therefrom must accrue to the benefit of the creditors, because it is for that purpose that the Court can give the insolvent management of his trade or property. But where the insolvent retains the management of his property or trade not under this section, and acquires properties during such management, and then becomes bankrupt a second time, a question may arise as to whether such new acquisition will be available to the creditors of the first bankruptcy or the second bankruptcy. There seems to be a conflict of opinion on this point in the English Courts, see *Re Clark, Ex parte Beardmore* 29 Q B 393; *Cohen v Mitchell*, 8 Mor 236, *Bird v Philpott*, 1900 4 Ch 822. Property acquired in the course of trade under this section is subject to all the obligations that may arise as incidents of such trade. *Moses Kerokoose v Benjamin Brooke*, 8 MIA 339 4 W R 61.

**Sub section (2): Allowance to Insolvent:** The allowance which the Court can give to the insolvent under this section, must be either (1) as mere subsistence allowance to the insolvent and his family, or, (2) as remuneration when the insolvent is engaged in winding up his estate. Such allowance may however at any time be varied or stopped by the Court. The word *may* shows that the Court has a discretion in the matter. Where the insolvent earns a salary, no special allowance need be made as under section 61 of the C P Code, the insolvent is entitled to retain one half of it. Cf *Ram Chandran v Sham Charan* 19 C L J 83, 18 C W N 1052 21 I C 961 also see *Jamnadas v Vinayak* 21 I R 19 17 I C 605 *Tulsi Ram v Gir Sham* 28 I C 410 and *Debi Prasad v Letts* 40 All, 211 16 A I J 107 43 I C 954. *Debi Prasad's* case has however been dissented from in a later case *Radha Mohan v White* 45 All 61 21 A I J 216 AIR 1923 All 465 1 C 41, in which it has been maintained that it is open to the Insolvency Court under this sub-section to make out of the *dismissible* half of the salary suitable allowance for the support of the insolvent and his family. Having regard to the general manner in which the word "property" is used in the section and to the discretion vested in the Court for varying

the amount of allowance, this decision of the Allahabad High Court is literally correct when it says that in fixing the allowance, the Court is not limited to the one moiety of the salary which is exempted by sec 28 (5) of this Act read with section 60 of the C P Code. But unfortunately the judgment is lacking in such words of caution as might provide safeguard against mis-application of it by the subordinate Courts. It should be noted that the whole section is discretionary, and by fixing a moiety limit in sec 60 of the C P C the Legislature meant to furnish a guidance for the exercise of that discretion. Unless exceptionally strong circumstances are established this ordinary limit should not be transgressed. Besides the exclusion of the non-divisible moiety from the category of property is only for the purposes of sec 28 (5), and not for the purposes of this section. Cf *Narastmam v Hanumanth Rao*, (1922) M W N 717 A I R 1922 Mad 439 70 I C 59.

**Variation of allowance** Under this section the Court has the power to vary or determine the allowance according to circumstances. Where the allowance is fixed by a superior Court, to which the matter is carried by way of appeal or revision, a question of some nicety may arise as to by which Court the variation is to be effected. We are apt to think that where variation is sought by means of a review it is only the superior Court that can be resorted to, but where the intended variation is grounded upon change of circumstances, the Court of first instance will have jurisdiction to interfere notwithstanding the fact that the allowance was fixed by the Court of appeal.

### 67. [§ 41] The insolvent shall be entitled to

Right of insolvent to surplus      any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors with interest as provided by this Act, and of the expenses of the proceedings taken thereunder.

This is sec 41 of the Act of 1907 and sec 69 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914. It corresponds to sec 76 of the Pres. Towns Insolv. Act, 1909 and lays down that the insolvent is entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors with interest and of the costs of the proceedings. For "payment in full," see p 234 and for interest "as provided by this Act", see secs 48 and 61 (6).

**Surplus** The surplus to which the insolvent is entitled must be ascertained after payment in full of the creditors' debts with interest and after deducting all costs of the insolvency proceedings. As to how interest is to be calculated, see sec 45 and as to the order or mode in which the debts are to be

paid see sec 61, *ante*. Before any surplus is made over to the insolvent, interest on the scheduled debts subsequent to the date of the adjudication should also be paid. The costs of the proceedings are also to be deducted from such surplus. It is only after all such payment that the balance if any can be paid over to the insolvent. *Re Hawkins* (1892) 1 Q B 890. So long as such surplus is not paid to the insolvent, the Receiver will continue to be a trustee for the insolvent in respect of the same, [*Bird v Philpott*, (1900) 1 Ch D 822, Cf 10 Ch D 434, *infra* also *Subbaraya v Vythilinga* 16 Mad, 85], and this implies that a subsequent unsatisfied judgment creditor can claim to be paid out of the fund in the trustee's hands and ask for a charging order on the surplus [*Re Prior*, (1921) 3 K B 333], and that the insolvent can claim to have an account tendered to him by the trustee, Robson p 637. Though the insolvent has an interest in the surplus still his interest is not such as will entitle him to interfere either with the administration of the estate or the conduct of the insolvency proceedings, *Ex parte Sheffield*, 10 Ch D 434. *Re Leadbitter* 10 Ch D 388. The insolvent's interest in the surplus is a definite interest (even before it is ascertained) and admits of disposition by will or otherwise *Bird v Philpott* (1900) 1 Ch D 822 (and it should be remembered that a devise of estate is not revoked by bankruptcy, *Charman v Charman* 14 Ves 580. *Banks v Scott* 5 Mad 493). The bankrupt may mortgage his expectation of a surplus, *In re Evelyn* (1894) 2 Q B 302. But the interest of the assignee of the prospective surplus is of contingent character and does not give the assignee the right to intervene until it is ascertained whether or not there is a surplus. *Ramchandra v Nipunge*, 25 Bom L R 499 A I R 1924 Bom 49 73 I C 379.

**Appeal** An appeal may be taken against an order refusing to give the insolvent the surplus in the Receiver's hand. *Comp Name Singh v Haman Singh* P L R 1910 144 P W R 1910 8 I C 222.

**67A. [New]** (1) The Court may if it thinks fit, authorise the creditors who have proved their debts to appoint a committee of inspection for the purpose of superintending the administration of the insolvent's property by the receiver.

(2) The persons appointed to a committee of inspection shall be creditors who have proved their debts or persons holding general powers of attorney from such creditors.

(3) The committee of inspection shall have such powers of control over the proceedings of the receiver as may be prescribed \*

**Object and Scope of the Section** This section is new and has been added by the amending Act, 1926 (*vide* Footnotes) It corresponds to sec 20 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act, 1914 and sections 88 and 89 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act (III of 1909). It has been inserted here on the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee in order "to enable a Court to authorise the appointment from among the creditors a committee of inspection *for the purpose of superintending the administration of the insolvent's property by the Receiver,*" — Statement of Objects and Reasons for Bill No 41 of 1926, published in the Gazette of India, dated the 21st August, 1926 Part V, at p 137 Read also the Civil Justice Committee Report p 235 The words "may," "if it thinks fit" clearly show that the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court under this section is purely a matter of *discretion* with it The term "discretion" in relation to a Court always means "judicial discretion"— a legal expression seldom fully appreciated by our Courts *Vide* the learned article published in A I R 1927 Journal, at p 79 Read also in this connection the notes and cases at p 73 of the author's Guardians and Wards Act Except when bewildered by the complexity of a case or disturbed by the effrontery of an over zealous advocacy, our Courts are hardly conscious that they have got a discretion which they are to use in the interest of justice and *wisely* Authority to appoint a committee of inspection can be conferred only on those creditors, who have *proved their debts* (*vide* sec 33) So there can be no committee of inspection until the proceedings have reached the stage contemplated by section 33, *supra* Under sub-section (2), only the creditors who have *proved their debts* or their attorneys (holding general powers) can be members of the committee As to the powers of the committee of inspection, rules have to be framed under section 79 The section is silent as to how the Court can be moved to grant the authority contemplated herein It seems the Court can proceed here under either *suo motu* or on the motion of a creditor or creditors For the meaning of the term 'prescribed' see sec 2 (1) (c)

**Committee of Inspection** A committee of inspection is appointed under this section for the purpose of superintending the administration of the bankrupt's property by the Receiver "The general body of creditors is normally too large and

\* This section has been added by the Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1926 (XXIX of 1926) which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 9th September, 1926

scattered to be capable of rapid decision, but as the creditors are the persons whose interests are at stake it is desirable that any decisions relating to important matters should carry their authority"—Ringwood's *Bankruptcy*, 15 Ed., p 82. And to achieve this object, the present section has been enacted. From the use of the word "shall" in sub sec (2) it is evident that the committee cannot include persons other than creditors proving their debts or their attorneys. As to what powers the committee will have over the proceedings of the Receiver that will depend upon the rules to be framed under sec 29 *infra*. Ordinarily the decisions of the committee will be arrived at by means of votes and resolutions. Under the Bankruptcy law of England the committee must consist of not more than five nor less than three persons and while consisting of less than three persons, it cannot authorise the Receiver to do any act. Cf *In re Geiger* (1915) 1 K.B. 439. It is doubtful whether the committee can rescind its own resolution or an order of the Court is necessary for the purpose. Cf *Re Marsden* (1892) 9 Morr 20. As to how far the committee's resolutions are binding upon the Receiver see *Re Ridgway* (1889) 6 Morr 277; *Re A & F G Ridgway* (1891) 8 Morr 289. Cf *Re Smith* (1886) 3 Morr 202; *Re Lazarous* (1900) 7 Mins 262. For further enlightenment on this subject vide Halsbury's *Laws of England* Vol II pp 113-117, also *Re Gallard* (1891) 2 Q.B. 8; *Chaplin v Young* (1864) 33 Beav 414. No member of a committee of inspection is entitled to derive any profit from any transaction arising out of the bankruptcy except with the sanction of the Court. The sanction of the Court cannot be given after the profit has been derived but must be obtained before the business from which the profit is to be derived is undertaken. *In re Gallard* (1896) 1 Q.B. 68. As to the consent of the committee for appointment of a solicitor by the Receiver, see *Ex parte White* 29 W.R. 632.

### *Appeal to Court against receiver*

**68 [§22]** If the insolvent or any of the

Appeal to Court  
against receiver

creditors or any other person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the receiver, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of and make such order as it thinks just.

Provided that no application under this section shall be entertained after the expiration of

twenty one days from the date of the act or decision complained of

**Scope of the Section** This is sec 22 of the Act III of 1907 It corresponds to sec 80 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act 1914 and sec 86 of the Presidency Act, 1909 and provides a remedy for persons aggrieved by an act or decision of the Receiver Cf sec 90 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, and 46 All 16, *infra* It is restricted in its operation to matters which the Receiver has done in the course of the insolvency proceeding in respect of the insolvent's estate, *Jhunkoo Lal v Peary Lal* 39 All, 204 15 A L J 49 38 I C 613, *Moses Menahim v Ahraim Solomon*, A I R 1925 Bom 233 84 I C 684 That is the acts or decisions against which a right of appeal is given by the section must be such acts or decisions as arise in the

course of the Receiver's official duties

*Receiver here includes Official Receiver* *Anantanarayan v Ramasubba* 47 Mad 673 79 I C 395 (*infra*) This right of appeal against the act or order of the

Receiver is not confined to orders made by the Receiver under secs 56, 57 and 59 of the Act, but extends to all the orders of the receiver Even the orders of the Official Receiver under sec 80, are subject to appeal to the Court under this section see sec 80 (2), also *Chidambaram v Nagappa*, 38 Mad, 15 24 M L J 73 16 I C 820, Cf 40 Mad 752 *infra* A decision by an Official Receiver that a certain debt is due by the insolvent is appealable hereunder, *Anandji Damodar v James Finlay & Co* 62 I C 441 (*infra*) When the action of the Receiver is irregular and has prejudiced the general interests of the creditors the Court can set aside the Receiver's order *Rama Bhadra v Ramaswami* 44 M L J 284 73 I C 374 The section has given a right of appeal to the insolvent, or a creditor or any other person, who is aggrieved by an act or decision of the receiver see *Data Ram v Deokinandan* 1 Lah 307 58 I C 6 Under this section the District Court has jurisdiction to deal with an application by the purchaser of the property of an insolvent at a sale held by the Official Receiver to the effect that his bid might be accepted and that the sale to another person be held to be invalid No regular suit is necessary for the purpose *Ramalingam Pillai v Official Receiver Trichinopoly* 41 M L J 211 14 LW 234 64 I C 524 The section presupposes that the decision is by a Receiver properly appointed So where the Receiver is not legally appointed he will be a mere intermeddler with the insolvent estate and this section will not apply to his acts or sales *Sankara Rao v Ramkrishnaia* 46 M L J 184 43 M L T 2 19 LW 450 (1911) M W N 198 A I R 1914 Mad 461 78 I C 294 (206) An order made by the Court while exercising an appellate or

revisional jurisdiction over the Receiver under this section is not final within the meaning of sec 75, and is therefore open to appeal under that section, *Alla Pichai v Kuppai Pichai*, 40 Mad., 752 39 I C 420, 32 M L J 449

The section is only permissive and not mandatory. This section is not mandatory and does not debar a person who considers himself aggrieved by an act of the Official

Receiver from bringing an ordinary civil suit against the Receiver, *Maharana Kunwar v David*, 46 All., 16 21 A L J 717 AIR 1924 All 40 77 I C 57 Vide also the notes and cases at pp 42<sup>c</sup> 29, *infra*. This section has no application to a case where the plaintiff's property is attached in execution of a decree against a certain person who subsequent to the attachment becomes insolvent and the plaintiff brings a suit for a declaration of his title to the property impleading the Receiver as a party, *Mohini v Baynath* 40 All 582 16 A L J 456 46 I C 304. The High Court has no jurisdiction to hold an enquiry into the conduct of the Official Receiver after the insolvency has come to an end, though in an existing insolvency it might as a special case tender advice or give directions to the Insolvent Judge, *Varayan Das v Chiman Lal* 49 All 321 25 A L J 219 AIR 1927 All 266 102 I C 191 As to the Court's power over the Receiver vide at p 376

**Meaning of "Act"** A mere omission or refusal to take action at the request of a creditor does not amount to an "act" within the meaning of this section *Anantnarajan v Rama subba* 4- Mad 6-3 18 L W 857 AIR 1924 Mad 345 79 I C 395 Where the Receiver refuses to take steps under sections 53 and 54 the creditor's remedy is not by way of an appeal under this section, but he can himself move the Court under those sections, *Ibid* Vide also sec 54A

**Court can act suo motu** Though the section authorises an aggrieved person to make an application under this section, that does not mean that such an application is an indispensable pre requisite for its operation. The Court can of itself rectify and reverse or modify the acts or decisions of the Receiver and this section is no bar thereto *Data Ram v Deoki Nandan* 1 Lah 10 54 I C 6 Cf *Nagobi v Zinjarde* 1 N L R 46 AIR 1929 Nag 338

**Person aggrieved** The expression means a person who has suffered a legal grievance a man against whom a decision has been pronounced which has wrongfully deprived him of something or wrongfully affected his title to something. It does not really include a person who is disappointed of a benefit

which he might have received if some order other than the one complained of had been made see *Ex parte*

*Sidebotham* 14 Ch D 458 (465) The word "person" is wide enough to include persons other than the parties to the insolvency proceeding, so, even a stranger can appeal under this section if he is aggrieved by any of the acts or decisions of the Receiver. If by reason of the Receiver's act a man is placed in an embarrassing situation he will have a right of appeal under this section, *Lx parte Ellis*, 2 Ch D 767, Cf *Bhairo Pershad v Dass*, 17 A L J 787 5r I C 113 Therefore, where there is no embarrassment and no legal grievance, sec 68 has no application. Thus a mortgagee decree holder purchased in auction his debtor's property and thereafter the debtor became an insolvent and a Receiver was appointed in respect of his property, the Receiver proceeded to sell the property purchased by the mortgagee in the auction sale, held, that the mortgagee was not a person aggrieved by the Receiver's act, as there was no legal grievance because the property in question being no longer the insolvent's property the intended sale by the Receiver could not possibly affect his title, *Hanseshur v Rakhal Das* 18 C W N, 366 18 C L J 359 20 I C 683 Where the claim of a person as a creditor is disallowed by the Official Receiver such person is an aggrieved person and can appeal to Court against the Receiver's act, *Kumaraswami Nandar v Venkata Swami Kounden* 19 L W 193 46 M L J 242 (1924) M W 212 78 I C 857 An insolvent will have a right of appeal hereunder if he is aggrieved by an act or decision of the Receiver. But as to when he cannot be said to be aggrieved see *Sakhauat Ali v Radha Mohan infra* A decision by the

Appeal by the Insolvent Official Receiver that a certain debt is due by the insolvent is appealable under thus section as such a decision would aggrieve the insolvent *Anandji Damodar v James Finlay & Co* 15 S L R 28 6r I C 441 A decision can be open to attack under this section only when it affects the right claimed and does not merely impede the person (seeking to attack it) in his assertion of the right *Munjuluri Si aramiah v Singumahanti Bhujanga Rao* (191-) M W N, 75 20 M L T 486, 5 L W 255 3, I C 77;

The real test for ascertaining whether a person has suffered a legal grievance or not is to see whether the decision has wrongfully refused him something which he had a right to demand *Lx parte Official Receiver Re Reed Bouen and Co* (188-) 19 Q B D 174 (177 1-8), see also *In re Lamb Lx parte the Board of Trade* (1894) 2 Q B D, 805, *Ketaki Chanran v Sarat Kumar* 20 C W N 995 For

Appeal by creditor instance, a creditor has the right to demand that the sale proclamation issued by the Receiver should represent the correct state of things and if the Receiver ignores this right, the creditor will suffer a

legal grievance and will have his remedy under this section, *Tiruvenkatachariar v. Thangajiammal*, 39 Mad., 479 17 M.L.T. 432 29 I.C. 294. But a creditor has no *locus standi* to intervene in a proceeding by a stranger against the estate in the Receiver's hand and therefore the Receiver's acts or decisions in that proceeding cannot aggrieve him, *Jhabba Lal v. Shob Chunder*, 39 All 152 15 A.L.J. 1 37 I.C. 76. When a person applies to the Receiver claiming that a certain property put up for sale as belonging to the insolvent is really his own property and therefore not liable to be sold he becomes an aggrieved person if notwithstanding his application the Receiver sells the property, *Allagappa Chettiar v. Naganatha* 3, M.L.J., 612 47 I.C. 789 22 M.L.T. 371 6 L.W. 145 (1917) M.W.N. 6-7. Such an aggrieved third party claimant if the sale by the Receiver has yet to take place, can apply under this section to the Court for an order preventing the sale. It is for the Court and not for the Receiver, to adjudicate upon such claim, and the Court's decision upon the claim will be one under sec 4 *Vellayappa Chettiar v. Ramanathan* 46 M.L.J. 80 19 L.W. 251. Vide also the notes and cases at pp. 40-41 *ante*. Similarly where a Receiver took possession of the property of a third party believing it to be the insolvent's the dispossessed owner became an aggrieved party entitled to proceed under this section (and not under O. XXI r. 58 of the Civil Procedure Code) *Mulchand v. Murari Lal*, 36 All 8 11 A.L.J. 9-9 21 I.C. 702. See also *Charu Chandra v. Hem Chandra Mookherji* 47 I.C. 62 (Cal.) *Thakur Prosad v. Punno Lal* 35 All 410 11 A.L.J. 603 70 I.C. 673. Cf *Nagoba v. Zimarde* 76 N.L.R. 46 AIR 1929 Nag 318. But where it is the insolvent that complains of the sale by the receiver he will not become an aggrieved person if the Receiver disallows his objection for this simple reason that he cannot be prejudiced by a sale of the property in which he has no interest *Salhaat Ali v. Radha Mohan* 41 All 243 17 A.L.J. 299 49 I.C. 816. See also *Hari Rao v. Official Assignee*, 49 Mad. 461 (1916) M.W.N. 364 50 M.L.J. 358 23 I.W. 599 AIR 1926 Mad 556 94 I.C. 642 (F.B.). For a somewhat similar reason it has been held that where a sale by an insolvent Mitikshara father (including the son's interests) is annulled by the Court and the sons take exception to the disposal of the property by the Receiver the sons will have no *locus standi* to make an application hereunder against the Receiver's act *Pandu Irimma v. Marudugula* AIR 1927 Mad 232 98 I.C. 1065. Similarly where a person has no *locus standi* to make an application he cannot be an aggrieved person if the application is rejected on that ground *Jhabla Lal v. Shob Chunder* 39 All 152 15 A.L.J. 1 - I.C. 76. But according to the Allahabad High Court this does not mean that the remedy herein provided—though proper—is the,

sole remedy, that is to say, an aggrieved third party is always bound to confine himself to this section alone, but he may follow other remedies as well, *Hasmat Bibi v. Bhagwan Das*, 36 All, 65 12 A.L.J., 24. This section does not deprive a person, claiming adversely against the insolvent, of his ordinary remedy by way of suit for the property taken away from him by the Receiver under section 28. The mere granting of one form of remedy cannot be regarded as taking away another, *Basodi v. Mahanand*, 15 N.L.R. 210 42 I.C. 799, also see *Raman Chettiy v. A V P Firm*, 31 I.C. 884. Vide also the notes and cases under the heading "Remedies of the aggrieved person," below. So where the Receiver wrongfully seizes the property of a stranger to the insolvency proceeding, the latter has two remedies open to him, he can proceed under this section, or if he pleases he can altogether ignore the Insolvency Court and sue in a Civil Court for a return of his property in an ordinary action against a trespasser, *Pita Ram v. Jujhar Singh*, 29 All, 6-6 43 I.C. 57, 3<sup>rd</sup> I.C. 708, and for maintaining such a suit against the Receiver previous leave of the Insolvency Court may not be necessary, because "it is always dangerous for Indian Courts to apply English Common Law rule of procedure unless such rule has been expressly adopted," *Halmia v. Mathradas*, 10 S.L.R. 179 40 I.C. 122, see also *Irshad Hussain v. Gopinath* 41 All, 378. If, however, he chooses to avail himself of the remedy provided by this section and his application is dismissed on the merits he cannot bring again and raise the same issue in a suit in a Civil Court, inasmuch as an application under this section is a "suit" within the meaning of sec 11 of the C.P. Code, and a decision on such an application constitutes *res judicata*, (*Ibid.*), also *Ram Kishan v. Rup Kuan* 11 I.A. 57 6 All, 209. But a somewhat inconsistent view seems to have been taken in *Mohri v. Baijnath* 40 All 58- 16 A.L.J. 456 46 I.C. 304 Cf also *Jhunkulal v. Pianlal* 9 All 234 15 A.L.J. 42 78 I.C. 61. But this latter view can no longer be supported in view of Sec 4 (2) ante see pp 34-5. It may here incidentally be pointed out that a claim consequent upon seizure of property by Receiver, should not be confounded with a claim under O XXI, 1 & 8 of the C.P.C. because the Receiver seizes the property as its legal owner and his act is not a mere *sequestration* of the property pending sale so as to preclude dealing therewith Cf 95 I.C. 9-10 (All). When the application is not made within 21 days as herein provided, it will not amount to pursuing a remedy hereunder and will not form any bar to a fresh suit *Kundan Lal v. Khem Chand*, 44 All, 6 1 V.I.R. 1922 All 40- 70 I.C. 0-

When the insolvent or the creditor wants to appeal against the Receiver, the same test will be applied, that is to say, there

must be some legal grievance to sustain the appeal. This is so because the expression "is aggrieved" equally governs all of them.

**Remedy of the aggrieved person** The remedy consists of an appeal to the Court which appointed the Receiver. This is in accordance with the view expressed in some of the early cases that the party feeling aggrieved by the conduct of the Receiver should seek redress against him in the very proceedings in which he was appointed, *Kamatchi v Sundaram*, 26 Mad., 492, *Pramatha v Khettra* 32 Cal., 270 9 C W N 247. The use of the words "may" lends support to the view that the remedy herein provided is not the aggrieved person's sole remedy, *tide supra*, see also *Hasmat Bibi v Bhagavan Das*, 36 All., 65 12 A L J 24. The word "may" in this section does not mean "must", *Maharana Kunwar v David* 46 All 16 21 A L J 737 A I R 1924 All 40 77 I C 57.

The word "may" The section not providing the only remedy, an aggrieved person can either have recourse to the specific remedies prescribed herein or pursue his ordinary remedy in the Civil Court, *Ibid*. A stranger to insolvency proceedings if aggrieved by an act of the Receiver may seek redress in a regular suit or he can proceed under this section, *Husaini v Muhammad Zamir* 26 O C 319 A I R 1924 Oudh, 294 74 I C 802, *Misri Lal v Kanhatya Lal* L R 3 A 28, 4 I R 1922 All 128 66 I C 863, it is open to a third person who does not claim title through the insolvent to treat the Receiver as a trespasser and maintain his claim in a Civil Court, *Maharana Kunwar v David* *supra*. Where a certain property was advertised by the Receiver to be sold as that of the insolvent, and a person, who had taken a transfer from the insolvent before the insolvency, applied to the Court under this section for an order to set aside the proposed sale but the application was dismissed as made after 21 days the transferee cannot be said to have pursued a remedy under this section and hence a suit by him against the Receiver is not barred, *Kundan Lal v Khemchandra* 44 All 620 A I R 1922 All 40 70 I C 97. But see *Meuahim v Solomon*, 47 Bom 948 A I R 1923 Bom 223 27 Bom L R 155 in which it has been held that where the Receiver makes an order against the insolvent's debtors the aggrieved party can proceed under this section but cannot file a suit. From what has been said above it follows that a person aggrieved

**Election of Remedies** by the Receiver's act or conduct has the right to make an election between his remedies. If he does not elect to pursue his remedy under this section there is no determination of the controversy and he will be within his rights in seeking his remedy by a regular suit, *Kundan Lal v Khemchandra* *supra*. Cf 71 I C 802 Bit

once the aggrieved person *elects* to get his remedy from the Insolvency Court and avails himself of the provisions of this section, he will be precluded from following his other remedy viz that in the ordinary Civil Court, *Irshad Hussain v Gopinath* 41 All, 378 17 A L J 374 49 I C 590, *Husaini v Muhammad Zamir, supra*. A stranger to insolvency proceedings may at his *option* seek his redress in the ordinary Civil Court when aggrieved by an act of the Receiver or he may apply under this section, but if he takes the latter course, he must comply with the terms of the section, *Bhairo Pershad v S P C Das, 1 A L J 787 51 I C 113*. It is an elementary principle of law that where a litigant voluntarily *elects* to submit to the decision of one out of two alternative courses which are open to him, he cannot turn round after an adverse decision against him and litigate the same matter again, *Pitaram v Juglar Singh, 15 A L J 661 33 I C 79*. This follows from the doctrine of finality enunciated in *Ram Kirpal Shukul v Rup Kuan, 11 I A 37 6 All, 269, G H Hook v Administrator General, 48 Cal, 499 25 C W N 915 33 C L J 405, P C*. Cf *Panja Ram v Gurraju, infra*. Under sec 4 of the present Act, any question of title, priority etc can be decided by the Insolvency Court, and if the Court, being invited under this section decides any of those questions its

The doctrine of finality

decision will be final and binding as *res judicata*, *Pitaram v Juglar Singh 1 All, 626 43 I C 573*. Cf *Blair Pershad v S P C Das supra Barra Begum v Sheonarain A I R 1923 All 293*. But the decisions of our Courts are not uniform in this respect. Thus, in *Raman Chettv v A I F Firm 31 I C 884 (supra)* it has been held that an order under this section does not preclude a party from pursuing an ordinary civil remedy. So, likewise, it has been said that where an Insolvency Court disallows a claim to a property attached and sold as the insolvent's property the unsuccessful claimant can establish his title by a regular suit, *Harman v Ganpat, 5 L L J 9 A I R 1923 Lah 224 73 I C 367*, cited at p 41, ante, *Duni Chand v Muhammad Hussain 22 P R 1917 14 P W R 1917 40 I C 220*. In *Sanchi Khan v Karam Chand, A I R 1923 Lah 150 73 I C 705*, it has been pointed out that so far as the Lahore High Court is concerned, the matter is concluded by the authority of *Duni Chand's case* and where a person's claim to the property taken possession of by the Receiver is disallowed such person has a remedy in a regular suit to establish his rights. Vide also the notes and cases at pp 40 41, ante. In an Allahabad case (decided

Conflict of opinion on the question of *res judicata* when claim is preferred to property seized by Receiver

*224 73 I C 367*, cited at p 41, ante, *Duni Chand v Muhammad Hussain 22 P R 1917 14 P W R 1917 40 I C 220*. In *Sanchi Khan v Karam Chand, A I R 1923 Lah 150 73 I C 705*, it has been pointed out that so far as the Lahore High Court is concerned, the matter is concluded by the authority of *Duni Chand's case* and where a person's claim to the property taken possession of by the Receiver is disallowed such person has a remedy in a regular suit to establish his rights. Vide also the notes and cases at pp 40 41, ante. In an Allahabad case (decided

before this Act of 1920), it was held that where on an attachment of the insolvent's property by the Receiver, two rival claimants, adversely to each other, contested the validity of the attachment and the Insolvency Court decided in favour of one of them, a regular suit by the other to establish his title was maintainable, the principle of *res judicata* not applying owing to the Insolvency Court's want of power to adjudicate upon a question of title, *Hukumat Rai v Padam Narain*, 39 All, 333 15 A L J 188 38 I C 151. But this case will now stand superseded by sec 4, the effect of which will be to conclude the matter if there has been an adjudication within the meaning of that section [see *Desrao v Vithal*, A I R 1925 Nag 363 87 I C 1000, cited at p 40, ante]. Where an aggrieved party has made no attempt to bring the matter up before the Insolvency Court, which he is in consequence, given no decision under sec 4, recourse to ordinary Civil Court will not be barred, *Maharana Kunwar v David*, 46 All, 16 & (supra), also see

*Kundanlal v Khem Chandra* 44 All 620 (cited at p 427). Though the right of separate suit may not be barred, yet where a person fails to appeal when he could appeal, it is no longer open to him to raise the question at a subsequent stage of the insolvency proceeding, see *Panja Ram v Gurraju*, 18 L W 282 A I R 1924 Mad 147 -6 I C 87 Cf *Halima v Mathradas* cited at p 426, ante. In a case falling under sec 53, 54 or 54A, if the Receiver refuses to take action, the creditor can, besides following his remedy hereunder, seek his special remedy in accordance with the provisions of section 54 A Cf 47 Mad, 673, cited at p 360, ante.

As to the Procedure for an appeal against the Receiver, *vide infra*. The Limitation for the appeal is 21 days (under the proviso, below) from the date of the act or decision complained of.

Though there is no right of appeal under this section unless some legal grievance is occasioned by an act of the Receiver, it should not be supposed that there is no remedy against an inequitable act of the Receiver. The receiver is an officer of the Court and if he acts in excess of his authority it is competent even to a stranger to bring that fact to the notice of the Court which has inherent power to review the conduct of the Receiver and to make an appropriate order in order to prevent the molestation of a stranger by its own officer *Hanseshur v Rakhal Das* 18 C L J 359 (361) 18 C W N 366 (368). The Court has powers of supervision over the Receiver and can give him suitable directions as to how to act in respect of a certain matter,

*Lanachi v Muthu Karuppan* - I W 16 44 M I J 10 (1915) M W N 345 44 I C 515

once the aggrieved person *elects* to get his remedy from the Insolvency Court and avails himself of the provisions of this section, he will be precluded from following his other remedy viz that in the ordinary Civil Court, *Irshad Hussain v. Gopinath Das* 41 All., 378 17 A L J 374 49 I C 590, *Husain v. Muhammad Zamir, supra*. A stranger to insolvency proceedings may at his option seek his redress in the ordinary Civil Court when aggrieved by an act of the Receiver or he may apply under this section, but if he takes the latter course, he must comply with the terms of the section *Bhairo Pershad v. S P C Das* 1 A L J 787 51 I C 113. It is an elementary principle of law that where a litigant voluntarily *elects* to submit to the decision of one out of two alternative courses which are open to him he cannot turn round after an adverse decision against him and litigate the same matter again *Pitaram v. Jujhar Singh*, 15 A L J 661 33 I C 105. This follows from the doctrine of finality enunciated in *Ram Kirpal Shukul v. Rup Kuan* 11 I A 37 6 All., 269, G H Hook v. Administrator General 48 Cal., 499 25 C W N 915 33 C L J 405, P C Cf *Panja Ram v. Gurraju, infra* Under sec 4 of the present Act any question of title, priority etc can be decided by the Insolvency Court, and if the Court being invited under this section decides any of those questions its

*Res judicata* decision will be final and binding as *res judicata* *Pitaram v. Jujhar Singh* 9 All., 626 43 I C 573 Cf *Bhairo Pershad v. S P C Das* *supra* *Baria Begum v. Sheonarain* A I R 1923 All 293 But the decisions of our Courts are not uniform in this respect Thus, in *Raman Chettu v. A I P Firm* 31 I C 884 (*supra*) it has been held that an order under this section does not preclude a party from pursuing an ordinary

Conflict of opinion on the question of *res judicata* when claim is preferred to property seized by Receiver

224 73 I C 367 cited at p 41, ante *Duni Chand v. Muhammad Hussain* 22 P R 1917 14 P W R 1017 40 I C 220 In *Sanchi Khan v. Karam Chand*, A I R 1923 Lah 150 73 I C 105 it has been pointed out that so far as the Lahore High Court is concerned the matter is concluded by the authority of *Duni Chand's case* and where a person's claim to the property taken possession of by the Receiver is disallowed such person has a remedy in a regular suit to establish his rights Vide also the notes and cases at pp 40 41, ante In an Allahabad case (decided

before this Act of 1920), it was held that where on an attachment of the insolvent's property by the Receiver, two rival claimants adversely to each other, contested the validity of the attachment and the Insolvency Court decided in favour of one of them, a regular suit by the other to establish his title was maintainable, the principle of *res judicata* not applying owing to the Insolvency Court's want of power to adjudicate upon a question of title, *Hukumat Rai v Padam Narain* 39 All, 333 15 A L J 188 38 I C 151. But this case will now stand superseded by sec 4, the effect of which will be to conclude the matter if there has been an adjudication within the meaning of that section [see *Desrao v Vihal* AIR 1925 Nag 363 87 I C 1000, cited at p 40 ante]. Where an aggrieved party has made no attempt to bring the matter up before the Insolvency Court which is in consequence, given no decision under sec 4 recourse to ordinary Civil Court will not be barred *Maharana Kunwar v David*, 46 All 16 & (supra), also see

*Kundanlal v Khem Chandra* 44 All 620 (cited at p 427). Though the right of separate suit may not be barred yet where a person fails to appeal when he could appeal it is no longer open to him to raise the question at a subsequent stage of the insolvency proceeding see *Panja Ram v Gurraju*, 18 L W 282 AIR 1924 Mad 14 6 I C 8 Cf *Halima v Mathradas* cited at p 420 ante In a case falling under sec 53 54 or 54A, if the Receiver refuses to take action the creditor can, besides following his remedy hereunder seek his special remedy in accordance with the provisions of section 54A Cf 47 Mad 673 cited at p 360 ante

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Though there is no right of appeal under this section unless some legal grievance is occasioned by an act of the Receiver, it should not be supposed that there is no remedy against an inequitable act of the Receiver. The receiver is an officer of the Court and if he acts in excess of his authority it is competent even to a stranger to bring that fact to the notice of the Court, which has inherent power to review the conduct of the Receiver and to make an appropriate order in order to prevent the molestation of a stranger by its own officer *Hanseshur v Rakhal Das* 18 C L J 359 (361) 18 C W N 366 (368) The Court has powers of supervision over the Receiver and can give him suitable directions as to how to act in respect of a certain matter, *Lanash v Muthu Karuppan* I W 106 4 M I J 19 (101S) 11 W N 345 44 I C 515

**Restoration of possession to person wrongly dispossessed by Receiver:** We have seen at p 426, ante that a person wrongly dispossessed by the receiver can seek his redress under this section. In such a case the Court can interfere even under sec 4 and apart from this section. When a Court finds that its officer is in wrongful possession of property, such possession should be discontinued and restored to the proper person. It is not material that the person who had a right to possession failed to object at the time when the possession was given to the officer. *Nagoba v Zingarde* 26 N L R 46 A I R 1929 Nag 338. If the Insolvency Court owing to a mistaken view of the law, fails to pass the necessary order of restoration in appeal may be taken. Such an appeal should not be dismissed because of delay in asking for restoration of possession. *Ibid*

**Sale by Receiver when can be interfered with** The Insolvency Court has no jurisdiction to set aside a sale held by the Receiver in the absence of proof of fraud or collusion or material irregularity or illegality in conducting the sale or misconduct on his part causing injury to the estate or where the Receiver does not act beyond his authority far in excess of the powers conferred upon him *Maung Tha Dun v Po Ka 5 Rang*

Court's power to interfere with sale by Official Receiver

to cases where there has been some  
fides on the part of the Receiver or purchaser where the action  
of the Receiver is irregular and prejudicial to the general interests  
of creditors, the Court can set aside the Receiver's order

<sup>10</sup>  
Sammal, 39 Mid., 479 (45);  
29 I.C. 294, Ramabhadra  
S4 17 L.W. 622 AIR 1970  
case of *Ex parte Lloyd Re-*

not lay down a contrary proposition. A sale of the insolvent's property without giving notice to the intending bidders that there is a litigation pending regarding the property is liable to be set aside at the instance of the purchaser, necessitating refund of the purchase money.

**Objection against Receiver can be waived** The effect of such waiver is to bar the right of re-agitation over one's grievances. Where the insolvent raises an objection as to the receiver's competence to sell a particular property, and the receiver holds the sale ignoring the objection, and no complaint is made to the Court against the Receiver the insolvent cannot thereafter

impeach the sale as invalid on that ground, *Ramachandra v Gurraju*, A I R 1924 Mad 147 18 L W 282 76 I C 977

**Proceeding against the Receiver** Note that the body of the section makes use of the words, "apply" and "application," whereas the head line and the marginal note give the word "appeal." The use of the words, "apply" and "application" is necessitated by the fact that even the Receiver's act can be complained of. All the above words distinctly show that the Legislature merely contemplated "a petition of appeal," and that this *petition* should ordinarily set forth both the facts complained of and the grounds of objection thereto. The section, however, does not require that *all* the grounds of objection challenging the receiver's act or decision should be stated in the petition. Such grounds may be supplemented or amplified later on. *Hemchandra v Uma Sadhan*, A I R 1927 Cal 834.

**Procedure and plea** <sup>103</sup> I C 695 Proceeding against the <sup>103</sup> I C 695 **Receiver** is however an appeal in a very limited sense, *Thakur Prosad v Punno Lal*, 35 All, 410 11 A L J 603 20 I C 673, *Alla Pichai v Kuppai Pichai*, 40 Mad, 752 39 I C 429

The rule of this section that redress against the Receiver should be sought in the *very* proceeding in which he is appointed, does not preclude the institution of separate proceedings against him on suitable occasions (of course with or without the leave of the Court according to diversity of judicial opinions in the different provinces). Cf *Kamatchi v Sundaram Aiyar*, 26 Mad 492, *Promatha v Khetra* 3<sup>o</sup> Cal 270 9 C W N 247.

The enquiry contemplated by this section need not be a lengthy one, as what the Court does under this section practically amounts to a mere reconsideration of an executive act of one of its officers,

**Scope of the Enquiry** *Raman Chetty v A V P Firm*, 31 I C 884, *supra*. In a proceeding under this section, the Court need not record fresh evidence but may proceed on the evidence recorded by the Receiver *Kumaraswami Vadai v Venkataswami Koundan* 46 M L J 242 (1924) M W N 212 19 L W 10, A I R 1924 Mad 830 8 I C 85. As the Court is here concerned with the question of correctness of the order of the Receiver there can be no objection to his acting on the evidence given before that officer. *Ibid*. When an application under sec 68 is made it is the duty of the Court to entertain it and after hearing the evidence on both sides decide the issues raised *Pitaram v Jujhar Singh* 30 All 626 43 I C 57. It should be remembered that the section provides a *speedy* though not the *only* remedy for a person wronged by the Receiver. *Maharana Kunwar v F B David* cited at p 423 also vide at p 426.

When a contract of sale has been completed by the Receiver, the aggrieved creditor should start a proceeding under this section within 21 days of the sale and not under O XXI, r 90 of the C P Code *Aranashi v Muthu Karuppan*, 7 L W 406 34 M L J 319 (1918) M W N 345 44 I C 885

**Receiver not a necessary formal party** It is not obligatory on the Court acting under this section to make the Receiver a *formal party* to the application. *Kumaraswami Nadar v Venkataswami Koundan*, 46 M L J 242 (1924) M W N 212 (*supra*) But the Receiver can appear and claim to be heard *Ibid*

**Receiver, a proper party in the Regular Suit** Where a person sues in a Civil Court for declaration of title to property which the Receiver proceeds against as belonging to the insolvent, the Receiver is a *proper party*, and can be impleaded without obtaining the permission of the Insolvency Court. *Maharana Kunwar v David*, 46 All, 16 21 A L J 737 AIR 1924 All 40 I R 4 A 483 Cf *Halima v Mathradas*, 10 S L R 179 40 I C 122 The presence of the ordinary legal representative of the insolvent on the record does not excuse an omission to get the receiver on the record, *Nainar Routher v Pichai Routher*, (1929) M W N 168 AIR 1929 Mad 600

**Proceeding hereunder—if in the nature of a suit:** An application under this section is in the nature of a suit, *Sitaram v Jhujhar Singh*, 15 A L J 661 33 I C 798, and the Receiver ought to be impleaded as a party, *Jhabba Lal v Shob Charan* 39 All, 152 15 A L J 1 37 I C 76, though he is not a necessary party *vide* 46 M L J 242 (*supra*) Cf *Mangulun v Singhu Mahantu* 39 Mad, 593 18 M L T 200 30 I C 703, and an adjudication by the Insolvency Court in such a proceeding will operate as *res judicata*, and bar a subsequent suit for the same relief in the Civil Court *Sitaram v Jhujhar Singh*, *supra*, *vide* also under the heading 'Remedy of the aggrieved person,' *supra*

**Proviso : Limitation** The limitation for an appeal under this section is 21 days from the date of the act or decision complained of Cf *Hem Chandra v Uma Sadhan*, A I R 1927 Cal 834 103 I C 695 *Chandra Vath v Vagendra Vath*, A I R 1928 Cal 263 107 I C 467 *Aranashi v Muthu Karuppan*, 7 L W 406 34 M L J 319 (1918) M W N 345 44 I C 885, *Maharana Kunwar v David*, 46 All, 16 21 M L J 737 AIR 1924 All, 40 (*supra*). Formerly, this period of limitation was strictly calculated and an appeal under sec 22 (now sec 68) was held not to fall within the scope of secs 5 and 12 of the Limitation Act, see *Thakur Prosad v Punnolal* 35 All, 410, *Duraisami v Meenakshi*, 16 M L T 236 25 I C 610,

*Sitaramiah v. Bhujanga* 39 Mad. 596 But the law has been changed in this respect, see sec 78, *infra*. When the application is not under sec 68 but is made evoking the Court's inherent power of supervision, it is not subject to the limitation prescribed in the *pro iso Hanseshur v. Rakhal*, 18 C L J 359 18 C W N 366. See also *Ramasami v. Venkataswari* 42 Mad. 13 13 M L J 531 48 I C 952 A Court has inherent power to rectify the errors and mistakes of a Receiver or to reverse or modify his acts or decisions and the exercise of this

Except on to the Pro-  
v. o

inherent power is not subject to the time limit provided in the section, *Dataram v. Deokunandan* 1 Lah 307 58 I C 6

Where the Receiver has no right to hold a sale which is invalid in consequence no question of limitation will arise for setting aside the sale *Ka ali Sankara Rao v. Ramkrishnayya* 46 M L J 184 AIR 1924 Mad 461 (1924) M W N 198 34 M L T 201 Cf *Akhira v. Salemi Raj* 51 I C 935 (Lah). The 21 days' rule of limitation does not apply to the Court taking action under sec 50 (1) *Chadri Ramaswamia v. Venkateswara* 42 Mad 13 35 M L J 531 48 I C 592 An application out of time is regarded as one not made and therefore such an application cannot preclude the applicant from suing for a declaration in the ordinary Court *Kundan Lal v. Akem Chandra* 44 All 670 AIR 1922 All 40 6 I C 97

**Time limit for confirmation of Receiver's report**  
The District Judge has no jurisdiction to confirm the Receiver's report except by consent of parties until 21 days have elapsed from the date of the report and an aggrieved creditor can apply within that time for reversal or modification thereof *Gobinda Chandra v. Haricharan* AIR 1926 Cal 826 94 I C 332

**Appeal** An order of the District Judge under this section cannot be appealed against except with leave obtained under sec 75 (3) *Balli v. Naid Lal* 33 I C 773 (All.) Cf *Chandranath v. Nagendra Nath* AIR 1928 Cal 63 107 I C 467—according to which such an order may fall under sec 4 and be appealable as such. See also *Allapichai v. Kuppai Pitchai* 40 Mad 5 1 M I J 449 30 I C 420 in which it has been held that an appeal lies to the High Court against an order of the District Judge confirming an order of the Official Receiver dismissing an application for a liquidation. Cf *Hari Rao v. Official Receiver* 40 Mad 461 (I B) cited at 1 15 aile

## PART IV.

### PENALTIES

69. [New] If a debtor, whether before or  
Offences by debtors after the making of an order of  
adjudication,—

- (a) wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by section 22 or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible among his creditors under this Act and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control to the Court or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it or
- (b) fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act,—
  - (i) has destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act or
  - (ii) has kept or caused to be kept false books or
  - (iii) has made false entries in or withheld entries from or wilfully altered or falsified any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act or
- (c) fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors or to give an undue preference to any of his creditors—
  - (i) has discharged or concealed any debt due to or from him, or

provisions of the section are *quasi* penal, and therefore like all penal laws should be strictly construed, *Ibid*

In this section we have an enumeration of the acts that constitute offences within the meaning of the Insolvency Act, and for which the insolvent may be punished with imprisonment

extending up to one year These offences  
nature of the offences are, in their nature, *disciplinary*, that is  
to say, the offences committed by the  
insolvent during bankruptcy are in the

nature of breaches of duty to the Court and not offences against the general criminal law *Laduram v Mahabir*, 39 All, 171 15 A L J 31 37 I C 996 *Palaniappa v Subramania*, 54 I C 740 38 M L J 338 (1920) M W N 135 One outstanding characteristic of all the offences is that there is an element of dishonesty or fraudulent attempt on the part of the insolvent to prejudice the interest of his creditors Therefore, where this improprietary element is not present, there is no offence, *Comp R v Dyson* (1894) 2 Q B 176, *R v Page*, (1819) Russ & Ry 392 It should be noticed that the Ind Penal Code recognises certain offences relating to fraudulent disposition of property, see secs

421 424, I P C The effect of the  
special provisions of this Act is not to  
repeal the general provisions of the Penal  
Code See sec 26 of the General Clauses  
Act, also *Sigubala v Ramasamiah* 6  
L W 283 42 I C 608 "A law of this kind, the intention of  
which is to punish should be administered as criminal law is  
administered" *Rashbehari v Bhagwan Chandra*, 17 Cal, 209

'In an Indian Court the seriousness of an insolvency offence is almost certain to be lightly estimated Indeed there is but slender chance before the tribunals in India of a debtor receiving a really heavy sentence for a mere insolvency offence, e g for a fraudulent omission in his statement of affairs'—Civil Justice Committee Report, p 230

The acts enumerated in the section will render the insolvent punishable whether they are committed *before* or *after* the making of an order of adjudication In this respect the section is peculiar In England the penalties are confined to conduct *after* the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, but in this country, having regard to its peculiar conditions, the Legislature made them embrace acts whether *before* or *after* adjudication The word "before" is sufficiently wide to cover almost any distance of time, but the definition of the specific acts complained of narrows down the generality of the provision so as to confine the offences strictly to matters affecting the investigation of the insolvent's affairs under the Act *Ganga Prasad v Madhuri Saran* 25 A L J 331 1 I R 1927 All 352 100 I C 550 By Act XII

(ii) has made away with, charged, mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of any kind whatsoever,

he shall be punishable on conviction \* \* \*<sup>1</sup> with imprisonment which may extend to one year

**Object & Scope** This section is practically new and has been substituted for the old section 43 (2). The words in clause (a) of this section are all new and those of clause (b) have been taken from sec 103 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act (Act III of 1909), so in construing this section reference may be made to the cases decided under that section, see *Joseph Perry v Official Assignee infra*. The present section differs from the old section 43 far more in form than in substance. The changes introduced in the section have thus been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons—"Proceedings instituted against fraudulent insolvents are frequently unfructuous. This is largely due to the lack of precision in the Act as to the procedure to be adopted by the Courts. The wording of the sub sec (2) of (old) sec 43 is unduly vague, regard being had to the fact that it constitutes a criminal offence and experience has shown that it frequently creates difficulties. It is proposed that the penal provisions of the existing section 43 should be amended on the lines of sec 103 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, and that the procedure to be followed on a charge should be defined on the lines of sec 104 of that Act. It seems desirable to make it clear that a dishonest insolvent who has been guilty of an offence under the Act can be proceeded against even after he has obtained his discharge or after a composition submitted by him has been accepted." Cf Sec 71 below. The penalties defined in the section are conceived with reference to the peculiar conditions of Indian life and embrace acts "before or after adjudication." In this respect this Act materially differs from the English Act under which the penalties are confined to conduct *after* presentation of the bankruptcy petition *Ganga Prasad v Madhuri* 25 A L J 331 A I R 1927 All 352 100 I C 50. *Vide* also Sec 154 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act 1914 as amended by B A 1926. With reference to sec 103 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 it has been held that that section applies to offences committed both *before* and *after* the adjudication and also applies to cases of wilfully withholding the production of books even after they have come to the possession of the Official Assignee see *Joseph Perry v Official Assignee*, 24 C W N 425 31 C L J 209 56 I C 778. The above principle seems to hold good also in cases under this Act. The

<sup>1</sup> The words *in the Court* have been omitted by Act XII of 197

provisions of the section are *quasi* penal, and therefore like all penal laws should be strictly construed, *Ibid*

In this section we have an enumeration of the acts that constitute offences within the meaning of the Insolvency Act, and for which the insolvent may be punished with imprisonment extending up to one year These offences

#### Nature of the offences

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nature of breaches of duty to the Court and not offences against the general criminal law, *Laduram v Mahabir*, 39 All, 171 15 A L J 31 37 I C 996, *Palaniappa v Subramania*, 54 I C 740 38 M L J 338 (1920) M W N 135 One outstanding characteristic of all the offences is that there is an element of dishonesty or fraudulent attempt on the part of the insolvent to prejudice the interest of his creditors Therefore, where this improper mental element is not present, there is no offence, *Comp R v Dyson* (1894) 2 Q B 176, *R v Page*, (1819) Russ & Ry 392 It should be noticed that the Ind Penal Code recognises certain offences relating to fraudulent disposition of property, see secs

421 424, I P C The effect of the special provisions of this Act is not to preclude prosecution repeal the general provisions of the Penal Code See sec 26 of the General Clauses Act, also *Sigubala v Ramasamiah* 6 L W 283 42 I C 608 "A law of this kind, the intention of which is to punish should be administered as criminal law is administered" *Rashbehan v Bhagwan Chandra*, 17 Cal, 209 "In an Indian Court the seriousness of an insolvency offence is almost certain to be lightly estimated Indeed there is but slender chance before the tribunals in India of a debtor receiving a really heavy sentence for a mere insolvency offence, e g for a fraudulent omission in his statement of affairs"—Civil Justice Committee Report, p 230

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of 1927 the words "by the Court" have been omitted, [vide the Footnote at p 435, ante] inasmuch as they became unnecessary after the amendment of sec 70 by Act IX of 1926. For the meaning of the term "Court" prior thereto, see *Digendra Chandra v Ramani Mohan* 22 C W N 958 48 I C 333. The Court is not bound to defer punishment in respect of acts and omissions

in the section until the insolvent applies  
for his discharge, *Rambehari v Jagannath*, 37 I C 618 19 O C 89 18 Cr

L J 270. We have seen at pp 142-43, ante (see the cases quoted there) that the questions regarding the insolvent's misconduct and bad faith cannot weigh with the Court at the time of making an order of adjudication, but this view should not lead one to suppose that the Court cannot go into all these questions except at the final stage when the insolvent applies for discharge. Cf *Lucas v Official Assignee*, 24 C W N 418. The scope of this section is quite different from that of sec 24 or 25 of the Act, and the Court is quite competent to take cognisance of an act of bad faith on the part of the insolvent at any time whether before or after the order of adjudication under this section, although it may have no power to refuse to adjudge the debtor an insolvent merely on the ground of bad faith *Nauhi Mal v Limp*, 17 O C 138 25 I C 363. The Court can be put in motion at any time under this section and then it is bound to consider whether the insolvent is guilty of any acts of bad faith mentioned herein. It is not necessary that the Court should wait till the debtor makes an application for discharge *Ibbekhoin v District Court* 49 I C 55 3 U B R (1918) 97. An insolvent committing an act of bad faith can either be dealt with under this section or may be refused a discharge *Ui Bu v Nga Po Saung*, 1 U B R (1911) 84 11 I C 743. It should be noticed that this section uses the word 'debtor' whereas the next section (sec 70) uses the word "insolvent". This difference in the phraseology seems to have been designedly adopted to emphasise the fact that though the offence may be committed prior to adjudication, yet a prosecution can take place only after adjudication. The criminal liability of an insolvent subsists after his discharge or after acceptance or approval of a composition vide see 71 infra.

**Clause (a)** Contemplates two acts only (i) Wilful non performance of the duties mentioned in section 22 (ii) Wilful non delivery of his property (if in his possession or control) to the Court or to the Receiver. In order to constitute an offence the non performance of the duties or the non delivery of his property must be wilful. Perhaps, it is not wilful when done under legal advice *R v Page* (1819) Russ & Ry 92. Before taking action against an insolvent for his contumacy the Court should afford the insolvent all possible facilities to explain his condi-

*Sukhlal v Official Assignee, Calcutta*, 34 C L J 351 For the obligation of the insolvent to submit to examination, see secs 22 and 59A, also 13 Bom, 114, 32 Bom 198 and 33 Bom 46, cited at p 129, ante "Delivery of possession" in this clause must mean such delivery as will enable the Court or the Receiver to get hold of the property and to utilise it for the purpose of distributing the assets. The delivery must be only in respect of such properties as are divisible among the creditors under this Act otherwise failure to deliver will not render the insolvent punishable. As to what property is so divisible see sec 2<sup>8</sup> ante Money in deposit in a Railway fund is not so divisible sec 24 C W N 288, at p 198, ante Therefore, dealing with such money is not punishable under this clause, *Nagindas v Ghelabai*, 44 Bom, 673 22 Bom L R 322 56 I C 450, cited at p 198 ante The same thing may be predicated in respect of property held in trust, political pensions, agricultural holdings and so forth

**Clause (b)** The acts mentioned in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of this clause are offences only when they are committed fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act

The first act penalised under this clause is the destruction of or preventing or withholding the production of, any document relating to the insolvent's affairs. Of course, in case of a charge on this score, the prosecution must prove the existence of the document, see *Lucas v Official Assignee, Bengal* 24 C W N 418 56 I C 577 The next one is the keeping of false books. Then is the making of false entries in the document relating to the insolvent estate. It is difficult to say if in sub-clause (a) there is a difference between the two words, "wilfully" and "purposely". The word "purposely" indicates that there should be a definite motive working behind the act. An act may be wilful but not inspired by any motive. It seems that as all the acts referred to in this clause (b) are subject to a question of fraudulent intent, the words 'wilfully' and 'purposely' are redundant. However, as in interpreting the wordings of a section we cannot render any word unnecessary we must put some meaning on these words. "Concealment, destruction, mutilation or falsification of any book or document relating to his affairs or being privy thereto by the debtor is an offence under this section unless it is proved that the insolvent had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law", *Reg v Beck*, (1889) 6 Cox C C 718

"false entries" must be made fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of the insolvent's affairs, see *Sukrit Varan v Raghunath*, 7 All, 445, *Karim Baksh v Misri*, 7 All, 495 One side mistakes and intentional inaccuracies do not fall within

the scope of this clause, *Ibid* Badly keeping of account books, if not prompted by a motive to defeat the provisions of the bankruptcy law, though it disentitles the insolvent to an absolute order of discharge, will not be an offence under this section, *Ganga Prasad v Madhun Saran*, 25 A L J 331 AIR 1927 All, 352 100 I C 550

The omission to mention a property in an insolvency application may be fraudulent, *Nga Chok v Mg Pwa* 2 U B R (1914) r 24 I C 767

Omission to enter property in the Schedule In order to make an act criminal under this section there should always be a guilty intention, so, where an insolvent, not knowing or forgetting that an equity of redemption is a valuable asset failed to show in his schedule of assets certain lands remaining with his usufructuary mortgagee, he was held not to be guilty under this section, *Wadhawa Singh v Emperor*, 2 P W R 1918 Cr 158 P L R 1917 19 Cr L J 272 44 I C 128

**Clause (c)** Under this clause the following acts are criminal if done fraudulently with intent to diminish the amount divisible among the creditors or with intent to give an undue preference to any creditor 212

- (i) Discharging or concealing any debt due to or from him
- (ii) Removing, charging or mortgaging or concealing his property

It will be seen that the Penal Code recognises certain offences somewhat similar to the above, see secs 421 424, I P C But from this fact it is not to be supposed that the said sections of the Penal Code have, in any way, been affected by this sec 69 When a special enactment deals with an offence similar to an offence dealt with by the general enactment the provisions of the general enactment are repealed to that extent see sec 26 of the General Clauses Act Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act an insolvent's liability for punishment under the general criminal law remains, *Singh Bahadur v Rama Samah* 42 I C 608 Removing the goods from the shop with a view to taking it out of the reach of the creditors in anticipation of an approaching bankrupt will constitute an offence hereunder, *Ganga Prasad v Madhun Saran*, 25 A L J 331 AIR 1927 All 352 100 I C 550 A man may be guilty under cl (c) (22) though he has not actively concealed his property, when he knows where or in what manner his property has been disposed of by another with his connivance, *Quasim Ali v Emperor* 43 All 407 19 A L J 378 64 I C 37 22 Cr L J 725 In order to constitute an offence under this clause the preference should be towards a

*creditor* and not an "alleged" creditor, *Lucas v Official Assignee*, 24 C W N 418 56 I C 577 Payment of valuable consideration ordinarily will negative a suggestion of want of good faith, *Ibid*

**Punishment** The commission of the offences mentioned in this section renders the insolvent liable to punishment with imprisonment, extending to one year This section does not specifically mention whether the imprisonment should be simple or rigorous It seems that both kinds of imprisonment are contemplated by the Legislature Upon conviction the insolvent is to be lodged in the ordinary criminal jail as contrasted with the civil jail contemplated in sec 55 of the C P Code therefore no money need be deposited for his subsistence

The section does not say who is to initiate a proceeding under this section It seems that a Court is competent to take action under this section at the instance of a creditor, Cf *Kadir Baksh v Bhurani Prosad*, 14 All, 145 The Receiver may ask for prosecution of the insolvent Where the Court (before 1927) gave permission to the Receiver to prosecute the insolvent, such permission did not amount to a sanction to prosecute under sec 19, or to an order under sec 476 of the Cr P Code, *Sigu Bala v Ramasamiah*, 6 L W 783 4 I C 608, Cf sec 70

**On conviction** There should be a regular trial for the offences The insolvent should be found guilty of the offence he is charged with and there should be a formal conviction He should be given to know beforehand the specific charges against him and must be allowed to meet them if possible *Rashbehari v Bhagwan* 17 Cal, 209 Cf *Hinhar v Maheswar* 18 C W N 992, *Ammuddi Kankar v Jadab Karikar* 19 C L J 45 19 I C 920 (referring to 27 Bom, 199) In order to sustain a conviction, the charge against the insolvent should be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, *I A Firm v Shaik Jooman* 5 Rang 50 A I R 1927 Rang 26 101 I C 419 When the Court is satisfied that there is ground for inquiring into any offence mentioned in this section and appearing to have been committed by the insolvent, the Court may record a finding to that effect and make a commitment of the offence *in writing* in a first class Magistrate having jurisdiction *ide sec 70, post* Under the repealed section 70 (4), the Insolvency Court itself could try the offence, but that is not possible under the present section 70 Now trial for a bankruptcy offence will purely be a criminal trial in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, *ide sec 70, post* It seems that a case hereunder will be a warrant case, comp., *Emperor v Girish Ch*, 50 Cal 785

**How the Court is to be moved under the Section :**

The section is silent as to who is to move the Court to take action under this section. See 70 only requires that the Court has to be satisfied of the existence of a *prima facie* ground for proceeding against the insolvent. The Court may be so satisfied on perusal of the records and may proceed *suo motu* vide notes under the heading "Is satisfied at p 444 *infra*". The Court may be moved also on an application of the Receiver Cf *Bhagwant Kishore v Sanwal Das* 19 A I J 101 61 I C 802 *Moumohan v Hemanta* 23 C L J 553. A creditor as well can move the Court to take action under this section, *Karthan Chettiar v Raman Chetty* 45 M L J 804 18 L W 83, (1923) M W N 838 9 I C 340. A stranger to the Insolvency proceedings seems to have no right to move the Court hereunder vide also the cases and notes under the heading 'Who can take action' at p 445 *post*.

**Appeal** Before the amendment of sec 70 by Act IX of 1926 the Insolvency Court could itself try an insolvency offence and then an appeal would lie to the High Court from an order of conviction and sentence made by the District Court

vide the repealed last item in Sch I. But under the new sec 70 the Insolvency Court cannot hold a criminal trial with the result that the said last item in Sch I became infructuous and has in consequence been omitted. A trial for a bank rupture offence being now a trial under the Cr P Code an appeal from a sentence therefor will now be governed by sec 408 of the Cr P Code. A matter not open to appeal will be subject to revision under Ch XXXII Cr P C (and not under sec 115 of the C P Code as before). Formerly that is before the amendment considerable controversy centred round the question who was or was not aggrieved by an order of the District Court exercising criminal jurisdiction so as to be entitled under sec 75 to prefer an appeal from an order under secs 69 and 70 Cf *Bhagwant Kishore v Sanwal Das* 19 A I J 101 61 I C 802 *Iyappa v Manicka Asan* 40 Mad C 10 *Digendra v Jamani* 22 C W N 958 48 I C 33 *Karthan Chettiar v Raman Chetty* 9 I C 340 *Pahanappa v Suliamanam* (10 of) M W N 15 54 I C 40 *Jirchand v Bilakidas* 55 I C 67 *Iaduram Mahabir* 39 All 11 I C 996 but now the point has lost all interest for us likewise the much debated point as to whether an appeal from a sentence of the Insolvency Court was a civil or a criminal appeal has also now been set at rest. For the old cases regarding this matter see *Pesh Gulum v Emperor* I C 120 (Peshawar) *Chirupji Lal v Emperor* 6 All 56 12 A L J 1105 25 I C 986 (G B) *Vagindas v Ghelabhai* 44 Bom - Bom I R 322 56 I C 440 *Nazab v Topan Rai*, 14, P I K 1916 62 P W R 1916 5 I C 404 contra

*Amiruddi Kankar v Jadab Kankar*, 19 C.L.J. 430 19 I.C. 920 Now that an appeal from a sentence for a bankruptcy offence cannot be a civil appeal, the effect would be that the provisions of O. XLI, C.P. Code, which formerly used to be applied to such appeals cannot have any more application. Cf *Nagindas Bhukandas v Ghelabat*, 44 Bom., 673 23 Bom. L.R. 322 56 I.C. 449 Vide also under sec 70, under the heading "Appeal"

**70. [New].** Where the Court is satisfied

Procedure on charge after such preliminary inquiry under section 69 if any, as it thinks necessary that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 69 and appearing to have been committed by the insolvent, the Court may record a finding to that effect and make a complaint of the offence in writing to a Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction, and such Magistrate shall deal with such complaint in the manner laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 \*

**70. [Old], (r)** Where the Court is satisfied that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section

Procedure on charge under section 69, the Court shall direct that a notice be served on the debtor in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of summons, calling on him to show cause why a charge or charges should not be framed against him

(2) The notice shall set forth the substance of the offence and any number of offences may be set forth in the same notice

(3) At the hearing of such notice and of any charge framed in pursuance thereof, the Court shall, so far as may be, follow the procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates prescribed by Chapter XXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and nothing in Chapter XVIII of the said Code relating to trials before High Courts and Courts of Session shall be applicable to such trial

\* Substituted for sec 70 by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1961 (No. 19 of 1961) and the Repealing and Amending Act, 1927 (No. 1) Act No. 1927 received the assent of the Governor-General on the 11th April 1927. By the Act of 1961 only the first three sub-sections were omitted and sub-sections (3) and (4) were inadvertently left at the end but subsequently this defect was however removed and sub-sections (3) and (4) were omitted by the Amendment Act of 1961. See 47 C.L.J. 461 at p. 1.

(4) Any number of offences under this section may be charged at the same time

Provided that no debtor shall be sentenced to imprisonment exceeding an aggregate period of two years for offences under this section committed in the course of the same insolvency proceeding

(5) The Court may, instead of itself inquiring into an offence under section 69 make a complaint thereof in writing to the nearest Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction, and such Magistrate shall deal with such complaint in the manner laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898

Provided that it shall not be necessary to examine the complainant

N.B. The section lays down the procedure the Court is to follow in trying any of the offences mentioned in the previous section (see 69)

**Amendment of 1926** The present section has been substituted for the old one by Act IV of 1926 on the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee. The effect of this change is mainly two fold (1) Formerly the Insolvency Court had the alternative of either itself trying the offences specified in sec 69 or instead of itself enquiring into the offence of making a complaint in writing to the nearest first class Magistrate, *Virjilal Virchand v Dharamdas Tharwerdas* A I R 1928 Sind 85 106 I C 486 But under this amendment the Insolvency Court can only hold a preliminary enquiry and if it is satisfied that there are grounds for proceeding against the insolvent it is to make a complaint to the nearest first class Magistrate having jurisdiction (2) under the repealed such sections the Insolvency Court before proceeding to try the insolvent for offences against the insolvency law was required to issue a notice on the insolvent to show cause why he should not be tried for such offences [see *Virjilal Virchand's case supra*] but under the present amendment which is on the lines of the English Bankruptcy law prosecution can be started without consulting the bankrupt see Statement of Objects and Reasons for Bill No 31 of 1925 published on August 29 in the Gazette of India P V p 15 Also read the following Report of the Select Committee on the said Bill published in the Gazette of India dated the 6th February 1926 Part V p 23— We are of opinion that the trial of these comparatively minor offences by the High Courts and District Courts is a waste of the time of those Courts and that in any case it is undesirable that the Court dealing with the insolvency proceedings should itself try offences of this kind in regard to which it may reasonably be supposed to have formed an opinion prejudicial to the alleged offender We have accordingly pro-

vided that all such cases shall be tried by Magistrates, on complaints preferred by the Insolvency Courts, under the same procedure as is laid down by section 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. Our re draft of these sections removes the ambiguity which has been pointed out in some of the opinions as to the stage of the trial at which the Court was under the Bill, as introduced, to frame a charge." See also Civil Justice Com Report, 1924-25, para 16, p 233. The effect of the amendments of the section is to give the Court a discretion so that it may satisfy itself in any way it thinks proper on the facts of each particular case as to the propriety of ordering prosecution under this section. The Court may pass an order *ex parte* and in the absence of the insolvent, *Jewraj Khanal v Dayal Chand* 55 Cal 783 47 C L J 250 AIR 1928 Cal 211 III I C 372, that is, without issuing any notice to the insolvent or without any reference to him, *Ibid*. Cf *Virchand Virchand v Dharamdas*, AIR 1928 Sind, 85 106 I C 455. The history and object of the amendment and its effect has been very ably set out by Suhrawardy J in *Jewraj Khanal's* case, which please read.

**Operation** The Act IX of 1926 is in operation from 1st January 1927, vide Notification No F-296/1-15/25 dated the 1st May, 1926 published in the Gazette of India (dated 8-5-1926) Part I, p 550 "In pursuance of sub-section (2) of sec 1 of the Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1910 (IX of 1926) the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the first day of January, 1927 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force."

**Is satisfied** The Court must be satisfied of the existence of a *prima facie* ground for proceeding against the insolvent, inasmuch as a penal action should never be taken on mere suspicion see *Karuthan Chettiar v Raman Chellai*, AIR 1926 Mad 1129 24 L W 486 97 I C 390 Cf *A K R Firm v Shakt Jooman* 5 Rangoon 50 AIR 1927 Rang 126 101 I C 419 Neither this section nor the previous one says anything as to by whom the Court is to be satisfied. The Court may be satisfied from the records or it may be satisfied from any party, see *Kadir Baksh v Bhosari* 11 All, 145 It may also hold an enquiry for the purpose, if it so likes, but the preliminary enquiry that may be held hereunder need not be a judicial enquiry. It is similar to the one in sec 476 of the Cr P Code, *Jewraj Khanal v Dayal Chand* *supra*. The Court can authorise the receiver to ascertain the facts relating to a supposed offence and to report to him, *Monmohan v Hemanta*, 23 C I J 553 There will be no contravention of this section if the Court proceeds on the creditor's complaint and receiver's report without taking

any sworn evidence *je taj Khanas* else. Vide also the notes and cases under sec 69 at p 441, ante.

**Who can take action** The offences mentioned in section 69 being disciplinary offences, primarily, it is the Court that is affected by their commission therefore it is the Court that should take action see sub sec (1) See also *Palaniappa v Subiamania* (19.0) M W N 135 38 M L J 338 11 L W 143 54 I C 40, *Irchand v Bulakidas* 55 I C 717, *Iaduram v Mahabir Prosad* 39 All 171 37 I C 996 Under this section the Insolvency Court can only hold a preliminary investigation and record a finding as to the result thereof and then make a formal complaint in writing to the nearest Magistrate A creditor may move in the matter in the sense that he can furnish satisfactory proof to the Court that there is ground for inquiring into the alleged offence A receiver may be authorised by the Court to ascertain the facts relating to a supposed offence and to report to it with a view to the adoption of such steps as may be deemed necessary in the interests of justice *Monmohoni v Hemantakumar* 23 C L J 553 Vide also the notes at 1 441 a etc

**Nature of Proceedings** Proceedings against insolvents under this section are criminal proceedings and it is necessary that there should be a charge, a finding and a conviction as a foundation for the sentence and these should be strictly and accurately pursued and if on any of these points a substantial defect should appear it would be a ground for reversing the proceedings *Hanhar Singh v Moheswar* 18 C W N 692 16 Cr L J 135 2<sup>o</sup> I C 109 *Nawab v Topan Ram* 35 I C 494 62 P W R 1916 110 P R 1916 145 P L R 1916 17 Cr L J 18 *Imruddi Karilar v Jadab Karilar* 19 C L J 430 19 I C 920 The evidence should be directed to the proof of the offence so that the accused may be in a position to rebut the same *Rash Behari v Bhagwan Chunder* 17 Cal 209 see also *In re Vallabhdas Jairam* 2<sup>o</sup> Bom 394 *Rama Sami v Bank of Madras* 1 I C 80 *Hammad Ishan v Emperor* 1 I C 960 *Ngachok v Ugpa* a 4 I C 6 U B R (1914) 1st Qr 1 The hearing of the case should take place on an appointed date and the insolvent should have an opportunity to defend himself *Muhammad Ishaullah v Emperor* 18 Cr L J 409 38 I C 969 (All) Cf *Anapathy v Chimiry* 19 Cr I J 627 45 I C 6-5 (Nag) The proceedings should not be based merely upon evidence given on behalf of the creditor when opposing the application of a debtor to be adjudged insolvent but evidence as to specific acts alleged against the debtor should be recorded *de no o Nathumal v District Judge of Benares* All 54 7 M L J 623 6 I C 8-0 *Nandkishore v Sury Mal* 3 All 46

*Patan Din v Emperor*, 20 O C 123 39 I C 986 Slight errors or irregularities in framing the charge will not however vitiate the conviction unless such errors etc have occasioned a failure of justice Cf *Joseph Perry v Official Assignee Calcutta*, 24 C W N 425 31 C L J 209 56 I C 72S (a case under the Presidency Act) Charges should be framed strictly in the language of the section that defines the offence together with the particulars of the conduct of the insolvent relied upon to establish the charges, *Ganga Prasad v Madhuri Saran*, 1 A L J 331 AIR 1927 All, 352 100 I C 550 Cf 4 A R v *Sheik Jooman*, 5 Rangoon, 50 Conviction can result only from proof of the offences and not from mere suspicion which should on no account be allowed to pose as proof *Lucas v Official Assignee*, 24 C W N 418 56 I C 577 It seems that a case under the section will be a warrant case and not liable to be committed to the sessions, comp *Emperor v Girish Chandra*, 56 Cal 785

An order of sentence passed against an insolvent must be based upon legal evidence and the depositions of witnesses whom the insolvent had an opportunity of cross-examining The report of the receiver to the effect that insolvent has been guilty of a misconduct is not admissible in evidence for the purpose of convicting him The report of the Receiver may be evidence for special purposes e.g., in determining whether the insolvent should be discharged [see sec 42 (2)], or in considering the sensibility of a proposal for composition [see sec 38 (4)], but is not evidence for the purpose of all possible proceedings under the Act, *Nanda Kishore v Surajmal* All 429 13 A L J 642 29 I C 998 See also *Hanhar v Maheshur* 18 C W N 692 27 I C 199, *Basanti Bai v Nanhe Mai* 46 All 864 23 A L J 792 AIR 1926 All 29 19 I C 35<sup>m</sup> Vide notes at p 444, ante

Formerly it was held that though the Receiver's report was not evidence to sustain a conviction, still on the strength of such report, the Court could give permission to the Receiver to prosecute the insolvent, *Singh Bala v Rama Samah* 42 I C 608 6 L W 382 This decision should now be taken as modified by the present sec 70 The receiver's report may not be *per se* legal evidence, (though it has been declared to be evidence for the purposes of secs 5 and 12) [see *Basanti Bai's* case, *supra* cited also at p 117, ante] yet for the purposes of the "preliminary enquiry" contemplated in this section, the Insolvency Court can act upon such report

Formerly bankruptcy offences were triable by the Insolvency Court but now they have been made triable

exclusively by the Criminal Court. This change in the venue seems to have brought about two very important results. First, as regards appeals or revisions [*vide* under the next heading], secondly as regards the administration of oath to the insolvent himself. Formerly, the Insolvency Court taking cognisance of the matter, oath could be administered to the insolvent during the trial of a bankruptcy offence, [see 34 All 382, 37 All 429], but now the position seems to be different, Cf 36 All 576 (583), F B

**Appeal** Bankruptcy offences being now triable exclusively by the Criminal Courts, appeals in connection therewith will be regulated by Ch XXXI and revisions by Ch XXXII, of the Criminal Procedure Code. *Vide* notes under the heading "Appeals" under section 69, *ante*. Prior to the amendment of 1926, the Insolvency Court, before holding a trial was to issue a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why a charge should not be framed against him, and the order issuing the rule was not appealable. Cf *Monmohan v Hemanta* 23 C L J 553 34 I C 777. Likewise it was held that no appeal lay against an order of the District Judge refusing to take action against the insolvent, see *Palantappa Chetti v Subramania*, 38 M L J 338 (1920) M W N 135 54 I C 740. *Gujar Shah v Barkat Ali* 1 Lah 213 56 I C 740, *Iappa Nainer v Manicka Asan*, 40 Mad, 630, *Digendra v Raman Mohan*, 22 C W N 958 48 I C 333 N B—These cases have been distinguished in *Karuthan Chettiar v Raman Chetti*, 45 M 804 18 L W 837 (1924) M W N 838 79 I C 340. Naturally, these decisions have lost much of their importance after the enactment of the new sec 70. But they may be consulted for the purpose of determining whether a person who invites a subordinate Insolvency Court to hold an investigation and make a complaint under this section will be looked upon as an aggrieved person so as to be entitled to appeal to the District Court in the event the subordinate Court declines to interfere.

Under sec 408, Cr P Code, an appeal from a conviction by a Magistrate under this section will lie to the Court of Session, and as that Court may itself be the Insolvency Court forwarding the complaint, a question may arise whether by

reason of such position the later Court

Court directing prosecution if can hear appeal from conviction is debarred from hearing the appeal. Of course, so far as the language of the statute goes, there is no technical bar,

Cf *Pandia Mahar v Emperor*, 26 Cr

L J 1481 89 I C 104, *Srikishna v Emperor* 21 A L J 90 21 Cr L J 144 AIR 1923 All 193 71 I C 368, but the procedure will be highly objectionable on the grounds of exp

ency, *Mamoon v Emperor*, 4 Lah L J 452 23 Cr L J 446 A I R 1922 Lah 30 67 I C 622 Cf Sec 556 of the Cr P Code, 1898, also *Oztullah v Bent Madhab*, 26 C W N 878 36 C L J 180 A I R 1922 Cal 298, but see *Emperor v Gundoo Chikka*, 23 Bom L R 842 22 Cr L J 603 62 I C 875, *Re Mudkaja* 28 Bom L R, 1302 A I R 1927 Bom, 35

**71. [New.]** Where an insolvent has been

Criminal liability after discharge or composition guilty of any of the offences specified in section 69, he shall not be exempt from being pro

ceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved

This section is new and is on the lines of section 125 of the Presidency towns Insolvency Act, 1909 Comp sec 16 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914 As to the reason for the enactment of this section read the quotation (at p 4,) from the Statement of Objects and Reasons Also compare it with sec 162 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914 It lays down that where the insolvent has been guilty of an offence under sec 69 he is not exempt from criminal proceedings by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved (see sec 28, ante)

**72. [§53] (1)** An undischarged insolvent

Un discharged insolvent obtaining creditor to the extent vent claiming credit of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both

(2) Where the Court has reason to believe that an undischarged insolvent has committed the offence referred to in sub section (1) the Court after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary may send the case for trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody or take sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial

**The Section** This is section 53 of the Act of 1907 and corresponds to sec 155 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914. It obliges an undischarged insolvent not to borrow fifty rupees or upwards from any person without first informing him that he is an undischarged insolvent. The real object of the section is to render the insolvent incapable of doing mischief to innocent persons before discharge. Where an application is made under this section the Court has to consider the following questions (a) whether the debtor was an undischarged insolvent, (b) whether he obtained credit of Rs 50/- or upwards and (c) whether he in fact informed the person from whom he obtained the credit of his bankruptcy. *In re Firm of Utma Mallick*, 23 S L R 63; A I R 1928 Sind 114 107 I C 442. The section does not seem to debar an insolvent from raising loans from different persons aggregating to an amount exceeding Rs 50. Sub sec (1) defines the offence and sub-sec (2) prescribes the only mode by which the offender can be brought to trial, 53 Cal 929 44 C L J 350 *infra*.

**Undischarged insolvent** There is some doubt as to whether the expression includes an insolvent who has not yet been adjudicated. The term "insolvent" has not been defined. There is a definition of the term in sec 96 of the Contract Act, *vide p 4 ante*. The person who makes a bankruptcy petition must necessarily be an insolvent. So an insolvent may come within the meaning of the expression even prior to his adjudication. The doctrine of relation hack enunciated in s 28(7) also lends support to this view. The expression should be interpreted in a literal sense and should not be limited to adjudged insolvents only. Whether a person is an undischarged insolvent should be determined with reference to this Act and not with reference to the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, see *Ashutosh Ganguly's case* 44 C L J 350 (359), *infra*.

**Obtaining Credit** If the insolvent manages to get, in fact, a credit for the prohibited amount without disclosing the fact of his not obtaining any discharge, that will be sufficient to render him liable. It will be no defence for him to say that he got the credit under pressing necessity or *bonafide* or by virtue of previous agreement or so forth, *Reg v Peters* 16 Q B D 636. The absence of any intention to defraud will not absolve the insolvent *Re v D j son*, (1804) 2 Q B D 176. See also Halsbury, Vol II pp 268 351. The obtaining of credit without the necessary disclosure constitutes the offence and the psychology of the bankrupt has got nothing to do with it, *King v I d card* (1924) 1 K B 311. It is the obtaining of the credit and not the mere asking for it that renders the insolvent liable, [16 Q B D 636]. So where the insolvent orders goods on credit of a value not exceeding Rs 50, but retains goods

ency *Mamoon v Emperor*, 4 Lah L J 452 23 Cr L J 446 A I R 1922 Lah 30 67 I C 622 Cf Sec 556 of the Cr P Code, 1898 , also *Ozullah v Beni Madhab*, 26 C W N 878 36 C L J 180 A I R 1922 Cal 298, but see *Emperor v Gundoo Chikko*, 23 Bom L R 842 22 Cr L J 603 62 I C 875 , *Re Mudkaja* 28 Bom L R , 1302 A I R 1927 Bom , 35

**71. [New.]** Where an insolvent has been guilty of any of the offences specified in section 69, he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved

Criminal liability after discharge or composition

This section is new and is on the lines of section 103 of the Presidency towns Insolvency Act, 1909 Comp sec 16<sup>1</sup> of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1914 As to the reason for the enactment of this section, read the quotation (at p 455) from the Statement of Objects and Reasons Also compare it with sec 162 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914 It lays down that where the insolvent has been guilty of an offence under sec 69, he is not exempt from criminal proceedings by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved (see sec 28, ante)

**72. [§53 ] (1)** An undischarged insolvent

Undischarged insolvent obtaining creditor to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both

(2) Where the Court has reason to believe that an undischarged insolvent has committed the offence referred to in sub section (1) the Court after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary may send the case for trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody or take sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial

**The Section** This is section 53 of the Act of 1907 and corresponds to sec 155 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914. It obliges an undischarged insolvent not to borrow fifty rupees or upwards from any person without first informing him that he is an undischarged insolvent. The real object of the section is to render the insolvent incapable of doing mischief to innocent persons before discharge. Where an application is made under this section the Court has to consider the following questions (a) whether the debtor was an undischarged insolvent, (b) whether he obtained credit of Rs 50/- or upwards and (c) whether he in fact informed the person from whom he obtained the credit of his bankruptcy. *In re Firm of Utma Mallick* 23 S.L.R. 63 A.I.R. 1928 Sind 114 107 I.C. 442. The section does not seem to debar an insolvent from raising loans from different persons aggregating to an amount exceeding Rs 50. Sub sec (1) defines the offence and sub-sec (2) prescribes the only mode by which the offender can be brought to trial 53 Cal 929 44 C.L.J. 350 *infra*

**Undischarged insolvent** There is some doubt as to whether the expression includes an insolvent who has not yet been adjudicated. The term 'insolvent' has not been defined. There is a definition of the term in sec 96 of the Contract Act *vide p. 4 ante*. The person who makes a bankruptcy petition must necessarily be an insolvent. So an insolvent may come within the meaning of the expression even prior to his adjudication. The doctrine of relation *hanc enunciata* in s. 28(7) also lends support to this view. The expression should be interpreted in a literal sense and should not be limited to adjudged insolvents only. Whether a person is an undischarged insolvent should be determined with reference to this Act and not with reference to the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act see *Ashutosh Ganguly's case* 44 C.L.J. 350 (359) *infra*

**Obtaining Credit** If the insolvent manages to get in fact a credit for the prohibited amount without disclosing the fact of his not obtaining any discharge that will be sufficient to render him liable. It will be no defence for him to say that he got the credit under pressing necessity or *bonafide* or by virtue of previous agreement or so forth. *Reg v Peters* 16 Q.B.D. 66. The absence of any intention to defraud will not absolve the insolvent. *Re v Dison* (1894) 1 Q.B.D. 16. See also Halsbury Vol II pp 268 351. The obtaining of credit without the necessary disclosure constitutes the offence and the psychology of the bankrupt has got nothing to do with it. *King v Idard* (1924) 1 K.B. 311. It is the obtaining of the credit and not the mere asking for it that renders the insolvent liable [16 Q.B.D. 636]. So where the insolvent orders goods on credit of a value not exceeding Rs 50 but retains goods

over that value, he becomes liable, *Reg v Juby*, 35 W R 168. It should be noticed that the expression "obtaining credit" includes the securing of goods on trust or on sale account, *In re Firm of Utma Mallick*, 23 S L R 63 A I R 1928 Sind 114 107 I C 442. The giving of information of bankruptcy is a positive act. So if the debtor remains silent at the time of getting the credit, he will be convicted, *Re Peel*, 19 T L R 207, but it seems that where the factum of bankruptcy is already known to the intending creditor, a mere omission on the insolvent's part to inform him of it will not render him liable to conviction, *Ibid*. For the purpose of giving sanction for prosecution against an individual partner of a firm it is immaterial that credit was obtained by him as a partner of the firm, *In re Firm of Utma Mallick, supra*.

**On Conviction Etc.** When the insolvent gets the credit condemned by this section he becomes punishable with imprisonment—necessarily of either description—for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both. The conviction under this section must be by the nearest Magistrate rate of the first class, see sub-sec (2). Where a special offence is created and a particular penalty is prescribed by a special statute, the special procedure should be strictly followed, *Ashutosh Ganguli v Watson*, 53 Cal, 929 44 C L J 350 A I R 1927 Cal 149 98 I C 116.

**Venue of Court** As to which Magistrate is to try an offence under this section, it seems that the Magistrate nearest to the Insolvency Court has jurisdiction. Under the English law such an offence is triable by the Court having jurisdiction where the credit is obtained, see *Reg v Ellis*, (1899) 1 Q B 230 19 Cox C C 210.

**Sub sec (2): Mode of bringing the offender to trial:** When the Court finds that there are reasons to believe that an undischarged insolvent has got the credit referred to in sub-section (1) it will make the necessary preliminary enquiry and then if it likes it may send the case for trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class and such Magistrate, if he finds the insolvent guilty of the offence mentioned in sub-section (1), shall convict him and inflict the punishment mentioned therein. The Court while forwarding the insolvent to the Magistrate may send him in custody or may take sufficient security from him for his appearance before the trying Magistrate. The Court may also bind over any person to appear and give evidence in the trial. This sub section lays down the only mode in which an undischarged insolvent, accused of an offence under sub sec (1), can be proceeded against. No prosecution can be instituted under this section unless the Insolvency Court sends the case here under. There can be no conviction on the

complaint of a *private* person, (Suhrawardy & B B Gbose JJ concurring, Duval J holding *contra*) *Ashutosh Ganguli v Watson*, 53 Cal, 929 44 C L J 350 AIR 1927 Cal 149 98 I C 116 Under the English law, a prosecution cannot be started without an order of the Court As to what circumstances have to be brought out in a prosecution under this section, see *Re Firm of Utma Mullick* 23 S L R 63 AIR 1928 Sind 114 107 I C 442

**73 [New.]** (1) Where a debtor is adjudged or re adjudged insolvent under this Act, he shall subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified from—

- (a) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate
- (b) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointment to such office is by election or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached and
- (c) being elected or sitting or voting as member of any local authority

(2) The disqualifications which an insolvent is subject to under this section shall be removed and shall cease if—

- (a) the order of adjudication is annulled under section 35 or
- (b) he obtains from the Court an order of discharge whether absolute or conditional with a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part

(3) The Court may grant or refuse such certificate as it thinks fit but any order of refusal shall be subject to appeal

This section is entirely new and is taken from sec 37 of the Bankruptcy Act 1893. Also see sec 9 of the Bankruptcy Act 1800. It is introduced in the Act with the following note of the Select Committee Under the Indian law no statutory disabilities attach to the position of an undischarged insolvent. It is doubtful whether public opinion in this country is at pre-

sent inclined to attach much disgrace to a person of this position, but it appears desirable that the sense of the community should be stimulated by providing certain statutory disqualifications in addition to those already imposed, e.g. by the Regulation relating to members of the Legislative Council. A parallel provision is to be found in sec 32 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict., C 52)—*Notes on Clauses*. The principle underlying such disability is that a man who cannot manage his own affairs should not be entrusted with the affairs of others which he must have necessarily to look to if he were allowed to hold important public offices [See Sir George Lowndes's speech]. It will be seen from sub sec (1) that the offices from which the insolvent is excluded all involve the performance of important public duties.

**Sub sec (1).** The disqualifications of the insolvent under this section have been enumerated in the clauses (a) (b) and (c) of this sub sec. The insolvent cannot be appointed, or act as, a Magistrate (cl a). He cannot be elected to any honourary office of any local authority (cl b). He cannot be an elected member of any local authority, e.g. he cannot be a commissioner of any Municipality or of any Legislative Council or so forth (cl c). Under the English law too the disqualifications are of a like nature. Under sec 34 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, if a person is adjudged bankrupt whilst holding any of the exempted offices, his office thereupon becomes vacant. That will also be the case under the present Act. This is evident from the present "continuous" forms of the verbs in the clauses (a) (b) and (c), viz.—*acting, holding, exercising sitting and voting*. These disqualifications do not operate retrospectively, see *Re School Board Election for Pulborough* (1894) 1 Q.B. 725.

Besides the above disqualifications, the insolvent is under other disabilities under different statutes. Under the Government of India Act an undischarged insolvent or a discharged insolvent without the necessary certificate has no right to be elected a member of any Legislative Council, see the rules framed under secs 64-72 of the Government of India Act. He is liable to be removed from his office as a guardian of property under sec 39 of the Guardians and Wards Act (Act VII of 1890), or from that of a trustee, under sec 73 of the Indian Trusts Act (Act II of 1882). An adjudication disables a person

**Effect of bankruptcy  
on partnership**

from acting as an agent or from continuing as a partner (see secs 201 and 254 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872). Cf. also sec 3 of the Powers-of Attorney Act VII of 1882 and *Kahanji v. Bank of Madras*, 39 Mad 693. Insolvency may be a bar to one's being appointed an

administrator, though there is no such disqualification in the case of an executor, William's *Executors*, 10th Ed pp 162, 359. Vide also the cases cited at p 365 of the author's *Ind Succession Act*.

On the right of practising as a pleader powers of the High Court, it can suspend the license of a pleader, adjudicated an insolvent. But in actual practice this is seldom done unless the bankruptcy jeopardises the professional integrity of the practitioner. In this connection see *Government Pleader v D N Deshpande*, 52 Bom 559.

**Sub-sec. (2): Duration and Removal of Disqualification :** Under the English law the above statutory disqualification cannot last for more than 5 years. But under the present Act there is no such time limit. So here the disqualification will be life long unless (a) the order of adjudication is annulled under sec 55 or (b) unless the insolvent obtains with his discharge a certificate from the Court to the effect that his insolvency was caused by misfortune unattended with any misconduct on his part.

In order to be entitled to the benefit of clause (a) of the said section, the annulment must be under section 35, that is, the annulment is an honourable one, being the necessary corollary of the non-insolvency of the bankrupt or of full payment of his debts. Annulment under secs 36, 39 or 43 is of no use.

**Certificate** The certificate of misfortune and absence of misconduct must be granted by the Court granting the discharge. As to what is "misfortune" see *Re Lord Colin Campbell*, 20 Q B D 816, *Rc Thompson* (1918-19) B & C R 150. The language of the section is defective and is open to the contention that such a certificate should be obtained along with the order of discharge and not subsequently, so where no such certificate is granted at the time of the order of discharge, it must be taken as having been refused, of course, subject to a question of appeal under sub-sec (3). But we are apt to think that what is meant here is that the certificate cannot be granted until the insolvent gets an order of discharge. Under the English Bankruptcy rules (v 6-c), the certificate is granted upon a formal application in open Court.

**Sub-sec. (3): Appeal** The granting of the certificate is in the discretion of the Court, which always means judicial discretion. There is an appeal against an order refusing to give the certificate, but no appeal lies against the order granting it.

## PART V.

### SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION

**74. [§48.]** When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the property of the

Summary administration

debtor is not likely to exceed in value five hundred rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon *the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications namely —*

- (i) unless the Court otherwise directs no notice required under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette,
  - (ii) on the admission of a petition by a debtor, the property of the debtor shall vest in the Court as a receiver
  - (iii) at the hearing of the petition the Court shall inquire into the debts and assets of the debtor, and determine the same by order in writing, and it shall not be necessary to frame a schedule under the provisions of section 33
  - (iv) the property of the debtor shall be realised with all reasonable despatch and thereafter, when practicable distributed in a single dividend
  - (v) the debtor shall apply for his discharge within six months from the date of adjudication, and
  - (vi) such other modifications as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure
- Provided that the Court may at any time direct that the ordinary procedure provided for in*

*this Act shall be followed in regard to the debtor's estate, and thereafter the Act shall have effect accordingly*

This is sec 48 of the Act of 1907 wholly recast, it corresponds to sec 129 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 (as amended in 1926)

For the reasons of the amendments in the section, *vide* the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The effect of these amendments has been to extremely shorten the insolvency proceedings in minor cases and thereby facilitate a speedy distribution of the insolvent's assets. The provision for summary administration contained in this section has been made with the object of saving expenses and simplifying procedure in small cases in which the insolvent's properties do not exceed Rs 500 in value. Compare sections 121 and 122 of the Bankruptcy Act with this section.

**When to adopt summary procedure** This section will apply whether the insolvency petition be made by the creditor or the debtor. This summary procedure may be adopted only in cases in which the properties of the insolvent do not exceed in value five hundred rupces. As to whether the property of the insolvent is worth this statutory amount or not can be ascertained from an affidavit or from some other convenient evidence. It seems that *property* here means the property that is distributable in insolvency, or in other words the property remaining after deduction of all necessary charges etc Cf Halsbury's *Laws of England* Vol II p 284

**The Court may etc** —It is always discretionary with the Court to follow or not to follow the summary procedure. So, the Court can for good reason refuse summary administration even when the value of the insolvent's property does not exceed Rs 500. Before applying the provisions of summary administration the Court should make a formal order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner.

When an order for the adoption of a summary procedure is made the provisions of the Act will apply only subject to the modifications mentioned in clauses (i) to (vi).

The modifications are as follows:

**Clause (i)** —No notice required under this Act shall be published in the local Gazette but the Court if it so likes can insist on such publication.

**Clause (ii)** —When the petition is made by the debtor and it is admitted under sec 18 the property of the debtor will instantaneously vest in the Court—as a Receiver.

**Vesting of Property in summary administration** In a case of summary administration the insolvent's property vest

in the Court as a receiver, on the admission of the bankruptcy petition by the debtor. The property vests in the sense in which the term is used in s 28 (2), therefore, the appointment of the interim receiver in such a case is superfluous or meaningless. When the property is so vested it cannot without the permission of the Court, be the subject of an execution sale, but any how if the property is sold in auction without the necessary permission, a purchaser who has bought in good faith is entitled to retain the property, and the creditors of the insolvent are entitled only to the sale proceeds of the property as assets for distribution among them, *Ramanatha Mudaliar v Vijayaraghavalu*, A I R 1927 Mad 983 106 I C 34.

**Clause (iii)** Investigation into the insolvent's assets and debts can be made at the time of hearing the insolvency petition, and the amounts of such assets and debts can be forthwith determined and it is not necessary to frame a schedule of creditors under sec 33.

**Clause (iv)** The debtor's assets should be collected with all reasonable despatch and the dividend if practicable should be distributed in a single dividend.

**Clause (v)** The insolvent will be bound to apply for his discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

**Clause (vi)** —Under this clause, rules prescribed for cases summarily administered will go to modify the general provisions of the Act. Under sec 79 (2)–(d) the High Court has power to make rules for this procedure to be followed in the case of estates to be administered in a summary manner.

**Proviso** The Court has power to direct at any time that the ordinary procedure should be followed and thereafter the summary provisions will cease to apply.

## PART VI.

### APPEALS

**75. [§ 46] (1) The debtor, any creditor, the receiver or any other person aggrieved by a decision come to or an order made in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction by a Court subordinate to a District Court may appeal to the District Court, and the**

order of the District Court upon such appeal shall be final

Provided that the High Court for the purpose of satisfying itself that an order made in any appeal decided by the District Court was according to law may call for the case and pass such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit

*Provided further that any such person aggrieved by a decision of the District Court on appeal from a decision of a subordinate Court under section 4 may appeal to the High Court on any of the grounds mentioned in sub section (1) of section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908*

(2) Any such person aggrieved by any such decision or order of a District Court as is specified in Schedule I come to or made otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court

(3) Any such person aggrieved by any other order made by a District Court otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court by leave of the District Court or of the High Court

(4) The periods of limitation for appeals to the District Court and to the High Court under this section shall be thirty days and ninety days, respectively

**The Section** This is section 46 of the Act of 1907 and corresponds to sec 108 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 as amended by the Act of 1926 but its language materially differs from the old sec 46 *Ram Chaud v Mohra Shah* 30 Punj L R 320 11 Iah L J 198 AIR 199 Lah 622 119 I C 4 The reason for this section was thus given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Act of 190 — As usual the question of appeals presents features of no inconsiderable difficulty The solution here suggested is first to subordinate to the District Court all other Insolvency Courts secondly to follow the English Statute of 1883 so as to give an appeal from all orders of subordinate Courts to the District Court whose appell +

order should however be final thirdly, to limit strictly to particular classes of orders the right of appeal from orders made by a District Court otherwise than in appeal, and fourthly, for this purpose to treat as a District Court any subordinate Court to which the District Court may have transferred an appeal" "A right of appeal is given to the High Court from any order made by a District Court in the exercise of original insolvency jurisdiction, but except in regard to certain specified orders, sub clause (3) of the section requires the leave of either of the District Court or of the High Court to be first obtained —*Select Committee Report* on Act III of 1907. It should be noticed that the right of appeal belongs to (1) the debtor, (2) any creditor, (3) the receiver and (4) any other person aggrieved. This has been made clear by the amendment in the first three italicised lines Cf *Ram Chand v Firm Mohan* 11 Lah L J 198 A I R 1929 Lah 622 119 I C 427 The right of appeal is thus given not merely to the parties to the order, but also to any person aggrieved by it, Cf 15 C W N 253 The principle of sec 104 or O XLIII of the Civil Procedure Code should not be imported to limit the right of appeal hereby conferred, *inasmuch as the provisions of the C P Code apply to Insolvency proceedings only subject to the provisions of this Act* Cf *Chum Lal v Behari Lal*, 21 P W R 1916 33 I C 995, *Salimamma v Valli Hussainba*, 21 M L J 104 10 M L T 78 (1911) 2 M W N 97 11 I C 653 The words "may appeal" imply the subsistence of the right of appeal and do not suggest that the filing of appeal is compulsory, *Duni Chand v Muhammad Hussain* 22 P R 1917 14 P W R 1917 40 I C 220 There is Schedule I for appeals (as of right) to the High Court but there is no Schedule for appeals to the District Court So it necessarily follows that all orders passed by a Subordinate Court are open to appeal to the District Court provided they are made in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction Unless a matter comes within the denomination of "decision" or "order" there is no appeal It must be a judicial order deciding some point judicially an order regulating procedure merely seems not to be appealable, Cf *Mahomed Hajj Essack v Shl Ibdool Rahiman*, 40 Bom 461 A District Judge sitting as an appellate Court hereunder can utilise all the provisions of C P Code relating to appeals So that he can entertain a review subject to a further appeal under O XLVIII r 7 to the High Court, *Munna Lal v Kunji Behari*, 44 All 605 20 A L J 517, vide under "Shall be final" at P 463

**Sub-sec. (1): Aggrieved person** The expression means a person who has suffered a "legal grievance," that is, a person against whom a decision has been pronounced which has unjustly deprived him of something or wrongfully refused him

something which he had a right to demand or wrongfully affected his title to something. *Ex parte Sidebolham*, 14 Ch D 458, *Lalji Sahaya v Abdul Gani*, 12 C L J 452 15 C W N 253, *Official Receiver, Tanjore v Nataraja Sasrigala*, 46 Mad., 405 A I R 1923 Mad 355 44 M L J 251 (1923) M W N 212 72 I C 225, *Re Reed Boaten & Co* (1887) 19 Q B D 174, or, in other words, a party to the dispute before the Court who has endeavoured to maintain the contrary of that which has taken place, *James Finlay & Co v Tulsidas*, 118 I C 198. It does not mean a man who is disappointed of a benefit which he might have received if some other order had been passed. *Radha Mohan v Ghasi Ram*, 48 P W R 1917 93 P R 1917 41 I C 96. The word "person" is wide enough to include any

#### The Amendment

person whether he be a party to the insolvency proceeding or not, (*Ibid*)

Cf 15 C W N 253, *supra*. In the pre-

sent Act this has been made clear by separately mentioning the debtor, creditor and the Receiver, which words did not occur in the Act of 1907. After adjudication, the insolvent has no legal interest in the estate and cannot be aggrieved by any order made in the course of the realisation thereof. Therefore, he will have no right of appeal against an order confirming the sale of part of the estate by the Official Assignee, *Hari Rao v Official Assignee*, 49 Mad., 461 (1926) M W N 364 (F B)—disapproving *Srinivarama v Theethiappa*, *infra*, and following *Sakhatat Ali v Radha Mohan* 41 All., 243. With reference to Hari Rao's case, it should be remembered that it was decided under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, the wordings whereof are similar to sec 46 of the old Act III of 1907 and that the present Act (of 1920) gives the debtor a right of appeal as a matter of course, see *Ram Chand v Firm Mohra*, 11 Lah L J 108 A I R 1929 Lah 622 119 I S 427. Similarly he will not be aggrieved when a transfer by him is annulled without notice to the alienee, and therefore he can not appeal *Mastan Khan v Syed Mahomed Khanum*, 2 Mys L J (B & C) 15. An assignee from the insolvent may come within the meaning of the expression if he is affected by any decision or order of the Court. *Haji Jackaria v R D Sethna* 12 Bom 1 R 27. Such an assignee however cannot be considered to be aggrieved by an order admitting the proof of a creditor, inasmuch as he is only very remotely affected by the decision in favour of the creditor, and therefore he cannot appeal against the said order. *Illagappa v Vallachami*, A I R 1928 Mad 981 112 I C 623. The fact that the appellant was allowed by the lower Court to cross-examine the witnesses of the creditor would not give him *locus standi* in the proceedings so as to enable him to present an appeal against the order in favour of the creditor, *ibid*. A third party dispossessed by

the Receiver in his attempt to seize insolvent's property will be an aggrieved person bereunder, *Charu Chandra v Hem Chandra* 47 I C 62 Cf 31 C W N 502 Where a stranger's property is sold by the Receiver as the property of the insolvent, and the stranger thereupon applies to the Court under sec 68 to have this act of the receiver rectified, but his application is dismissed as time barred, he becomes an aggrieved person within the meaning of this section, *Chandra Nath v Nagendra Nath*, A I R 1929 Cal 263 107 I C 467 Where the Court admits in proof a non provable debt, the insolvent becomes an aggrieved person and can appeal, *Siva Subramania v Theethiappa*, 47 Mad, 120 45 M L J 166 (1925) M W N 895 75 I C 572 This case has been disapproved in *Hari Rao v Official Assignee* 49 Mad, 461 (F B) (1926) M W N 364 50 M L J 358 23 L W 599 A I R 1926 Mad 556 94 I C 642 If the creditor's application for annulment of adjudication under sec 43 is refused he becomes an aggrieved person and gets a right of appeal, *Arunagiri Mudaliar v Kanda swami*, 19 L W 418 (1924) M W N 331 A I R 1924 Mad 685 82 I C 955 An unpaid creditor of a bankrupt is a "person aggrieved" by the improper granting of an order of discharge to the bankrupt, and as such is entitled to appeal against the order, *Ex parte Castle Mail Packets Co* (1886) 18 Q B D 154 A transferee is an aggrieved person, when the transfer in his favour is annulled under sec 53, and is therefore, entitled to appeal, *Lalji Sahay v Abdul Gani* 12 C L J 452 15 C W N 253 7 I C 765 An Official Assignee, if aggrieved by an order of the Court can appeal, *Official Assignee v Rama Chandra*, 33 Mad, 134 In order to be called an aggrieved person the person must suffer a legal grievance, see the NOTES under section 68, ante under the heading "Persons aggrieved" at pp 423 24, and the cases thereunder see also *Revell v Blake*, (1873) L R 8 C P 533, *Ex parte the Board of Trade*, (1894) 2 Q B 805, *Hanseshur v Rakhal Das*, 18 C W N 366 18 C L J 359 So, in an Allahabad case it has been held that one creditor out of the general body of creditors of an insolvent has no *locus standi* in an application in the Insolvency Court made against the estate of the insolvent, represented by the Receiver, by a person claiming adversely to the insolvent's estate, and therefore cannot be called an "aggrieved person", so as to be entitled to appeal under this section, *Jhabba Lal v Shub Charan*, 39 All, 152 15 A L J 1 37 I C 76, *Ishar Das v Ladha Ram*, 62 I C 924 (Lah) The reason for this decision is that where a Receiver is appointed, the creditors have, individually and except through the receiver, no interest in the insolvent's property, therefore their title is not "wrongfully affected" within the meaning of the rule in *Sidebotham's case* (14 Ch D 458) Cf sec 54 1

This view has not been accepted in a recent Madras decision, *Choudappa v Kathaperumal*, 49 Mad, 794 50 M L J 602 AIR 1926 Mad, 801 96 I C 944, in which it has been maintained that a person is aggrieved by an order (whether he be or be not a party to it) if the order binds him and affects his interests. Where the application for review of an order of annulment of adjudication by a creditor who has proved his debts is refused, he becomes a person aggrieved, *Abbireddi v Venkatareddi*, 51 M L J 60 (1926) M W N 256 23 L W 644 AIR 1927 Mad, 175 94 I C 351. For the above reason, where a creditor's application under secs 53 and 54, (i.e. under sec 54A) is dismissed, he becomes an aggrieved person and has a right of appeal, *Anantanarayana Aiyar v Pannal Ramasubba*, 47 Mad, 673 18 L W 857 AIR 1924 Mad, 345 79 I C 395 Cf *Shukri Prasad v Aziz Ali*, 44 All, 71, *Niadar v Ramji Lal*, 23 A L J 503. Annulment of an adjudication made at the instance of a creditor will aggrieve him and give him a right of appeal hereunder, *Firm of Jai Singh v Normal Das* 7 Lah L J 553 AIR 1926 Lah 24 92 I C 235. Similarly in another case the right of appeal was denied to an insolvent whose petition of objection against an irregular sale of his property was disallowed on the ground that he was not an "aggrieved person" in the legal sense of the term, *Sakhawat Ali v Radha Mohan* 41 All, 243 17 A L J 229 49 I C 816. Similarly where a creditor who makes a complaint of misconduct against an insolvent under section 69 is not a "person aggrieved", and therefore not entitled to speak if the Court dismisses the complaint, *Laduram v Mahabir* 39 All, 171 37 I C 996 15 A L J 31, see also *Dula Singh v Attar Singh* 42 I C 287 95 P L R 1917 152 P W R 1917 *Izappa Nainar v Manikka Asari*, 40 Mad, 630, s c 27 I C 241, *Vinchand v Bulakidas* 55 I C 717 Cf *Karuthan Chettiar v Raman Chetty* (1923) M W N 838 45 M L J 804 AIR 1924 Mad 185 79 I C 340 Also *Digendra v Ramani* 22 C W N 958 48 I C 333 A creditor has no right to set the Court in motion against a delinquent insolvent so he cannot call himself an 'aggrieved creditor' when the Court refuses to punish the insolvent *Palaniappa Chetti v Subramania Chetti* 38 M L J 38 (1920) M W N 135 54 I C 740 *Gujar Shah v Barkat Ali* 1 Lah 21, 56 I C 744 although the creditor is indirectly interested in seeing that the delinquent is brought to justice *James Finlay & Co v Tuladas* 118 I C 198 Likewise the Receiver also is not an aggrieved person and cannot therefore appeal if his application to take action against the insolvent under sec 69 or sec 70 is not entertained, *Bhagwant Kishore v Sanal Das*, 19 A L J 701 61 I C 802 The Receiver is not aggrieved by an order annulling adjudication and therefore cannot apply for

the Receiver in his attempt to seize insolvent's property will be an aggrieved person hereunder, *Charu Chandra v Hem Chandra*, 47 I C 62 Cf 31 C W N 502 Where a stranger's property is sold by the Receiver as the property of the insolvent, and the stranger thereupon applies to the Court under sec 68 to have this act of the receiver rectified, but his application is dismissed as time barred, he becomes an aggrieved person within the meaning of this section, *Chandra Nath v Nagendra Nath*, A I R 1929 Cal 263 107 I C 467 Where the Court admits in proof a non-provable debt, the insolvent becomes an aggrieved person and can appeal, *Sita Sibramania v Theethiappa*, 47 Mad, 120 45 M L J 166 (1921) M W N 895 75 I C 572 This case has been disapproved in *Hari Rao v Official Assignee*, 49 Mad, 461 (F B) (1961) M W N 364 50 M L J 358 23 L W 599 A I R 1926 Mad 556 94 I C 642 If the creditor's application for annulment of adjudication under sec 43 is refused he becomes an aggrieved person and gets a right of appeal, *Arunagiri Mudaliar v Kardaswami*, 19 L W 418 (1924) M W N 331 A I R 1924 Mad 685 82 I C 955 An unpaid creditor of a bankrupt is a "person aggrieved" by the improper granting of an order of discharge to the bankrupt, and as such is entitled to appeal against the order, *Ex parte Castle Mail Packets Co* (1886) 18 Q B D 154 A transferee is an aggrieved person, when the transfer in his favour is annulled under sec 53, and is therefore, entitled to appeal, *Lalji Sahay v Abdul Gan* 12 C L J 452 15 C W N 253 7 I C 765 An Official Assignee, if aggrieved by an order of the Court can appeal, *Official Assignee v Rama Chandra*, 33 Mad, 134 In order to be called an aggrieved person the person must suffer a legal grievance, see the NOTES under section 68, ante, under the heading "Persons aggrieved" at pp 423 24, and the cases thereunder see also *Revell v Blake*, (1873) L R 8 C P 533, *Ex parte the Board of Trade*, (1894) 2 Q B 805, *Hanseshur v Rakhal Das*, 15 C W N 366 18 C L J 359 So, in an Allahabad case it has been held that one creditor out of the general body of creditors of an insolvent has no *locus standi* in an application in the Insolvency Court made against the estate of the insolvent, represented by the Receiver, by a person claiming adversely to the insolvent's estate, and therefore cannot be called an "aggrieved person", so as to be entitled to appeal under this section *Jhabba Lal v Shub Charan*, 39 All, 152 15 A L J 1 37 I C 76, *Ishar Das v Ladha Ram*, 62 I C 924 (Lah) The reason for this decision is that where a Receiver is appointed, the creditors have, individually and except through the receiver no interest in the insolvent's property, therefore their title is not "wrongfully affected" within the meaning of the rule in *Sidebotham's case*, (14 Ch D 458) Cf sec 241

This view has not been accepted in a recent Madras decision, *Choudappa v Kathaperumal*, 49 Mad, 794 50 M L J 602 A I R 1926 Mad, 801 96 I C 944, in which it has been maintained that a person is aggrieved by an order (whether he be or be not a party to it) if the order binds him and affects his interests. Where the application for review of an order of annulment of adjudication by a creditor who has proved his debts is refused, he becomes a person aggrieved, *Abbireddi v Venkatareddi*, 51 M L J 60 (1926) M W N 256 23 L W 644 A I R 1927 Mad, 175 94 I C 351. For the above reason, where a creditor's application under secs 53 and 54, (i e under sec 54A) is dismissed, he becomes an aggrieved person and has a right of appeal, *Anantanarayana Aiyar v Pannal Ramasubba*, 47 Mad, 673 18 L W 857 A I R 1924 Mad, 345 79 I C 395. Cf *Shikri Prasad v Aziz Ali*, 44 All, 71, *Niadar v Rampi Lal*, 23 A L J 503. Annulment of an adjudication made at the instance of a creditor will aggrieve him and give him a right of appeal hereunder, *Firm of Jai Singh v Normal Das*, 7 Lah L J 553 A I R 1926 Lah 24 92 I C 235. Similarly, in another case the right of appeal was denied to an insolvent whose petition of objection against an irregular sale of his property was disallowed on the ground that he was not an "aggrieved person" in the legal sense of the term, *Sakhawat Ali v Radha Mohan*, 41 All, 243 17 A L J 229 49 I C 816. Similarly where a creditor who makes a complaint of misconduct against an insolvent under section 69 is not a "person aggrieved", and therefore not entitled to speak if the Court dismisses the complaint, *Laduram v Mahabir*, 39 All, 171 37 I C 996 15 A L J 31, see also *Dula Singh v Attar Singh*, 42 I C 287 95 P L R 1917 152 P W R 1917, *Iyappa Nairar v Manilka Asan*, 40 Mad, 630, s c 27 I C 241, *Virchand v Bulakidas* 55 I C 717 Cf *Karuthan Chettiar v Raman Chettiar*, (1923) M W N 838 45 M L J 804 A I R 1924 Mad, 185 79 I C 340. Also *Digendra v Ramani* 22 C W N 958 48 I C 333. A creditor has no right to set the Court in motion against a delinquent insolvent so he cannot call himself an "aggrieved creditor" when the Court refuses to punish the insolvent *Palaniappa Chetti v Subramania Chetti*, 38 M L J 338 (1920) M W N 135 54 I C 740, *Gujar Shah v Barkat Ali* 1 Lals, 213 56 I C 744, although the creditor is indirectly interested in seeing that the delinquent is brought to justice, *James Finlay & Co v Tulidas*, 118 I C 198. Likewise, the Receiver also is not an aggrieved person and cannot therefore appeal, if his application to take action against the insolvent under sec 69 or sec 70 is not entertained, *Bhagwant Kishore v Sanual Das*, 19 A L J 701 61 I C 802. The Receiver is not aggrieved by an order annulling adjudication and therefore cannot apply for

revision of such an order, *Radha Mohan v. Gharsi Ram*, *supra*. A similar principle will apply also when the creditor applies for a mere enquiry into the conduct of the insolvent and does not apply for his conviction, *Dula Singh v. Attar Singh*, 42 I.C. 287. Vide notes under the heading "Appeal" under secs 69 and 70.

Clause (1) gives a right of appeal to every person who is aggrieved by an order passed by a Court in the exercise of its insolvency jurisdiction. So, where a Court cancels a sale of the insolvent's property by the receiver, on the ground that the sale fetched a very low price, the auction purchaser has a right of appeal, being a person aggrieved, *Chuni Lal v. Behan Lal*, 21 P.W.R. 1916, 53 I.C. 995. Cf. 39 Mad. 470, 44 I.C. 555 (Mad.). Vide also the notes at p. 424, *ante*. Where by an order of Court a special Receiver is appointed in supersession of the Official Receiver, who was originally appointed Receiver the Official Receiver is a person aggrieved by the order and has a right of appeal under this section, *Official Receiver Tanore v. Vataraja*, 40 Mad. 405, 44 M.L.J. 251 (1921) M.W.N. 212, 72 I.C. 225. The words "may appeal" mean that an aggrieved person will have the right to appeal and that he can exercise this right at his option, it does not mean that he is bound to do so or that his ordinary remedies are not open to him, *Dum Chand v. Muhammed Hussain*, 22 P.R. 101, 40 I.C. 220.

An order releasing from attachment certain crops attached or seized by the Receiver at the instance of a creditor can be appealed against hereunder, *Nandas v. Ramji Lal*, 47 All. 540, 2, A.L.J. 102, AIR 1920 All 549, 58 I.C. 944.

**Non-party aggrieved person** If a person becomes aggrieved by an order he will have a right of appeal notwithstanding the fact that he was not a party to the proceeding in the Court below, *Rustomjee Dorabjee v. K.D. Brothers*, 53 Cal. 566, 44 C.L.J. 454.

**Subordinate Court** See Notes on sec. 3, *ante*. An appeal lies to a High Court against an order made in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction by a Court subordinate to a District Court such appeal lies to the District Court. *Vidjon Mullick v. Romani Mohan Goswami*, 6, I.C. 248 (Cal.) although the value of the subject matter exceeds Rs. 1,000. *Fazl Humayun v. Khired Chandra*, 11 C.W.N. 402, AIR 1921 Cal. 474, 102 I.C. 115. Though a Subordinate Court has for the purposes of insolvency matters concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court, still for the purposes of appeal it is subordinate to the latter. *Madhorao Desai v. Nag*, AIR 1923 Nag. So. 77, I.C. 77. An Additional Judge is not subordinate to the District Judge for the purpose

of an appeal under this section, *Makhan Lal v Srilal*, 9 A L J 371 14 Ind Cas 172, *Chiranjit Lal v Emperor*, 36 All, 576 12 A L J 1105 25 I C 686 An appeal against an order of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling will lie to the District Judge, *Chagmull v Jasnaram*, 15 C L J 239 16 C W N 80 n, *Chathurbhuj Mahesh v Harlal*, A I R 1925 Cal 335 80 I C 858 An appeal against an order passed by a Court of Small Causes exercising insolvency jurisdiction will lie to the District Court, see sec 3 (2) ante. also see *Debi Prasad v Jumna Das*, 23 All, 56, *Sitharam v Vaithilinga*, 12 Mad, 472, *Sankar v I'thal*, 21 Bom 45, *Manekshah v Dadabhai*, 27 Bom, 60.

As to the hearing of appeal from the District Judge's order by the Judicial Commissioner of N W F Provinces, see *Ghulam Haider v Emperor*, 73 I C 129 Under the Punjab Government Notification No 889, dated the 18th Nov 1908, the Divisional Court is the District Court Therefore, an order in the exercise of the insolvency jurisdiction by District Court is appealable to the Divisional Judge, *Mansa v Nathumal*, 3 P R 1911 29 P L R 1911 24 P W R 1911 8 I C 485 Cf *Ram Kishen v I'mrao Bibi*, 80 P W R 1916 33 I C 730 An Official Receiver is not a Court subordinate to the District Court within the meaning of this section, *Allapichai v Kuppai Pichai*, 40 Mad, 752 32 M L J 449 39 I C 429

**Powers of Appellate Court** The appellate Court possesses all the powers of the original Court including that of granting interim protection or appointing a Receiver, *Abdul Razah v Basiruddin* 11 C L J 415 14 C W N 586 6 I C 95—referred to in 46 I C 224 (Pat) and 58 I C 677 (Mad)

**Shall be final** These words evidently indicate that the order of the District Judge is not open to second appeal They do not mean that the ordinary right of suit, if otherwise existing, will be taken away, *Duni Chand v Muhammad Hussain*, 22 P R 1917 40 I C 220 But under the proviso next following such an order can be interfered with by the High Court by way of revision So, it has been held that an order made in appeal by a District Judge in an insolvency proceeding directing the lower Court to take and submit additional evidence is not a final order hereunder and the High Court has power in revision to set aside that order, *Gangadhar v Sudhar* 61 I C 589 From the use of the word "final" it is not to be supposed that the provisions regarding relitigating as contained in the Civil Procedure Code will not apply or that a Court cannot review its own order under O XLVII, rr 1 2 Cf *Re Bhagwan Das*, 4 Bom, 48, *Mool Chand v Sarjoo Pershad*, 12 C W N 273 7 C L J 269 1 : ic under the heading "Review" at p 47, ante Also at p 45<sup>o</sup>

As an additional judge is not subordinate to the District Judge within the meaning of sec 3, an appeal against an order made by him will lie not to the District Judge but to the High Court under sub-sec (2), see *Makhanlal v Srilal*, 9 A L J 371.

It should not be lost sight of that a Receiver is not a Court under this Act, therefore an order by the Court in appeal from an order of the Receiver under sec 68 is not final. *Allapichai v Kuppai Pitchai*, 40 Mad, 752, 39 I C 429 32 M L J 449 Cf *Muthusami v Somoo*, 39 M L J 438, 440 (1920) M W N 537

**Proviso I : Power of Revision under this Section:**  
Under this proviso the High Court has been vested with revisional powers in respect of the orders made in appeals by the District Court. For the meaning of the expression "High Court" see sec 3 (24) of the General Clauses Act (X of 1897). The reason for the introduction of this proviso is to provide a safeguard against the restrictions placed on the right of appeal under sub-section (1)—[see Select Committee's Report on the Act of 1907]. The powers conferred by this section are analogous to those conferred by section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act and wider than those conferred by sec 115 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908. Under sec 115, the High Court can interfere only when there is a question of jurisdiction involved. But under this section, as under sec 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Act, the High Court can interfere if the order under revision is not according to law, *Har prasad v Bhagat Singh*, 36 I C 594 102 P R 191 685 P L R 1912. Under sec 115, C P Code, mere illegality of the order unless involving a question of jurisdiction will not justify the High Court to interfere, because a Court has jurisdiction to decide wrong as well as right, *Malkarjun v Narakan*, 25 Bom, 337 (34-) P C Cf also *Amir Hossein's case* 11 Cal 6 (P C), *Bala Krishen's case*, 40 Mad, 793 22 C W 50 (P C).

The power conferred by the proviso is merely discretionary with the High Court, as is evident from the use of the word "may," but the discretion to be used in the matter is always judicial discretion and not arbitrary discretion see p 40, ante. For an instance in which a time barred appeal was converted into a revision petition, see *Manguluri Sriaramayya v Singhumahantu*, 39 Mad, 593 18 M L T 200 30 I C 701. For the application of sec 107 of the Government of India Act, *Vide Ibid*.

The question whether a certain transfer of property has been made with "intent" to delay or defeat creditors within the meaning of sec 6 (b) is not a question of law but merely one of fact *Har Purshad v Bhagat Singh*, 102 P R 1916 36

I C 594 Cf *Ramgopal v Shamshkhaton*, 20 Cal 93 (99),  
 P C *Benu Ram v Kandan Lal* 26 I A 58 21 All 496, P C

Before the Act of 1907 if an insolvency petition were rejected the remedy open to the aggrieved person was by way of motion to the High Court See *Kedar Bans v Maharani Janki* 14 C W N 143, but now there is an appeal against such an order

**Revision** An order made in appeal by District Judge directing the taking of additional evidence is open to revision *Gangadhar v Shridhar* 61 I C 589 The Appellate Court can treat an appeal as revision also when the leave contemplated by sec 5 (3) is not taken, *Maung Po Mya v Maung Po Kyin* 8 Bnr L T 79 30 I C 943 But see *Kallukutty Parambath v Putthen Peetakkal* 49 M L J 595 22 L W 542 AIR 1926 Mad 123 91 I C 144 in which a revision application was rejected on the ground *inter alia* that an appeal lay in the matter An order of the District Judge refusing to take action under secs 22 and 69 is not open to revision *Gujar v Barkat* 56 I C 744 Cf *Bhagwant v Sanwal Das* 19 A L J 701 61 I C 802

**Proviso II Second Appeal** This proviso is new, and gives a right of second appeal from the decision of the District Court in a matter decided under sec 4 of this Act See *Foolkumari v Khirrod Chandra* 31 C W N 50 AIR 1927 Cal 474 102 I C 115 But such a second appeal is allowable only on the grounds mentioned in sec 100 of C P Code 1908 Thus a second appeal will lie against an order under sec 53 *supra* but only on a point of law *Seth Sheolal v Giridhanlal* AIR 1924 Nag 361 8 I C 140 But the right of second appeal has been denied in such a case in *Halu Jan v Hari Kishen* 67 I C 88 (Lah) because a case decided under sec 51 may not properly fall under sec 4 *Budha Mal v Official Receiver Lahore* AIR 1930 Lah 122 Where the consideration for a mortgage consisted of two main items the second item being of Rs 3000/ kept in deposit for payment to a previous mortgagee and the previous mortgage deed was in possession of the second mortgagee and the discharge of the previous mortgage was admitted by the first mortgagee the lower appellate Court upheld the annulment of the mortgage under this section remarking that there was an initial presumption of collusion and hence the proof was insufficient overlooking the mortgagee's own evidence held that the finding was vitiated by an error of law *Ibid* The value of the appeal (even if over 5000) will not affect the question of the maintainability of the second appeal *Fool Kumari v Khirrod Chandra* *supra* An order enlarging the time limit for an application for discharge under sec 7 ante is not a decision under sec 4 of the Act and consequently not open to a second

appeal, *Sambamurthi Aijar v Ramakrishna*, 52 Mad 337 337 M L J 837 29 L W 60 AIR 1929 Mad 43 114 I C 847 As to what matters fall within the scope of sec 4, so as to be open to second appeal, comp cases at p 473, *infra*. Read there also the comment on Ramesam J's view in 49 M L J 203

**Sub-sec. (2)** Under this sub-section, an appeal from the decision or order of the District Court lies to the High Court, but subject to the following conditions —

- (a) Only such decisions and orders are appealable as are specified in Schedule I
- (b) The decision or order in question must be in an original case heard by the District Court and must not be in the course of an appeal from an order of a subordinate Court

The language of this sub section is somewhat faulty. In the first part of the sub section we have both the words "decision" or "order", but in the latter part we have only the word "order" and not "decision". This looseness of expression is liable to an erroneous interpretation, namely, that the only *decision* that a subordinate Court is capable of coming to is one under sec 4 and that the case of that decision has been provided for in proviso II and that this sub-section (2) contemplates only the orders made by the Subordinate Court. But this cannot be, because Schedule I shows that an order under sec 54 is also a decision. From the aforesaid omission of the word "decision" it should not also be contended that the exclusion implied in the latter part of the section, is restricted only to an "order", so that there may be a second appeal from the *decision* of a Subordinate Court though there is none from an order made by it. Such a view is wholly inconsistent with sub sec (1) which says that an appellate order of the District Court is final subject to proviso II. But, it receives support from the omission of the word "decision" in the last line but one in the first paragraph of sub sec (1). This anomaly has been occasioned by the careless use of the new word "decision" in some places and not in others.

An appeal lies under sec 75 (2) against a decision on the question of title by the Insolvency Court, *Shikri Prosad v. Aziz Ali* 44 All, 71 19 A L J 862 63 I C 601

**Sub-sec (3) : Leave** Original orders of the District Court other than those mentioned in Schedule I are not appealable as a matter of right. But they may be appealed against provided previous leave from the District Court or the High Court is obtained for the purpose. Leave will not be given as a matter of course. The Court would refuse leave in unimportant cases where no question of law is involved.

When the District Court should or should not grant leave *Re Campbell*, (1884) 11 Q B D 12, or

where no doubtful question of law is raised, *Ex parte Edwards*, (1884) 14 Q B D 415, *Ex parte Moss*, (1884) 14 Q B D 310 (318). In *Ex parte East & West India Dock Co*, (1881) 17 Ch D 259, leave was refused on the ground that the appeal would be from the discretion of the Court. A District Court ought to give leave in cases which involve important questions of law [*Re Armstrong* (1886) 17 Q B D 521]. Leave should also be given by the District Judge when the order complained of is one finally deciding a question in controversy between the parties, *Arman Saidar v Satkhira Jt Stock Co*, 18 C L J 564 20 I C 273. The statute does not provide that leave may be granted on questions of fact, nor does it provide that the District Court should not grant leave on questions of fact *Shibjee Shah v Hir Lal* AIR 1928 Pat 23 104 I C 613. Where the question decided is likely to affect a large community, leave should be granted, see *Ex parte White*, (1871) 6 Ch App 397 (405). An order giving or refusing leave is not however appealable, *Loue v Esdaile*, (1891) A C 210. Cf *Pale v Bright*, (1892) 1 Q B 609, *In re Everson*, (1904) 2 K B 619. The order refusing leave to appeal is discretionary with the Court and there is no right of appeal against such a discretionary order *Madhava Iyay v Mathuria* 5 L W 168 21 M L J 77 38 I C 818. Leave to appeal on an order under sec 10 (2) is in the discretion of the Court *Shibjee Shah v Hir Lal*, AIR 1928 Pat 23 104 I C 613 and should be granted in a case where the insolvent was misled by the Court's order, *J H Gee v Shob Narain* AIR 1929 Pat 184 118 I C 312. The time spent in obtaining leave should not be deducted from the period of limitation for High Court appeal, see 19 M L J 8 (notes).

The special leave mentioned in this sub section is obligatory. *Mul Chand v Murari Lal* 36 All 8 11 A L J 979 11 I C 702. So, in respect of decisions and orders not covered by Schedule I there is no right of appeal unless special leave is first obtained from the District Court or the High Court. Thus, no appeal will lie from an order of dismissal of the insolvency petition except with the leave of the District Court or the High Court. *Ramanathan v M I &c Firm - Bur L T* 53 - L B R 257 24 I C 4,8. Similarly leave is an essential prerequisite for filing an appeal to the High Court against an order of the District Judge disallowing the insolvent's objections to the sale of occupancy rights in certain lands. *Thilur Singh v Ganga Singh* 9 Lah L J 257 AIR 1927 Lah 424 10, I C 6. Under this section the High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge to grant leave to appeal. So the High Court is competent to grant leave notwithstanding the fact that leave has

refused by the District Judge, *Madhu Sudhan v Parbati*, 19 C W N 769 29 I C 406, see also *In re Armstrong*, (1886) 17 Q B D, 521 (527), *Jugal Kishore v Ishar Das*, 63 P R 1919 51 I C 695. It seems that for a leave to appeal the party should resort to the District Court in the first instance, Cf (1884) 1 Mor 249. When the High Court has granted leave to appeal there is no necessity for further hearing of the appeal under O XLI, r 11 of the C P Code, see *Madhu Sudhan v Parbati*, 19 C W N 760 29 I C 406. But see *Thakar Singh v Ganga Singh*, 9 L L J 257 AIR 1927 Lah 424 (2), in which it has been held that sanction cannot be deemed to have been granted by mere admitting an appeal to a hearing. It has however recently been held by the Lahore High Court

that where in the memorandum of

**Leave by implication** appeal a prayer for leave to appeal was made but the motion Bench admitted the appeal without specifically stating that they granted leave to appeal, there was substantial compliance with the provisions of this section, and the appeal must be held to have been instituted with the leave of the Court, *Ram Chand v Mohra Shah*, 11 Lah L J 198 AIR 1929 Lab 622 119 I C 427; *Jai Mal v Chanan Mal*, AIR 1928 Lah 734 115 I C 475; *Ganesh Das v Khilanda Ram*, AIR 1929 Lah 636 119 I C 753. The Patna High Court also is of opinion that the admission of an appeal may, under proper circumstances amount to the granting of leave, see *Gopal Ram v Magan Ram, infra*. Where an order is appealable only by leave of the District Court or the High Court, the memorandum of appeal should always be accompanied by a petition for leave to appeal and it should be made clear to the Judge sitting to receive petition that the appeal is not prosecuted as one which lies as of right, *Bali v Nand Lal*, 33 I C 773 (774), (All). Cf *Mulchand v Murari Lal*, 36 All 8 11 A L J 979 21 I C 702. Leave should not be granted in a case where no appeal lies. Leave wrongly granted cannot however create a right of appeal which has not otherwise been conferred by the Act, *Saklal Ali v Radha Mohan*, 41 All, 243 (245). The real import of this decision is not very clear. Under sub section (3), the orders are appealable subject to the leave of the Court, but this Allahabad case seems to suggest that the granting of the leave depends upon the appealability of the order. This view will however receive support from certain observations (practically by way of obiter) in *Ramesh Chandra v Charu Chandra*, 14 C W N 445, to the effect that in deciding the question as to whether an appeal should or should not be held maintainable even though the leave of the Court has been obtained hereunder, the provisions of the C P Code may be looked into as a guide for the determination of the question. It has been said in this

case that the above view was taken also in *Munnu Lal v Kunj Behan*, 44 All, 605. But from a reference to *Munnu Lal's* case, it appears that the Allahabad High Court did not go the length of saying that a matter not appealable under the C P Code will not become appealable by leave. Their Lordships simply observed that in considering an appeal from an order of review passed by the Insolvency Court the High Court should be guided by the principles of O XLVII, 57 of the C P Code. It is not however very clear when the leave is to be granted and when not. In *Moromohun v Hemanta*, 23 C L J, 55, (*Ibid* at p 11) a doubt was expressed as to whether the High Court can grant leave to appeal against an order calling upon the insolvent to show cause under old s 70 whi he should not be convicted. Leave to appeal may be obtained even after the filing of the appeal and it may take effect retrospectively, *Elliot v Subbiah*, 50 Mad 815 26 L W 248 53 M L J 742 (1928) 11 W N 9 AIR 1927 Mad 669 10, I C 135. Such leave can be granted even at the final hearing of the appeal to take effect retrospectively from the date of its institution, *Horomohun v Mohan Das*, 39 C L J 432 AIR 1924 Cal 849.

When the leave is to be obtained Court can after hearing the entire case consider that sufficient case has been made out by the appellant for obtaining leave to appeal and thereby grant the leave, *Gopal Ram v Magni Ram*, 7 Pat 375 AIR 1928 Pat 338 107 I C 830 A direction that notice of appeal should issue amounts to leave to appeal, *Ibid*. An appeal without the necessary leave may be treated as a revision, *Maung Po Mya v Maung Po Kyin*, 8 Bur, L T 282 30 I C 943.

**Appeals** All orders or decisions of a Subordinate Court invested with insolvency jurisdiction under sec 3, are open to appeal, see sub-section (1). Also see *Vaisnava Prabhu v Mordin Sahib*, 15 Mad, 89, *Komarsami v Govinda* 11 Mad, 136, *Shankar v Vithal*, 21 Bom, 45, *Menekshah v Dadabhai* 27 Bom, 604. Such an appeal lies to the District Court, Cf *Chug Mull v Jairam*, 15 C L J 239, 16 C W N 80n *Sitharama v Vythulingh*, 12 Mad, 472. See also the cases under the heading "aggrieved person". An appeal will also lie even when the order of the Subordinate Court is an order confirming that of the Receiver. Such an order is virtually an original order of the Court *Abdul Aziz v Khirod*, 41 I C 411, see also *Alla Pichai v Kuppai Pichai*, 39 I C 429 32 M L J 449. The jurisdiction of the District Court to hear appeals against the decisions or orders of a Subordinate dependent upon either the value of the decree which the order in insolvency, or the debts entered in the " " filed is not count of rent

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the appeal without specifically stating that they granted leave to appeal, there was substantial compliance with the provisions of this section, and the appeal must be held to have been instituted with the leave of the Court, *Ram Chand v Mohra Shah*, 11 Lah L J 198 A I R 1929 Lah 622 119 I C 427, *Jai Mal v Chanan Mal*, A I R 1928 Lah 734 115 I C 473, *Ganesh Das v Khilanda Ram*, A I R 1929 Lah 636 119 I C 753. The Patna High Court also is of opinion that the admission of an appeal may, under proper circumstances, amount to the granting of leave, see *Gopal Ram v Magri Ram*, *infra*. Where an order is appealable only by leave of the District Court or the High Court, the memorandum of appeal should always be accompanied by a petition for leave to appeal and it should be made clear to the Judge sitting to receive petition that the appeal is not prosecuted as one which lies as of right, *Bali v Nand Lal*, 33 I C 773 (774), (All). Cf *Mulchand v Murarilal*, 36 All 8 11 A L J 979 21 I C 70. Leave should not be granted in a case where no appeal lies, leave wrongly granted cannot however create a right of appeal which has not otherwise been conferred by the Act, *Saklal Ali v Radha Mohan*, 41 All, 243 (245). The real import of this decision is not very clear. Under sub section (3), the orders are appealable subject to the leave of the Court, but this Allahabad case seems to suggest that the granting of the leave depends upon the appealability of the order. This view will however receive support from certain observations (practically by way of obiter) in *Ramesh Chandra v Charu Chandra* 4 C W N 445, to the effect that in deciding the question as to whether an appeal should or should not be held maintainable even though the leave of the Court has been obtained hereunder, the provisions of the C P Code may be looked into as a guide for the determination of the question.

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When the leave is to be obtained Court can after hearing the entire case consider that sufficient case has been made out by the appellant for obtaining

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**Appeals** All orders or decisions of a Subordinate Court invested with insolvency jurisdiction under sec 3, are open to appeal, see sub-section (1). Also see *Varkunta Prabhu v Mordin Sahib* 15 Mad, 89, *Komarsami v Govinda*, 11 Mad, 136 *Shankar v Vishal*, 21 Bom, 45, *Menekshah v Dadabhai*, 27 Bom 604. Such an appeal lies to the District Court, Cf *Chug Mull v Jarram*, 15 C L J 239, 16 C W N Son *Sitharama v Lythilingh* 12 Mad, 472. See also the cases under the heading "aggrieved person". An appeal will also lie even when the order of the Subordinate Court is an order confirming that of the Receiver. Such an order is virtually an original order of the Court, *Abdul Aziz v Khirod*, 41 I C 411, see also *Alla Pichai v Kuppai Pichai*, 39 I C 429 32 M L J 449. The jurisdiction of the District Court to hear appeals against the decisions or orders of a Subordinate Court is not dependent upon either the value of the decree in respect of which the order in insolvency was obtained or the amount of the debts entered in the Schedule of debts filed by the applicant.

for a declaration of insolvency, *Debi prosad v Jamna Das*, 23 All 56. See *Fool Kumari's case* cited at p 465, ante. The order of District Court upon such appeal is final [Sub-sec (1)]. A decision under sec 4 is appealable to the High Court. The Calcutta High Court has held that if a decision by a Court is open to appeal, its refusal to pass a decision is also appealable, *Nayantara v Sambhu Nath*, 52 Cal, 662 89 I C 761. For our comments on this case *vide* at p 42, ante. Under proviso II, a second appeal lies to the High Court in respect of a decision of the Subordinate Court under sec 4 of the Act. As regards appeals from original (not appellate) decisions or orders of the District Court, they lie to the High Court. In appealing to the High Court no special leave will be necessary when the decisions and orders in question are such as are mentioned in Schedule I, otherwise special leave will be necessary. Before the amendment of sec 70 effected in 1926 it was held that an appeal would lie from an order of conviction under sec 60 but no appeal lay under sec 75(2) against an order calling upon the insolvent under sec 73 to show cause why charges should not be framed against him, *Monmohan Roy v Hemanta*, 23 C L J 55 334 I C 777. If in a matter the right of appeal subsisted before this Act came in force, that right will not be destroyed by the operation of this Act. Cf *Salimmanan v Valli* 21 M L J 764 10 M L T 78 2 M W N 99.

In dealing with appeals under this section the provisions of the C P Code ought to guide the Court, *Munnulal v Kurji Beharilal*, 44 All, 605 20 A L J 517 A I R 1922 All, 206 67 I C 317. When an order is purported to be made under a provision of the C P Code, it will be appealable only if it falls within the scope of O XLIII, r 1 of that Code, *Abdul Gaffer v Official Assignee*, 3 Rangoon, 313.

**Abatement of appeal** As to abatement of appeal on the death of the respondent see, *Rameshur v Bisheshwar* 7 All, 734. The appeal will not abate by reason of non substitution of the heirs of a deceased creditor respondent, *Thakar Singh v Ganga Singh*, 9 L L J 257 A I R 1927 Lah 424(2). As to the effect of death of the insolvent, *vide* notes at p 112, ante.

The order of the appellate Court under this section read with sec 28 (7) will relate back to, and take effect from the date of the presentation of the petition of insolvency, *Abdul Razak v Basiruddin*, 11 C L J 435 (437) 14 C W N 586.

**Return of Memorandum when appeal presented to wrong Court** By reason of the provisions of sec 5, ante it seems, that when an appeal is filed in a wrong Court, the memorandum can be returned for presentation to the proper Court. Cf *Chitturbhuji Mahesri v Hatal Agarwala*, 11 1953 Cal 335 80 I C 858.

**Notice of appeal** Notice of the appeal should be given to parties likely to be affected by the reversal of the order appealed against, *Tarzi Deta v Parameshtara*, 39 Mad., 74 29 M.L.J. 451 27 I.C. 144 When an appeal is preferred by the insolvent against the dismissal of his application for adjudication, notice of such appeal should be served on a substantial number of creditors, *Chiranjit Lal v Ajodhia Prasad*, 37 I.C. 391 (All.) As to the effect of not serving the necessary notice, vide under the next heading "Parties to appeal" *Cf Khanna v Salem Raj*, 51 I.C. 935 (Lab.) A debtor who gets notice of hearing served on his authorised agent cannot complain that he did not also receive a similar notice, *Kahanji Singhji Bhai v Bank of Madras*, 39 Mad., 693 29 M.L.J. 788 3 L.W. 13 (1926) M.W.N. 12 11 I.C. 583 A direction that notice of appeal should issue amounts to leave to appeal, *Gopal Ram v Magni Ram*, 7 Pat. 375 A.I.R. 1928 Pat. 148 107 I.C. 830

**Parties to Appeal** In an appeal against an order passed in an insolvency proceeding, only the parties affected by the order are necessary parties and are entitled to notice, *Tarzi Deta v Parameshtara*, 39 Mad., 74 29 M.L.J. 451 27 I.C. 144 In an appeal by a debtor against an order dismissing an application for adjudication notice of the appeal should be given to a substantial number of creditors to enable them to represent their interests as respondents, *Chiranjit Lal v Ajodhia Prasad*, 37 I.C. 391 In appeals against an order of adjudication, notice of the appeal should be served on the Official Assignee, *Khem Karandas v Hunibux* 29 C.W.N. 884 A.I.R. 1925 Cal. 1215 89 I.C. 584, following *Re Webber Ex parte Webber*, L.R. 24 Q.B.D. 313, but according to the practice prevailing in the Punjab the receiver is not considered a necessary party in an appeal against an adjudication order, *Firm of Moti Ram v Keual Rani*, 9 Lab. L.J. 450 A.I.R. 1928 Lah. 202 1/5 I.C. 569 Non impleading the receiver as a party respondent will not vitiate an appellate order if there be no question of prejudice to him, *Narastman v Hanumantha*, A.I.R. 1922 Mad. 439 (1922) M.W.N. 717 7 I.C. 572 But see *Khanna v Salem Raj* 51 I.C. 935 (Lab.) An appeal by the insolvent against an order refusing to release a house for his residence without impleading the Receiver as party is incompetent, *Ghulam Mahomed v Kartar Ram*, 37 I.C. 971 (Lab.) In an appeal by the creditor against the order of adjudication, the insolvent is a necessary party to the appeal, *Chholubhai Bhumbhai v Daji Bhai* 26 Bom. L.R. 412 A.I.R. 1924 Bom. 472 80 I.C. 482 In an appeal against the order of the District Judge confirming a sale effected in the insolvency proceedings, the auction purchaser and the Receiver are necessary parties, and omission to implead them is fatal *Tarlok Devi v Joti Ram*, A.I.R. 1923 Lah. 58 68 I.C. 716 See also *Akhanna v Salem*

Raj, 51 I C 935 (Lah); but see *Jugal Kishore v Ishar Das* 63 P R 1919 51 I C 695. It is not to be supposed that all the creditors of the insolvent whether named or un-named in the petition and whether they have appeared in the original proceedings or not are necessary parties and entitled to notice. In re Debtor, (1901) 2 K B 354 70 L J K B 699. So it has been held by the Calcutta High Court that it is necessary for the appellant, who is the petitioner for insolvency, to add as a party respondent, the creditor who is mentioned in the petition but who did not appear in the original Court to oppose the application, *Samruddin v Kadumoni*, 12 C L J 445 13 C W N 244. In an appeal by one creditor, the other creditors need not be joined as party respondents, *E I Cigarette Co v Anando Mohan* 24 C W N 401 58 I C 10. In an appeal from an order of a District Judge dismissing a claim by a stranger to money ordered to be paid to the Receiver, the creditors are not necessary parties, *Munshi Ram v Ghulam Dastgir* A I R 1928 Lah 423 107 I C 400. No service of notice upon the heirs of a deceased scheduled creditor would not by itself render the proceeding before the appellate Court incompetent, *Gokul Chandra v Radha Govinda*, 44 C L J 108 A I R 1926 Cal 1210 97 I C 1013, also *Thakar Singh's case* (at p 470).

**Applicability of the provisions of the C. P. Code to appeals hereunder.** When an appeal is preferred under this section, all or any of the provisions of O XLI of C P Code may be made applicable to such an appeal, if they be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; see *Alagappa v Chockalingam* 41 Mad, 904, F B 84 I C 203, so the appellate Court can ask the appellant to furnish security for costs under O XLI r 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, see *Lakkipura Dasi v Rai Kishori*, 43 Cal, 243 20 C W N 244. But see *Sesha Aiyar v Nagarathna Lala*, 27 Mad, 121 1 respondent can avail himself of the provisions of O XLI, r 22 (of C P Code) to file a memorandum of cross-objection when an appeal is preferred against him, see *Alagappa v Chokalingam* 41 Mad, 904 F B 48 I C 203. As to abatement of appeals, vide notes and cases at p 470, ante.

An appeal lies to the High Court at the instance of a creditor against an order of adjudication, passed on the petition of another creditor if the Court declined to add the former as a party, *Muthu Karuppan v Muthuraman*, (1914) M W N 599 26 I C 282.

**Court Fees.** For Court Fees payable on the memorandum of an appeal from an order of the Insolvency Court, vide Sch II, Art 11, of the Court Fees Act, the order being one not having the force of a decree within the meaning of that

Article Though the provisions of the C P Code apply to insolvency cases still the effect thereof will not be to render the definition of "decree" in sec 2, C P Code, applicable to an adjudication by the Insolvency Court, which can only be a decision or an order (i.e. sec 75), inasmuch as the C P Code will never over ride a provision of this Act. Of course, under sec 75 of this Act, a decision under sec 4 will be a decree, but that is only for the purposes of sec 12 of the Limitation Act and not for those of Sch II, Art 11 of the Court Fees Act. An Insolvency appeal is always a miscellaneous appeal (i.e., "an appeal from an order"), even when the decision appealed against is one under sec 4 of this Act. Cf *Fool Kumari v Khirode Chandra* 31 C W N 502 A I R 1927 474 102 I C 115. From the point of view of Court fees it is more advantageous to the litigant to utilise the provisions of this Act than to have recourse to the ordinary Civil Court. The Allahabad decision of *Bajnath Das v Balmukund* 47 All 98 22 A L J 881 82 I C 321, on the said Art 11, may be consulted in this connection with benefit.

**Orders appealable:** A decision on a question whether an insolvent three years before the insolvency sold his property merely with intent to defraud and delay his creditors is a decision on a question of title within the meaning of sec 4 and is appealable hereunder, *Shikri Prasad v Asiz Ali* 19 A L J 862 63 I C 601. Similarly there is a question of title when the point decided is as to the validity of consent by heir to a Moslem Will and therefore an appeal lies *Kalicharan v Mohammad Jamil* [1930] A L J 588 122 I C 762. An appeal lies where the creditor's application for disciplinary action against the debtor is dismissed without inquiry, without receiving any report from the Receiver and without assigning any reason *Karuthan Chettiar v Raman* 45 M L J 804 18 L W 837 (1923) M W N 88 79 I C 340. An appeal lies against the order whereby the Court without adjudicating upon the claim of a third person directs the sale of the property subject to such claim under sec 4 *Nayantara v Sambhunath*, 52 Cal 662 A I R 1925 Cal 932 89 I C 61. Where property is seized by a receiver as belonging to an insolvent and a claim is preferred by a third party to such property and the claim is allowed an appeal lies hereunder *Ghani Mahomed v Dinanath*, A I R 1928 Lah 556 108 I C 602. Similarly, where a Receiver sells a stranger's property as the property of the insolvent, and such stranger applies for rectification of this act of the receiver under sec 68 but the Court dismisses his application as time barred, there is an appeal because such a matter is covered by sec 4. See 107 I C 467 cited under the heading "Appeal," at p 433, *ante*. Where an order was passed by the District Judge directing moneys to be paid to the offici-

Receiver and a third party put in a claim petition, which was dismissed, it was held that the order of dismissal amounted to a disposal on a question of title within the meaning of s 4 and was consequently appealable, *Munshi Ram v Ghulam Dasgupta* AIR 1928 Lah 428 107 IC 400 According to Ramesam J (in *Kallukutty Parambath v Puthen Peetikakkal*, 22 LW 452 49 MLJ 595 91 IC 144), the words "of any nature whatever" in sec 4 of the Act show that all questions arising in the course of insolvency proceedings may be dealt with by the Court (under that section) for the purpose of doing complete justice, and in such a case a second appeal lies to the High Court on a question of law If the above proposition as enunciated by the learned Judge, were correct, there would be a second appeal almost in every insolvency matter involving a point of law,—a result, hardly contemplated by the Legislature An appeal lies against an order admitting a non provable debt in proof, *Siva Subramania v Teethiappa* 47 Mad 120 45 MLJ 166 (1923) MWN 895 18 LW 636 75 IC 572 An appeal lies to the High Court under sec 75 (3) from an order granting a review of judgment, but such appeals should be limited by the provisions of O XLVII, C P Code, *Munnulal v Kunji Behari*, 44 All 605 20 ALJ 517 AIR 1922 All 206 67 IC 317 An appeal lies from an order passed under sec 37 of the Act, *Shoidan Lachmi Narain v Bahadur Chand*, AIR 1927 Lah 914 100 IC 137, as well as from an order appointing a special Receiver in supersession of the Official Receiver, *Official Receiver, Tanjore v Nataraja Sastrigal*, 46 Mad 405 44 MLJ 251 (1923) MWN 212 AIR 1923 Mad 355 72 IC 225

**Orders not appealable except without leave.** No appeal lies from an order of dismissal of an insolvency petition made on the ground of fraud etc except with the leave of the District Court or the High Court, *Ramanathan v M L Funn* 7 Bur LT 53 7 LBR 257 24 IC 438 No appeal lies from an order rejecting an application for extension of time made under sec 27 (2), *Re Ganga Prasad*, 89 IC 959 (Oudh) It is doubtful whether an order refusing to take action under sec 53 or sec 54A is open to appeal, *Bhagwant v Munim Khan* 6 NLR 146 8 IC 1115 Vide also at pp 42 & 309 No appeal lies against an order of District Judge refusing to take action under ss 22 and 69, *Gujar Shah v Barkat Ali*, 1 Lab 213 56 IC 744, *Bhagwant v Sanaal Das*, 19 ALJ 701 61 IC 802 See *Dula Singh v Attar Singh*, 95 PLR 1917 152 PWR 1917 42 IC 287, *Iyappa Nanar v Manicka Iyer*, 40 Mad, 6, 10 27 IC 241, followed in *Virchand v Bulaki Das* 55 IC 17 (Nag) Cf *Mannohar v Hemanta*, 21 C 1 J 511 34 IC 777 No appeal lies from an order annulling an

adjudication under the provisions of sec 43 of the Act, without the leave of the Court, *Shoidan Lachmi Narain v Bahadur Chand*, A I R 1927 Lah 914 100 I C 137, *Gopal Ram v Magni Ram*, 7 Pat 375 A I R 1928 Pat 338 107 I C 830 An appeal from an order under sec 56(3) is likewise subject to the leave of the District Court or the High Court, *Nilmoni Chaudhury v Durga Charan* 22 C W N 704 46 I C 377 No appeal lies without leave from an order refusing to appoint a receiver, *Horomohun v Mohan Das*, 39 C L J 432 A I R 1924 Cal 849 83 I C 360

**Appeal heard without jurisdiction.** Where no appeal lies to the District Court, if the District Court hears the appeal, the High Court can set aside the appellate order passed by the District Court, *Dula Singh v Attar Singh*, 95 P L R 1917 152 P W R 1917 42 I C 287

**Effect of non-service of notice of appeal on creditors' heirs.** The appeal is not rendered incompetent by such non-service, but the heirs of the deceased creditor, if not brought on the record, will have the right to re-open the proceedings *Gokul Chandra v Radha Goinda* 44 C L J 108 A I R 1926 Cal 1210 97 I C 1013 (cited at p 42) also *Thakar Singh's case*, cited at p 40

**Privy Council Appeal** See p 50, ante There is no provision in the Act as regards appeals to the Privy Council So it has been maintained that this Act does not interfere with any right of appeal to the Privy Council, that may otherwise exist, see *Bombay B T Co v Dorabji*, 27 Bom, 415 So where an application for insolvency is dismissed under sec 25 of this Act, and an appeal is also dismissed in the High Court under O XLI, r 11, an appeal to the Privy Council will be competent, see *Chatrapat Singh v Kharag Singh*, 40 Cal, 685 17 C W N 752 17 C L J 547 For the application of Cl 39 of the Letters Patent for the purpose of an appeal to Privy Council see *Annamalai Chetty v Official Assignee*, A I R 925 Mad 243

**Appeal may be continued after annulment of adjudication.** An appeal filed by an insolvent in a civil suit can be continued after the annulment of his adjudication, *Ramchandra v Shripati* 31 Bom L R 357 A I R 1929 Bom 202 118 I C 252

**Sub-sec. (4): Limitation** The periods of limitation for appeals to the District Court and to the High Court under this section are respectively 30 and 90 days These are in fact the periods of limitation for all ordinary appeals in civil matters In computing the period of ninety days the appellant cannot claim to deduct the time spent in obtaining

leave to appeal from the District Court, 39 M L J 8 (n). If the appeal is filed in time, the mere fact that an application for leave to appeal was not filed in time does not render the appeal out of time, *Ananthanarayana v Rama Subba*, 47 Mad, 673 18 L W 857 A I R 1924 Mad 345 79 I C 395

This Act is no doubt a *special* law within the meaning of sec 29 of the Limitation Act (IX of 1908) as amended by Act X of 1922. Therefore, the special rules of computation contained in the said Act though they were not (before 1922) applicable to Insolvency cases may now be available in computing the periods of 30 and 90 days. For the old cases see *Kalimuddin Molla v Sahiluddin*, 47 Cal, 30, F B 30 CLJ 455 3 C W N 4 *Khagendra v Bamani*, 24 C W N 29 *Contra Warjan Singh v Madhava*, 88 P W R 1918 89 P R 1918 8 P L R 1918 46 I C 588 In some of the early cases there was a good deal of controversy as to the application of secs 5 and 12 of the Limitation Act in computing the periods of limitation under this Act, see *Dropadi v Hara Lal*, 34 All, 496, F B 10 A L J 3 16 I C 149, *Ramkishen v Umra Bibi* 33 I C 730 80 P W R 1916, *Thakur Prasad v Punno Lal* 35 All, 410, *Gangaram v Ram Chandra* 20 I C 259 sc 9 V L R 91, *Chavadi Ramasami v Venkateswara*, 42 Mad 13 35 M L J 531 48 I C 952, *Munjulun v Singumahanti* 39 Mad, 593 18 M L T 200 30 I C 703, *Jugal Kishore v Gur Narain*, 33 All, 738 8 A L J 833 11 I C 19, *Sicaramah v Bhujanga* 39 Mad, 596, *Kapparthi v Arateli* 41 Mad 169 (F B) 33 M L J 566 7 L W 443 44 I C 850 But under this present Act there is no room for such a controversy as in sec 78 we have got a new provision declaring that secs 5 and 12 of the Limitation Act are applicable to appeals and applications under this Act, *vide infra*. It should be noticed that hereunder the other provisions of the Limitation Act (excepting secs 5 and 12) do not apply to insolvency matters. So it was held (before 1922) that sec 14 of the I L Act did not apply to insolvency proceedings, see *Duraisami v Menakshi* 25 I C 610 16 M I T 246 (1914) M W N 831, also Cf *Prasi Deva v Parameswarya*, 39 Mad, 74 27 I C 144 29 M L J 451 But now sec 29 as amended in 1922 has rendered sec 14 inapplicable to such cases. When the last day of limitation for an appeal (i.e. the 30th or 90th day) is a *dies non*, it may be excluded under sec 10 of the General Clauses Act (and now also under sec 4 of II V) and the limitation is extended up till the re-opening day, *Ram Siam v Venkataswara*, 42 Mad, 13 35 M L J 531 48 I C 952 An appeal against an order affecting the estate of an insolvent even if presented out of time can be treated as a revision petition and the High Court can interfere with such

an order under sec 107 of the Government of India Act, if it is clearly illegal and interference is necessary in the interests of justice, *Munjuluri v Singumahanti*, 39 Mad, 493 :o I C -03 (*supra*)

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## PART VII.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**76. [§ 49]** The costs of any proceeding under this Act, including the costs of maintaining a debtor

in the civil prison, shall subject to any rules made under this Act, be in the discretion of the Court in which the proceeding is had

This is section 49 of the repealed Act and is analogous to sec 109 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914

**Reason of this Rule** A clause of this description is necessary in view of the fact that whereas the Code of Civil Procedure requires the deposit of diet money in the case of detention in the civil prison it is not desirable that a creditor merely by reason of his position as such should be saddled with such charges "We propose to allow the Courts a full discretion in the matter of awarding costs subject only to Rules made in this behalf" *Select Committee Report on Act III of 1907*. *Vide* clauses 31 32 of the Insolvency Rules framed by the Calcutta High Court, clause xxii of the Madras High Court Rules and clause xxvii of the Bombay High Court Rules

**Costs** In awarding costs to a party, the Court should ordinarily follow the general rule that costs follow the event *Ghanasham v Moralla* 18 Bom, 474. The Insolvency Court will not of course depart from this general rule only it will use greater discretion in the matter of costs. Under the Civil Procedure Code the cost of maintaining the debtor in the Civil prison is to be borne by the executing creditor but under this Act a person will not be liable for such costs by reason of his being a mere creditor of the insolvent. The discretion to be used in the matter of costs in an insolvency proceeding is however subject to any rules made under this Act (vide under the last heading), and the discretion referred to in the section must be discretion of the Court in which the proceeding is had. Under the English law a petitioning creditor is allowed his

costs out of the insolvent estate, if an order of adjudication is made *Young v Thomas*, 2 Ch 134. Ordinarily, it will not be proper to make an order for costs personally against an undischarged insolvent, [see *Ex parte Baum*, (1878) 7 Ch D 719] but such an order, if made, will not be absolutely illegal, *Ex parte Castle Mail Packets Co*, (1886) 18 Q B D 154. If the Receiver brings an unsuccessful motion, he is to hear the costs of the opposite party himself and the order for costs should not be directed to be limited to the assets in his hands, otherwise, the result will be that a party may ultimately be inculped in costs for faults for which he is not in any way responsible, *Re Suresh Ch Guyee*, 23 C W N 431. So, before starting any proceeding, the receiver should obtain an indemnity from the persons in whose interest the motion is sought to be laid *Ibid*. Where the receiver continues a suit instituted by the insolvent by virtue of his power under sec 59 (d), he will not be made personally liable for the costs of the suit unless his conduct was reckless and frivolous, *Abdul Rahman v Shaw Wallace & Co* A I R 1925 Mad 736 92 I C 620. Vide notes at p 394, ante.

Where there has been no misconduct, omission or neglect (which would induce the Court to refuse costs) on the part of one who comes to Court for enforcing a legal right, the Court has no discretion but must grant him his costs, *Kuppuswami v Zamindar of Kalahasti*, 27 Mad, 341. It should be noted that this Act gives a wider discretion in the matter of costs than that given by sec 35 of the C P Code, 1908. The Appellate Court cannot interfere with this discretion unless based on wrong principles or misapprehension of facts, *Re Haile*, (1911) 2 K B 290.

As to how the order for costs under this section is to be enforced it seems that such an order can be executed under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. In a case before the Calcutta High Court in the exercise of its insolvency jurisdiction it has been held that an order for costs is a judgment and can be enforced by means of a suit based upon such a judgment *Annada Prosad v Nobo Kishore*, 33 Cal, 560 9 C W N 292.

### 77. [§ 50] All Courts having jurisdiction in

*Courts to be auxiliary to each other* insolvency and the officers of such Courts respectively shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of insolvency and in order of a Comit seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to entitle the latter Court to exercise in regard

to the matters directed by the order, such jurisdiction as either of such Courts could exercise in regard to similar matters within their respective jurisdictions

This is section 50 of the Act of 1907 and corresponds to section 122 of the Eng Bankruptcy Act 1924. Its object is to give power to all Courts having insolvency jurisdiction under the Act to enforce the orders of other Courts having like jurisdiction (see Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Act of 1907). All Courts exercising insolvency jurisdiction are to be auxiliary to and act in aid of each other in all matters of insolvency. *In re Naoroji Sarabji* 33 Bom, 462. See also *Re Manchji*, 10 Bom L R 84. It seems that for the purpose of a concerted action within the meaning of this section a formal request from one Court to another is necessary, see *Re King & Co.*, 38 Cal 542 12 I C 14. A request from the original Court is the foundation for the jurisdiction of the auxiliary Court so there can be no such jurisdiction in absence of a request *Ibid*.

This section ought to be read along with the provisions of sec 36. Vide the notes under that section, at p 237 *ante*.

The Courts to act in concert with each other must have jurisdiction in insolvency otherwise this section will have no application. A Court having insolvency jurisdiction cannot act as auxiliary to a Court having no such jurisdiction. *Calendar Sykes and Co v Colonial Secretary of Lagos* (1891) A C 460 68 L T 297. So it has been held in a recent case that in order to make the provisions of this section applicable the Court in which the proceedings have been initiated as well as the Court which is invited to assist it must both have jurisdiction in insolvency matters. *Lalji Sakay v Abdul Gani* 12 C L J 452. *Callender Syke & Co v Colonial Secretary of Lagos* (1891) App Cas 460. Vide also under the heading "concurrent proceedings in and outside India" at p 239 *ante*. The section should not be so interpreted as to enable one Court to shirk its own work or to shift its duty on to another Court. *Ex parte Goldstein* (1917) 2 K B 729.

All Courts Must necessarily mean the Provincial Courts of British India to which this Act applies. Cf *Lalji Sahai v Abdul Gani* *supra*. The jurisdictions conferred by this Act and by Act III of 1909 (Presidency towns Insolvency Act) are distinct. *Sreenivasa Iengar v Official Assignee* Mad 472 25 M L J 299 (1913) M W N 1004 14 M L T 184 21 I C 77 (Vide at p 5, *ante*) yet by virtue of new sec 18A of the Presidency Act the original side of High Court can exercise control over insolvency proceedings in subordinate Courts. Before the enactment of the

costs out of the insolvent estate, if an order of adjudication is made, *Young v Thomas*, 2 Ch 134. Ordinarily, it will not be proper to make an order for costs personally against an undischarged insolvent, [see *Ex parte Baum*, (1878) 7 Ch D 719] but such an order, if made, will not be absolutely illegal, *Ex parte Castle Mail Packets Co*, (1886) 18 Q B D 154. If the Receiver brings an unsuccessful motion, he is to bear the costs of the opposite party himself and the order for costs should not be directed to be limited to the assets in his hands, otherwise, the result will be that a party may ultimately be mulcted in costs for faults for which he is not in any way responsible. *Re Suresh Ch Guyee*, 23 C W N 431. So, before starting any proceeding, the receiver should obtain an indemnity from the persons in whose interest the motion is sought to be laid *Ibid*. Where the receiver continues a suit instituted by the insolvent by virtue of his power under sec 59 (d), he will not be made personally liable for the costs of the suit unless his conduct was reckless and frivolous, *Abdul Rahiman v Shaw Wallace & Co* A I R 1925 Mad 736 92 I C 620. Vide notes at p 394, ante.

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**77. [§ 50]** All Courts having jurisdiction in insolvency and the officers of such Courts respectively shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of insolvency and in order of a Court seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to enable the latter Court to exercise in regard

Courts to be auxiliary  
to each other

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tion 18A (in force from 20th March, 1930) it was held that the Commissioner in Insolvency exercising jurisdiction under sec 19 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, had no power to interfere with insolvency proceedings pending in a provincial District Court, *Re Manekchand Virchand* 17 Bom, 275 1 Bom L.R. 872 A.I.R. 1921 Bom 390 75 I.C. 61. But a different view seems to have been taken in *Re Jerandas Jhaveri* 21 40 Cal 78, 18 I.C. 908. A District Court exercising insolvency jurisdiction is, no doubt, a Court of concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in its bankruptcy jurisdiction and the question is whether the latter has any power to order stay of the proceedings, before the District Court. Formerly it was held that neither sec 18 of the Presidency Act nor sec 107 of the Government of India Act would authorise an Insolvency Judge of the High Court to make an order of stay of proceedings in the District Court, see *Saseen & Sons v. Gostho Behari* 31 C.W.N. 847 A.I.R. 1927 Cal 69 103 I.C. 751; this view was affirmed by the I.B. in *Sarabchand Hinto & Co* 56 Cal 712 33 C.W.N. 15 113 I.C. 560 (I.B.) approving *Re Nigamalal*, 19 Bom 788. But as said above the aforesaid sec 18A has effected a change in the law and superseded the above I.B. case and the other cases taking the same view. Even if there were no statutory obligations to act in concert still all British Courts of Insolvency ought to act as auxiliary to, and in aid of, one another. Cf. *Re Isuk Shringen*

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aid of and be auxiliary to the proceedings in England. See also *Re Wickfadien & Co* 77 I.J.K.B. 319. Where concurrent proceedings are taken in different Courts no such order should be made as would lead to friction or conflict of jurisdiction.

Ide notes it p. 237 ante (The insolvency Court in Bombay has however no jurisdiction to restrain a decree holder from filing a suit against an insolvent who has obtained his discharge in the Insolvency Court in a foreign State, within whose jurisdiction the insolvent has his property, for recovering a debt in respect of which discharge has been obtained) *Lakhnu Ram v. Punimchand* 22 Bom, 1 R. 1173 59 I.C. 111.

The word "shall" indicates the absolute obligation of all the insolvency Courts to render mutual assistance to each other. When such assistance is sought of a Court then the request for assistance is sufficient to give jurisdiction to such Court to deal with matters in respect of which assistance is sought. The assistance contemplated in this section should be sought when a matter for consideration can be more effectively and conveniently dealt with by the auxiliary Court than the principal

pal one. For instance when a debtor is adjudged an insolvent by the Dacca Court and a petition is made under sec. 53 for annulment of a transfer by the insolvent in respect of a property situated at Monghyr where the witnesses to the transfer reside the Dacca Court ought to call in the aid of the Monghyr Court for a determination of the question raised between the parties *Lalji Sahai v. Abdul Dini*, 15 C.W.N. 253, 12 C.L.J. 452 - I.C. -6. Cf. *Abdul Ra'ak v. Basiruddin*, 15 C.L.J. 457, 17 C.W.N. 405. The aid may be of any shape. It may be for a mere enquiry as in 15 C.W.N. 253 or may be for a mere transfer of the sale proceeds held by the auxiliary Court, *Re Jeandas Jhawar*, 40 Cal. - 18 I.C. 908. An appeal from an order of the auxiliary Court will lie to its own normal appellate Court and the question will not be influenced by any reference to the requesting Court see *I. R. v. Fletcher*, (1877) 6 Ch.D. 350.

**78 [New]** (1) The provisions of sections 5 and 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 shall apply to ap-

peals and applications under this Act, and for the purpose of the said section 12, a decision under section 4 shall be deemed to be a decree

(2) Where an order of adjudication has been annulled under this Act in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or application for the execution of a decree [other than a suit or application in respect of which the leave of the Court was obtained under sub-section (2) of section 28] which might have been brought or made but for the making of an order of adjudication under this Act the period from the date of the order of adjudication to the date of the order of annulment shall be excluded

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a suit or application in respect of a debt provable but not proved under this Act

**The Section** This section is new and has been considered necessary in view of the various decisions expressing a doubt as to whether secs. 5 and 12 of the Limitation Act could be called in aid in the matter of computing periods of limitations for insolvency appeals and applications, see *Sitaramiah v. Bhujanga*, 39 Mad., 596, *Kapfarhi v. Aiyar*, 41 Mad., 169, F.B. 44 I.C. 853, 33 M.L.J. 566, *Chavadi*,

Ramasuami v Veukatasuara, 42 Mad, 13, Rampal Singh v Nandalal, 16 C W N 346—following Maniram v Rupchand 33 Crl, 1047 10 C W N 874, Dhopadi v Hirralal, 34 All, 496, Γ B—overruling Jugal Kishore v Gur Narain, 33 Al 798 8 A L J 833, Thakur Prosad v Purno Lal, 35 All, 411 A L J 603 20 I C 673, Waryam v Madhava, 6 I C 588 8 P W R 1918, Ram Kissen v Umrao Bibi, 80 P W R 1918 33 I C 730\* and also see the cases under the heading "Limitation" under see 75 at p 475. The present section sets at rest the conflict of opinion in the above cases by enacting that sections 5 and 12 of the Limitation Act will apply to insolvent appeals and applications. *Vide* the Select Committee Report published on 24th Sep 1919. It should be noticed that one other section of the Limitation Act has been mentioned. So it has been held that sec 14 of the said Act will not apply to insolvency proceedings. Duraisami v Meenakshi, 25 I C 610 16 M L T 246 (1914) M W N 131. But notice the effect of the amended section 29 of the Ind Limitation Act, and also read the notes at pp 475 76, ante, Trasidewa v Parameshwaraji 39 Mad, 74. As the Act has no retrospective operation, the provisions of this section do not extend to cases started under the Act of 1907. *Pulpatti v Ravun*, 41 M L J 126 (1921) M W N 381 64 I C 270. Or in other words, the section has not the effect of empowering the Court to extend the period of limitation in respect of a petition under the Act of 1907. So, when a petition was presented under the old Act more than three months after the act of insolvency on which it was grounded, the Court could not excuse the delay by applying this section. *Aiyapuraju v Venkata*, 44 M L J 303 (1923) M W N 195 1 L W 38 A I R 1923 Mad 462 72 I C 488. See also *Sher Akhaj v Ramlal Marwan*, *infra*. When the proceeding under the Act of 1907, see 5 of the Limitation Act will not apply, *Nur Mahammad v Lalchand*, 7 Lah L J 201. This section empowers the Court to excuse delay in all applications under the Act. The High Court can excuse the delay in asking for leave and grant the leave at the time of hearing of the appeal itself. See the decision of Spence and Devadoss JJ dated the 30th August 1923 (in C V A No of 1922 Mad H C 45 M L J 8 (notes), see *Karuthan Chettiar v Raman Chettiar* A I R 1924 Mad 400 45 M L J 844 (1923) M W N 746 18 L W 808 80 I C 376 Cf *Horomohun v Mohan Das* 39 C L J 432 A I R 924 Cal 849 83 I C 360. The Court can excuse also the delay in presenting an appeal or an application.

Extending limitation  
for sufficient cause—old  
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\* We do not deal with these cases *in extenso* as they now stand abrogated by this new section.

tion, *Anantanarayana v Rama Subba Iyer*, 47 Mad 673 18, L W 557 A I R 1924 Mad 345 79 I C 395 But in a Sind case this section has been held not to apply to petition for adjudication and therefore the time for presentation of an insolvency petition cannot be extended under s 5 of the Limitation Act, and the reason given for this view is that petitions are not "applications" within the meaning of the section, *Bulomal v Soomar Khan*, A I R 1928 Sind 177 112 I C 646 The effect of this section is that there can be no extension of the period of limitation for a creditor's petition, *vide ibid* It has been pointed out in *Hazara Singh v Ditta Ram*, A I R 1930 Lah 417, that the question whether the term "application" here includes a petition for insolvency is not free from difficulty, there being opposite views on the point Cf A I R 1925 Lah 436

*N B* This section really enacts a further exception to sec 9 of the Limitation Act, *Rama Pillai v Kasamuthu Nadar*, (1929) M W N 369 A I R 1929 Mad 715 30 L W 327 121 I C 485

**Decree.** For the purposes of sec 12 of the Limitation Act, a decision under sec 4 of this Act will be looked upon as a decree *Vide* notes under the heading "Court fees" at p 472, *ante*

**Sub-section (2)** This sub-section makes provision for excluding the period between an adjudication order and an order of annulment thereof during which a suit or an application for execution remained suspended We have the following note in the Select Committee Report dated the 24th September 1919 "We have adopted the suggestion that where a creditor's right to sue is barred by the provisions of the Act the period between the making of an order of adjudication and the annulment of such an order shall be excluded from the period of limitation applicable to the suit These provisions however will not apply to suits in respect of debts which are provable but not proved under the Act" An order of adjudication is a pre requisite for the applicability of this sub section A person is not entitled to claim hereunder exclusion of the period spent by him in an Insolvency Court, unless there is a legal order of adjudication passed in the insolvency proceedings *Baliram v Supadasa* 121 I C 55 (Nag) It should be noticed that this sub section embodies the equitable principle that a lapse of time beyond the control of a man should not be reckoned against him So, it has been maintained that a debt does not become barred by lapse of time if it was not so barred at the commencement of bankruptcy, *Baranashi v Bhabadev* 34 C L J 167 66 I C 758, *Siva Subramania v Teethappa* 45 M L J 166 (1923) M W N 895 75 I C 572 *Re Bower* (1914) 2 Ch D 68

*Re Westley*, 10 Ch D 776, and the other cases under the heading "Barred debts" at pp 222 and 226, ante. But the above rule will not apply unless the debt is proved under the Act, *Sheik Akaj v. Ramalal Marjan, infra*. The expression "under the Act" is not a meaningless superfluity and its significance should not be lost sight of as was done in the case of *Krishna Chandra v. Jolindranath*, 48 C L J 574 A I R 199 Cal 159 114 I C 415. In this case the insolvent entered in the schedule of his bankruptcy petition the name of the decree-holder as his only creditor. This creditor did not tender any proof of his claim in the manner indicated in sec 49, nor was any schedule prepared under sec 33 of the Act, and when upon annulment of adjudication in consequence of failure to apply for discharge under sec 43, the decree holder creditor sought to execute his decree more than three years after the date of the decree, the Court mistakenly held that the time wasted in the bankruptcy proceedings could be deducted under this section (notwithstanding the fact that the debt was not proved under the Act). Similarly, in a Madras case, in which a decree was obtained against an adjudicated insolvent together with the official Receiver, who was impleaded as a party to the suit the debt was considered to have been proved with the meaning of the proviso to this section, although the formal method of proving the debt as provided by the Act was not adopted, *Ramalinga Ajiar v. Rajulu*, 53 Mad 243 58 M L J 170 (1930) M W N 408. Again the benefit of this section can be invoked only by the party whose hands were stayed during the bankruptcy proceedings. Therefore a person who brings a suit against the insolvent during the pendency of the insolvency proceeding is not entitled to the benefit hereof. *Machanjeeri Ahmed v. Govind Prabhu*, 51 Mad 862 28 M W 352 55 M L J 661 (1928) M W N 536 A I R 1928 Mad 977 114 I C 227. Or, to put the matter in another form the benefit of the section can be invoked after annulment of adjudication and not during the pendency of insolvency proceedings. *Ibid*. A person who wants to sue in the ordinary Courts for relief against an insolvent cannot claim the benefit hereof. In *re Benson Boer v. Chetwynd* (1914) 2 Ch 68 83 L J Ch 658. The wording of the section makes it clear that it applies only to cases where the creditors of an insolvent propose to institute suits or file application for the execution of decree against the insolvent, *Rama Pillai v. Kasamuthu Nadar* (1929) M W N 369 A I R 1929 Mad 715 121 I C 495. The section cannot be applied to enlarge the period of limitation in favour of insolvents and in respect decrees or debts enforceable by such insolvents against their debtors *ibid*. Where pending a suit by a creditor, a debtor is adjudicated in insolvent and a decree is passed against the debtor and his official

assignee but the adjudication is annulled an execution application filed more than 3 years after the date of the decree will not necessarily be time-barred, 57 M.L.J. 51(n)

The equitable principle of this section cannot however apply in the two following cases—

(a) When leave was previously obtained for the suit or the application under sec 28 (2)

(b) When the suit or the application is in respect of a debt which is provable but has not been proved *under this Act*

With reference to Cl (a) it should be noticed that where the permission to sue and to execute the decree under sec 28 (2) is subject to conditions which make it impossible for the creditor to execute the decree obtained by him the permission is ineffectual to exclude the unfettered operation of this section and the creditor will be entitled hereunder to deduct from the period of limitation for execution the period between the adjudication and the annulment, *Mulchand v. Rajdhar*, 23 A.L.J. 975 A.I.R. 1925 All 73, 88 I.C. 544. The underlying principle is that deduction of time is allowed because of the suspension of the right of suit during bankruptcy so where there is no suspension there is no deduction comp. *Sidhraj Bhojaraj v. Ali Haji*, 47 Bom 244 A.I.R. 1923 Bom 33 (a case under the Presidency Act).

**Proviso** The proviso to sub sec (2) is very important. In order to be entitled to the benefit of sub sec (2), the debt must be proved *under this Act*. As there was no similar provision in the Act of 1907, a debt proved under that Act will not enjoy the protection that this sub section confers, *Sheikh Akhaj v. Ramial Marwan* (1923) Pat 271 A.I.R. 1924 Pat 40. In this case, a person was adjudged an insolvent on 1st November, 1917, on his own petition dated the 1st August, 1917. A creditor of the insolvent, who obtained a decree for money against him on 3rd August 1917, applied on the 14th May, 1921 to the Insolvency Court to be entered in the schedule of creditors but the said application was rejected on the 11th Feb 1922. Then, on the annulment of the adjudication order on the 27th October, 1922, the decree holder creditor applied for execution of his decree. Held the application for execution was barred by limitation *Ibid.*

**Onus of proving right to enlarged period** The onus is on the person who claims to take advantage of an exception to the general law of limitation to prove that he comes within such exception, *Rama Pilla v. Kasamuthu* *supra*.

**Saving of limitation by acknowledgment in Schedule :** The mention of a debt in the schedule of a bankruptcy petition may operate to save limitation provided the requirements of sec 19 of the Limitation Act as to signature etc are com-

plied with, see *Ram Pal v. Nanda Lal*, cited at p. 103, also *Singopal v. Dhonatalal*, 35 Bom 383, A. K. R. M. M. C. T. *Chettiar Firm v. S. E. Munnee*, 6 Rang 533 AIR 1928 Rang. 326.

**79. [§51] (1)** The High Court may, with the power to make rules previous sanction, in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, of the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of any other High Court, of the Local Government, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide—

- (a) for the appointment and remuneration of receivers (other than Official Receivers), the audit of the accounts of all receivers and the costs of such audit.
- (b) for meetings of creditors.
- (c) for the procedure to be followed where the debtor is a firm,
- (d) for the procedure to be followed in the case of estates to be administered in a summary manner, and
- (e) for any matter which is to be or may be prescribed \*

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall, on such publication, have effect as if enacted in this Act

This is section 51 of the Act of 1907. Under this section the different High Courts have been invested with powers to make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act. Therefore, the High Court will have no power to make rules inconsistent with the Act or for a purpose which will not

\* Clause (e) has been added by the Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act, (XXXIX of 1926), which received the assent of the Governor-General on 9th September, 1926.

further the object of the Act, Cf *Re Howe*, (1887) 18 Q B D. 573 (575) also (1898) A C 720 (729). Under sub-sec (2) such rules may provide (i) for the appointment, remuneration and the control of the receiver, (ii) for meetings of creditors Cf notes at p 420, *ante*, (iii and iv) for the procedure in cases of insolvent firms, and in summary cases, and (v) for any matter for which the Act authorises the making of rules See secs 19 (2), 30, 37, 57, 59A, 64, 67A, 74 (7), 76, 80 These powers are similar to those vested in the High Courts by the Charter, the Letters Patent and the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, and are subject to like sanction In the case of the Calcutta High Court which has Imperial connection, sanction from the India Government is necessary, and in the case of the other High Courts sanction from the local Governments will do

Under sec 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, the rules made under a repealed Act continue in force till superseded by new rules made under a new Act, also see *Darrah v Fazal Ahmad*, cited at p 8, *ante*

**Adjudication of Firm** For the amendment in cl (c) of sub sec (2), see the Select Committee Report, dated the 24th September, 1919 Under the repealed Act there was some doubt as to the possibility of partners being adjudicated in the name of the firm, see pp 71-72, *ante* But this doubt has now been removed by the amendment in this clause cl (c) "Firm" is the collective name of persons entering into partnership with one another, sec 239 of the Indian Contract Act It is not a legal entity, nor is it a person, *Scodajal Khemka v. Joharmull Mannull*, 50 Cal 549 (558) AIR 1924 Cal. 74 75 I C 81 It is merely a collective name for the individuals making up the partnership, *Ibid*, a firm name is merely a short-hand form for collectively designating all the partners in the firm, *Honda Ram v Chiman Lal*, 100 I C 112 (Lah.) So it has been said that "a firm is not in law a distinct and separate person from the partners composing it The firm name is merely recognised for collectively designating all the partners Adjudication of a firm has the effect of adjudicating every individual partner" *Official Receiver v Narainda Lotaram*, AIR 1926 Sind, 31 89 I C 493, *Mahomed Umar v Official receiver*, AIR 1920 Lah 447 119 I C 735, *Re Firm of Utma Mallik*, AIR 1928 Sind, 114 107 I C 442 Sec 61 (4) also points to the conclusion that where a partnership firm is adjudicated, each individual partner becomes an insolvent, see *Honda Ram v Chiman Lal, supra* Where the debtor is a firm the application for insolvency must be in the name of the firm, and must be signed in the manner laid down in rules 19, 22, 24 framed by the High Court (Calcutta) under this section, *Satish Chandra*

*Addja v Firm Raj Naran Palkura* 72 I.C. 60 (Cal.) At the time of making an adjudication order against the partners of a firm the Court need not order as to the course of administration in insolvency with reference to the joint estate of the firm and the separate estate of the partners. That is a matter that must be considered and determined during the subsequent proceedings consequent upon adjudication, *Debendra v Purasattam* 55 I.C. 186 Cf sec 61 (4), ante. The term 'firm' in so far as it implies a partnership by contract, cannot include a minor, see *Sannyasi Charan's case* cited at p. 73. Family concerns may loosely be termed as firms and minors may be admitted to the benefits thereof, vide notes and cases at p. 74 ante. Cf *Sokkanadha v Sokkanadha*, 28 Mad. 344 (45). A debt owing by one partner only will not support a joint adjudication against him and his co-partners. *Ex parte Clarke v Dea & Co* 544. But a debt owing by all the partners of a firm is sufficient to support an application, *Ex parte Battia* (1900) 2 Q.B. 698.

**Sub-sec. (3.)** The rules framed under the section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local Official Gazette, as the case may be and will have the force of law from the moment of their publication.

**80. [§ 52]** (1) The High Court, with the like sanction, may from time to time direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, the Official Receiver shall, subject to the directions of the Court have all or any of the following powers, namely —

- (a) \*              \*              \*              \*
- (b) to frame schedules and to admit or reject proofs of creditors,
- (c) \*              \*              \*              \*
- (d) \*              \*              \*              \*

\* Clauses (a) (c) and (d) have been omitted by the Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act (XXIX of 1961) which received the assent of the Governor-General on 9th September 1961. They were as follows—

(a) to hear insolvency petitions to examine the debtor and to make orders of adjudication

(c) to grant orders of discharge

(d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement

*Notes on the repealed clauses*

*Cf. (a)* Cf sections 24 and 27. When an adjudication order is made by the Official Receiver under this sub-clause the insolvent's estate does not vest in him under sec 56 or any provision and will

- (e) to make *interim* orders in any case of urgency, and
- (f) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex-parte* application

(2) Subject to the appeal to the Court provided for by section 68, any order made or act done by the Official Receiver in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the Court

This is section 52 of the Act of 1907 and corresponds to sec 99 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (now re-enacted in sec 102 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914). Clauses (a), (c) and (d) of the section have been omitted by sec 7 of the amending Act XXXIX of 1926 (vide footnotes) on the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee to restrict the power of the Official Receiver "to hear insolvency petitions, to examine the debtor, to make orders of adjudication to grant orders of discharge and to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement", see Statement of Objects and Reasons for Bill No 41 of 1926, published in the Gazette of India, dated the 21st August, 1926, Part V, at p 137. See also the Civil Justice Committee Report, p 238. By sec 2 of Act XII of 1927 the above section 7 of Act XXXIX of 1926 was repealed as being spent. Act XII, being spent out, has in its turn been repealed by sec 3 of Act XVIII of 1928. The effect of wiping out the spent out statutes, is not to touch the amendment made in 1926.

Under this section the High Court can, subject to sanction of the Indian Government or the local governments in the manner referred to in the previous section, delegate certain powers to the Official Receiver. These powers have been enumerated in the clauses attached to sub sec (1). Under this section no power has been delegated to an Official Receiver to make an order on a claim petition. *Vellayappa Chettiar*

not do so unless an order vesting it in him is passed by the Court  
*Official Receiver Trichinopoly v Somasundaram* 30 M L J 415 *Muthusami v Somoo* 39 M L J 438 *Sankara Rao v Rama Krishnayya* 19 L W 450 (1924) M W N 198 46 M L J 184 1924 Mad 461 -8 I C 294. See also at pp 369-70 and 379-80.

Cf (c) Cf secs 41 and 42. The Official Receiver who can make an order of adjudication can also fix the period within which the debtor is to apply for discharge. *Arunagiri Mudaliar v Kandasami* 19 L W 418 (1924) M W N 331 A I R 1924 Mad 635

Cf (d) Cf Secs 20 21 23 28 etc

v Ramanathan, 47 Mad 312 46 M L J 80 (1924) M W N 163 19 L W 251 A I R 1924 Mad 448 78 I C 1017

**C1 (b) Frame Schedule** Cf sec 33 In framing a schedule under this clause the Official Receiver does not decide judicially or finally upon contested claims, *Khadirsha v Official Receiver Tinnevelly*, 41 Mad 50 So where the Official Receiver once enters the name of a creditor in the Schedule he may afterwards, for good cause, ask the Court to expunge such creditor's name under sec 50, or to take action against his under sec 53 (*Ibid*) As to whether an Official Receiver's power of rejecting proof extends to the case of a secured creditor, see *Muthuswami Chettiar v Official Receiver, North Arcot*, 51 M L J 287 (1926) M W N 935 A I R 196 Mad 1019 97 I C 407

**C1 (c)** Under this clause the Official Receiver can hear and determine an *unopposed* or *ex parte* application When the Official Receiver is given a power under this clause, his jurisdiction is ousted as soon as there is contest or opposition

Though the Official Receiver has been invested with certain quasi Judicial functions under this section still he is not a Court So when the insolvent uses forged documents before the Official Assignee, it is the Court and not the Official Assignee that should make complaints under sec 195 of the C P Code, *Beersell & Co v Abdul Gani*, 37 Mad 10 or under sec 70, *supra* He is not a Court subordinate to the District Court within the meaning of sec 75 of this Act and therefore an order of the District Court confirming that of the Official Receiver is not final and is therefore open to an appeal, *Alla Pichai v Kuppa Pichai*, 40 Mad 752, 32 M L J 449, 39 I C 429 *Chidambaram v Nagappa*, 38 Mad 15 24 M L J 73 16 I C 820

**Difference between a Receiver and an Official Receiver** An Official Receiver appointed under sec 57 exercises such judicial or quasi judicial powers as are conferred on him by Rules framed under sec 80 But the powers of an ordinary Receiver under sec 50 are purely executive or administrative in character and not judicial *Nilmoni Choudhury v Durga Charan* 22 C W N 704 46 I C 377

**Sub-sec. (2) : Appeals** An appeal against an order of the Official Receiver lies to the Court under sec 68 and not to the High Court under sec 75 (2) *Chidambaram v Nagappa Chetty* 38 Mad 15 24 M L J 73 16 I C 820 Cf *Allapichai v Kuppa Pichai* 40 Mad 752 32 M L J 449 39 I C 429 Such rights of appeal is not confined to any particular kind of orders but extends to all (*Ibid*)

**81. [§ 54]** Any Local Government, \* \*  
 Power of Local Gov- may, by notification in the local  
 ernment to bar applica- official Gazette, declare that *any*  
 tion of certain provi- sions to certain Courts *of the provisions of this Act*  
*specified in Schedule II* shall not apply to insolv-  
 ency proceedings in any Court or Courts having  
 jurisdiction under this Act in any part of the terri-  
 tories administered by such Local Government.

This is section 54 of Act III of 1907. The Principle on which this section is based is that as all the different parts of the country are not equally advanced and as different parts have different requirements, the same law cannot equally apply to all of them "A law adopted for the towns is too complicated for the country districts and a law suited for the country districts is altogether insufficient for the great centres of trade"—see the Council minutes relating to Act III of 1907. It is with this view that provisions are herein made to exempt particular territories from particular provisions not suited to them.

**Change of Law.** Under the Act of 1907, the power of the local Government to bar applications of the provisions of this Act was limited to the particular sections mentioned in sec 54, now sec 81, but under this Act those sections have been enumerated in Schedule II.

**Notification** For such a notification see *Burma Gazette*, 1908, Pt I, p 300. In order to bar application of certain provisions of this Act there must be a notification for the purpose in the local official Gazette. Formerly, a previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council was necessary to empower a Local Government to take action under this section, but now the law in that behalf has been altered by the Devolution Act, 1920, *vide the Footnote*.

**82. [§ 55]** Nothing in this Act shall—

(a) affect the *Presidency towns Insolvency Act, 1909*,<sup>1</sup> or

(b) apply to cases to which Chapter IV of  
 Savings the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief  
 Act, 1879, is applicable

<sup>1</sup> Here the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" have been omitted by the Devolution Act 1920.

<sup>1</sup> The words "or section 8 of the Lower Burma Courts Act 1900" have been omitted by Act viii of 1930. This repeal is consequential on the repeal of Act vi of 1900 by Act XI of 1923.

## SCHEDULE II

[See section 81]

*Provisions of the Act application of which may be barred by Local Governments*

<i>Provisions of the Act</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<i>Section</i>	
26	<i>Award of compensation</i>
28, sub-section (3).	<i>Reputed property of an insolvent</i>
34	<i>Debts provable under the Act</i>
38	
39	<i>Compositions and schemes of arrangement</i>
40	
42, sub-sections (1) and (2)	<i>Obligation to refuse absolute discharge</i>
45	
46	
47	
48	<i>Method of proof of debts</i>
49	
50	
51	
52	
53	<i>Effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions</i>
54	
55	

SCHEDULE II—*contd*

[See section 81]

*Provisions of the Act application of which may be barred by Local Governments*

<i>Provisions of the Act</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Section—concl'd	
61, [except clause (a) of sub section (1) and sub section (4)]	<i>Priority of debts</i>
62	
63	
64	
65	
66	<i>Dividends</i>
72	<i>Management by and allowance to insolvent</i>
	<i>Penalty for obtaining of credit by undischarged insolvent</i>

## SCHEDULE III

## ENACTMENTS REPEALED

[See section 83]

<i>Year</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Extent of repeal</i>
1907	III	The Provincial Insolvency Act 1907	So much as has not been repealed
1914	IV	The Decentization Act 1914	In Schedule I Part I the entry relating to Act III of 1907
1914	X	The Repealing and Amending Act 1914	In Schedule I the entries relating to Act III of 1907

N.B.—This schedule has been omitted by the Repealing Act XII of 1927.

## APPENDIX A.

# CALCUTTA HIGH COURT RULES

(Act V of 1920)

*Published in the Calcutta Gazette, dated the 8th June, 1921*

No 3022G—The following rules having been framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of the powers vested in it by section 79 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920), with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council is published for general information —

### *The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920)*

(1) The following rules may be cited as "The Provincial Insolvency Rules." The forms prescribed by these rules  
Framed under section 79, Act V of 1920 with such variations as circumstances may require, shall be used for the matters to which they severally relate

*(The forms are reproduced as Civil Process Forms Nos 137 to 150 in Volume II)*

(2) Every insolvency petition shall be entered in the Register of Insolvency Petitions to be maintained in all Courts exercising Insolvency Jurisdiction and shall be given a serial number in that Register, and all subsequent proceedings in the same matter shall bear the same number

(3) All insolvency proceedings may be inspected at such times and subject to such restrictions as the District Judge may prescribe, by the Receiver, the debtor, and any creditor who has proved or may have legal representative on their behalf

### *Notices*

(4) Whenever publication of any notice or other matter is required by the Act or by these Rules to be made in an official Gazette, a memorandum referring to and giving the date on which such advertisement appeared shall be filed with the record and noted in the order sheet

(5) Notice of an order fixing the date of the hearing of a petition under Section 19 (2) shall be published in the local official Gazette and advertised in such newspapers as the Court may direct. A copy of the notice shall also be forwarded by registered letter to each creditor to the address given in the petition. The same procedure shall be

followed in respect of notices of the date for the consideration of a proposal for composition or scheme of arrangement under section 38 (1)

(6) Notice of an order of adjudication under section 30 may, in addition to the publication in the local official Gazette required by the Act, be published in such newspapers as the Court may direct. When the debtor is a Government servant, a copy of the order shall be sent to the head of the office in which he is employed. The same procedure shall be followed in regard to notices of orders annulling an adjudication under section 37 (2).

(7) The notice to be given by the Court under section 50 shall be served on the creditor or his pleader, or shall be sent through the post by registered letter.

(8) The notice to be issued by the Receiver under section 64 before the declaration of a final dividend to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified, but not proved, shall be sent through the post by registered letter.

(9) Notices of the date of hearing of applications for discharge under section 41 (1) shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such newspapers as the Judge may direct, and copies shall be sent by registered post to all creditors whether they have proved or not.

(10) A certificate of an officer of the Court or of the Official Receiver, or an affidavit by a Receiver that any of the notices referred to in the preceding rules has been duly posted accompanied by the Post Office receipt shall be sufficient evidence of such notice having been duly sent to the person to whom the same was addressed.

(11) In addition to the prescribed methods of publication, any notice may be published otherwise in such manner as the Court may direct, for instance, by affixing copies in the Court house or by beat of drum in the village in which the insolvent resides.

#### Receivers

(12) Every appointment of a Receiver shall be by order in writing signed by the Court. Copies of this order sealed with the seal of the Court should be served on the debtor, and forwarded to the person appointed.

(13) (1) A Court when fixing the remuneration of a Receiver should, as a rule, direct it to be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part should be payable on the amount realised, after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividends.

(2) When a Receiver realizes the security of a secured creditor, the Court may direct additional remuneration to be paid to him with reference to the amount of work which he has done and the benefit resulting to the creditors.

(14) The Receiver shall keep a cash-book and such books and other papers as to give a correct view of his administration of the estate.

and shall submit his accounts at such times and in such forms as the Court may direct. Such accounts shall be audited by such person or persons as the Court may direct. The costs of the audit shall be fixed by the Court, and shall be paid out of the estate.

(15) Any creditor who has proved his debt may apply to the Court for a copy of the Receiver's accounts (or any part thereof) relating to the estate, as shown by the cash book up to date, and shall be entitled to such copy on payment of the charges laid down in the rules of this Court regarding the grant of copies.

(16) In any case in which a meeting of creditors is necessary and in any case in which the debtor proposes a composition or scheme under section 38, the Receiver shall give seven days' notice to the debtor and to every creditor of the time and place appointed for such meeting. Such notices shall be served by registered post.

#### *Proof of Debts*

(17) A creditor's proof should be in Civil Process Form No 145 in Volume II, with such variations, as circumstances may require.

(18) In any case in which it shall appear from the debtor's statement that there are numerous claims for wages by workmen and others employed by the debtor, it shall be sufficient if one proof for all such claims is made either by the debtor or by some other persons on behalf of all such creditors. Such proof shall be in Civil Process Form No 147 in Volume II.

#### *Procedure where the Debtor is a Firm*

(19) Where any notice, declaration, petition, or other document requiring attestation is signed by a firm of creditors or debtors in the firm name, the partner signing for the firm shall also add his own signature, e.g. "Brown & Co by James Green, a partner in the said firm."

(20) Any notice or petition for which personal service is necessary shall be deemed to be duly served on all the members of a firm if it is served at the principal place of business of the firm within the jurisdiction of the Court on any one of the partners or upon any person having at the time of service the control or management of the partnership business there.

(21) The provision of the last preceding rule shall so far as the nature of the case will admit, apply in the case of any person carrying on business within the jurisdiction in a name or style other than his own.

(22) Where a firm of debtors file an insolvency petition the same shall contain the names in full of the individual partners, and if such petition is signed in the firm name the petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit made by the partner who signs the petition showing that all the partners concur in the filing of the same.

(23) An adjudication order made against a firm shall operate as if it were an adjudication order made against each of the persons who at the date of the order is a partner in that firm

(24) In cases of partnership the debtors shall submit a schedule of their partnership affairs, and each debtor shall submit a schedule of his separate affairs

(25) The joint creditors, and each set of separate creditors, may severally accept compositions or schemes of arrangement So far as circumstances will allow, a proposal accepted by joint creditors may be approved in the prescribed manner, notwithstanding that the proposals or proposal of some or one of the debtors made to their or his separate creditors may not be accepted

(26) Where proposals for compositions or schemes are made by a firm, and by the partners therein individually, the proposals made to the joint creditors shall be considered and voted upon by them apart from every set of separate creditors , and the proposal made to each separate set of creditors shall be considered and voted upon by such separate set of creditors apart from all other creditors Such proposals may vary in character and amount Where a composition or scheme is approved, the adjudication order shall be annulled only so far as it relates to the estate, the creditors of which have confirmed the composition or scheme

(27) If any two or more of the members of a partnership constitute a separate and independent firm, the creditors of such last mentioned firm shall be deemed to be a separate set of creditors, and to be on the same footing as the separate creditors of any individual member of the firm And when any surplus shall arise upon the administration of the assets of such separate or independent firm the same shall be carried over to the separate estates of the partners in such separate and independent firm according to their respective rights therein

#### *Sale of Immoveable Property of Insolvent*

(28) If no Receiver is appointed and the Court, in exercise of its powers under section 58 of the Act sells any immovable property of the insolvent, the deed of sale of the said property shall be prepared by the purchaser at his own cost, and shall be signed by the Presiding Officer of the Court The cost of registration (if any) will also be borne by the purchaser

#### *Dividends*

(29) The amount of the dividend may, at the request and risk of a creditor, be transmitted to him by post

#### *Summary Administration*

(30) When an estate is ordered to be administered in a summary manner under section 74 of the Act, the provisions of the Act and Rules

shall, subject to any special direction of the Court, be modified as follows, namely —

- (i) There shall be no advertisement of any proceedings in the Local Official Gazette or in any newspaper
- (ii) The petition and all subsequent proceedings shall be endorsed "Summary Case"
- (iii) The notice of the hearing of the petition to the creditors shall be in Civil Process Form No 150 in Volume II
- (iv) The Court shall examine the debtor as to his affairs, but shall not be bound to call a meeting of creditors, but the creditors shall be entitled to be heard and to cross examine the debtor
- (v) The appointment of a Receiver will often not be necessary and the Court may act under section 58 of the Act in order to reduce the cost of the proceedings

### **Costs**

(31) All proceedings under this Act down to and including the making of an order of adjudication shall be at the cost of the party prosecuting the same, but when an order of adjudication has been made the reasonable costs of the petitioning creditor shall be payable out of the estate

(32) No costs incurred by a debtor of, or incidental to, an application to approve of a composition or scheme, shall be allowed out of the estate if the Court refuses to approve the composition or scheme

II.—Cancel Civil Process Forms Nos 137-150 at pages 417 to 426 Volume II, of the Court's General Rules and Circular Orders, Civil, and substitute therefor the following —

### **CIVIL PROCESS NO 137**

#### **DEBTOR'S PETITION**

[Section 13 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 ]

District

In the Court of the District Judge at

Petitioner

1 (a)

(a) Insert name and address and description of debtor

(b) State name of Court and particulars of decree in respect of which the order of detention has been made or by which an order of attachment has been made against debtor's property

ordinarily residing at (or "carrying on business at," "or personally working for gain at," or "in custody at") in consequence of the order of (b)

being unable to pay my debts, hereby petition that I may be adjudged an insolvent. The total amount of all pecuniary claims against me is Rs . (c) as set out in detail in Schedule A annexed here unto, which contains the names and residences of all my creditors so far as they are known to, or can be ascertained by, me. The

(c) State whether amount and particulars of all my property are how, any of the debts set out in Schedule B annexed hereunto are secured together with a specification of all my property, not consisting of money, and the place or places at which such property is to be found and I hereby declare that I am willing to place all such property at the disposal of the Court save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being my books of account) as are exempted by law from attachment and sale in execution of a decree

I have not on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent, or, I set out in Schedule C particulars (d) relating to my previous

(d) The particulars required are petition petitions to be adjudged an insolvent

(i) Where a petition has been dismissed reasons for such dismissal

(ii) Where the debtor has previously been adjudged an insolvent concise particulars of the insolvency including a statement whether any previous adjudication has been annulled and if so the grounds therefor

Verification clause as in plaints

Signature

### CIVIL PROCESS No 138

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION

[Section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920 ]

In the Court of the District Judge at

Insolvency Application No of 19

Whereas A B has applied to this Court by a petition, dated of 19 to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920 and your name appears in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give you notice that the Court has fixed the day of 19 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor If you desire to be represented in the matter you should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due to you, are as follows

Judge

Form on the reverse as in C P From No 1 ante

shall, subject to any special direction of the Court be modified as follows, namely -

- (i) There shall be no advertisement of any proceedings in the Local Official Gazette or in any newspaper
- (ii) The petition and all subsequent proceedings shall be endorsed "Summary Case"
- (iii) The notice of the hearing of the petition to the creditors shall be in Civil Process Form No 150 in Volume II
- (iv) The Court shall examine the debtor as to his affairs, but shall not be bound to call a meeting of creditors, but the creditors shall be entitled to be heard and to cross examine the debtor
- (v) The appointment of a Receiver will often not be necessary and the Court may act under section 58 of the Act in order to reduce the cost of the proceedings

### **Costs**

(31) All proceedings under this Act down to and including the making of an order of adjudication shall be at the cost of the party prosecuting the same, but when an order of adjudication has been made the reasonable costs of the petitioning creditor shall be payable out of the estate

(32) No costs incurred by a debtor of, or incidental to, an application to approve of a composition or scheme, shall be allowed out of the estate if the Court refuses to approve the composition or scheme

II—Cancel Civil Process Forms Nos 137-150 at pages 417 to 46 Volume II, of the Court's General Rules and Circular Orders, Civil, and substitute therefor the following —

### **CIVIL PROCESS NO 137**

#### **DEBTOR'S PETITION**

*[Section 13 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 ]*

#### **District**

In the Court of the District Judge at

#### **Petitioner**

I (a)

(a) Insert name and address and description of debtor

(b) State name of Court and particulars of decree in respect of which the order of detention has been made or by which an order of attachment has been made against debtor's property

ordinarily residing at (or "carrying on business at," "or personally working for gain at," or "in custody at") in consequence of the order of (b) being unable to pay my debts, hereby petition that I may be adjudged an insolvent. The total amount of all pecuniary claims against me is Rs . (c) as set out in detail in Schedule A annexed hereunto, which contains the names and residences of all my creditors so far as they are known to, or can be ascertained by, me. The

(c) State whether amount and particulars of all my property are how, any of the debts set out in Schedule B annexed hereunto are secured together with a specification of all my property, not consisting of money, and the place or places at which such property is to be found and I hereby declare that I am willing to place all such property at the disposal of the Court save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being my books of account) as are exempted by law from attachment and sale in execution of a decree

I have not on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent, or I set out in Schedule C particulars (d) relating to my previous

(d) The particulars required are petitions to be adjudged an insolvent

(i) Where a petition has been dismissed reasons for such dismissal

(ii) Where the debtor has previously been adjudged an insolvent concise particulars of the insolvency including a statement whether any previous adjudication has been annulled and if so the grounds therefor

Verification clause as in plaints

Signature

### CIVIL PROCESS No 138

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION

[Section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 ]

In the Court of the District Judge at

Insolvency Application No of 19

Whereas A B has applied to this Court by a petition, dated of 19 to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920 and your name appears in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give you notice that the Court has fixed the day of 19 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor If you desire to be represented in the matter you should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due to you, are as follows

Judge

Form on the reverse as in C P From No 1 ante

## CIVIL PROCESS NO. 139.

## ORDER OF ATTACHMENT.

[Section 3 of the Provincial Insurgency Act, V of 1821.]

In the Court of the District Judge at

Insurgency Attachment No. of 13

Pursuant to a petition, dated [here insert date and description, and address of debtor] and on the application of [here insert "the Civilian Receiver" or "the Debtor himself" or "I, E. J. a creditor,"] and on reading [here insert his name] it is ordered that the debtor be and shall become a heretic judgment as follows:

It is further ordered that the debtor be upon his [here insert name] from this time.

Dated this day of

1821.

## CIVIL PROCESS NO. 140.

## NOTICE OF APPEAL BY LIQUIDATED CREDITOR

[Section 3 (2) of V of 1821.]

In the Court of the District Judge at

Insurgency Attachment No. of 13

In the name of

N. of 13.

To

Whereas, an application has been made to this Court by [here insert name] to be a creditor of [here insert name] whose application to be relieved of payment was filed at the Court on the [here insert date] for permission to produce evidence of the amount and particulars of his pecuniary claims against the insolvent, and he in order to establish his name to be entered in the schedule as a creditor for the sum which he may prove. This is to give you notice that the said application shall be heard in this Court on the [here insert date] at which you should appear personally or by attorney. If you do not object to it.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court on the [here insert date] 1821.

District Judge

Form on the reverse is in C. P. Form No. 1, 1821.

## CIVIL PROCESS NO 141

## ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION

[Section 35 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 ]

In the Court of the District Judge at  
Insolvency Application Noof 19  
ApplicantOn the application of R S , of , and on reading  
and hearing , it is ordered that the  
order of adjudication, dated , against A B , of  
, be and the same is hereby annulled

Dated this day of 19

Judge

## CIVIL PROCESS NO 142

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF CONSIDERATION OF A  
COMPOSITION OR SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT

[Section 38 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 ]

In the Court of the District Judge at  
Insolvency Application Noof 19  
ApplicantTake notice that the Court has fixed the day  
of 19 , for the consideration of a composition  
(or scheme of arrangement) submitted by A B the debtor in the  
above insolvency petition No creditor who has not proved his debt  
before the aforesaid date will be permitted to vote on the consideration  
of the above matter If you desire to be represented at above mentioned  
hearing you should be present in person or by duly instructed pleader  
with your proofs

Judge

On the reverse of the form

Date of filing process	
Date of making over process to Nazir	
Date on which made over to the process-server	
Date of return by process server after service	
Date of return by Nazir to Court	

## CIVIL PROCESS NO 143

LIST OF CREDITORS FOR USE AT MEETING HELD FOR CONSIDERATION  
OF COMPOSITION OR SCHEME

[Section 38 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920]

In the Court of the District Judge at

In the matter of Insolvency Application No

of 19  
Applicant.

Meeting held at

this

day of

19

No	Name of all creditors whose proofs have been admitted	Here state as to each creditor whether he voted and, if so, whether personally or by pleader	Amount of assets	Amount of admitted proof
		Total		

Required number of Majority

Required value

Rs

## CIVIL PROCESS NO 144

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

[Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920]

In the Court of the District Judge at

Insolvency case No

of 19

Applicant

Take notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the day of 19 at o'clock for hearing the application

Dated this

day of

19

Judge

Note—On the back of this notice the provisions of section 42 (1) Act V of 1920 should be printed

Form on the reverse as in C P Form No 1, ante

CIVIL PROCESS NO. 145

**ORDER OF DISCHARGE SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS AS TO EARNINGS,  
AFTER ACQUIRED PROPERTY, AND INCOME**

[Section 41 (2) (a) (b) or (c) of the Provincial Insolvency Act  
V of 1920.]

In the Court of the District Judge at  
Insolvency case No. of 19

On the application of Applicant  
adjudged insolvent on the  
18 and upon taking

day of , 19 , and upon taking into consideration the report of the Official Receiver (or Receiver) as to the insolvent's conduct and affairs, and hearing A B and C D creditors —

It is ordered that the insolvent (a) be discharged forthwith,  
or (b) be discharged on the  
or (c) be discharged subject to the following  
conditions as to his future earnings, after acquired property,  
and income —

After setting aside out of the insolvent's earnings after acquired property, and income, the yearly sum of Rs \_\_\_\_\_ for the support of himself and his family the insolvent shall pay the surplus if any (or such portion of such surplus as the Court determine) of such earnings after acquired property, and income to the Court or Official Receiver (or Receiver) for distribution among the creditors in the insolvency. An account shall on the first day of January in every year or within fourteen days thereafter, be filed in these proceedings by the insolvent setting forth a statement of his receipts from earnings after acquired property, and income during the year immediately preceding the said date and the surplus payable under this order shall be paid by the insolvent into Court or to the Official Receiver (or Receiver) within fourteen days of the filing of the said account.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Judge

**CIVIL PROCESS No 146**

**PROOF OF DEBT      GENERAL FORM**

[Section 49 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1970]

In the Court of the District Judge at  
Insolvency Application No

(o) Here insert number given in the notice

In the matter of  
of 19

19  
Applicant  
No. (a)

1  
(b) Address in full

of (b) make  
oath and say (or solemnly and sincerely  
affirm and declare)

I That the said  
the petition, viz., the  
in the sum of Rs

~~were~~, at the date of  
day of 19  
and still ~~are~~ justly and truly indebted to me  
a P for (c) as shown

(c) State consideration  
and specify the vouchers  
(if any) in support of the  
claim

knowledge or belief for

(d) Here details of  
securities bills or the  
like

Admitted to vote for Rs

Judge or Official Receiver

by the account endorsed hereon (or the follow  
ing account), viz., for which sum or any part  
thereof I say that I have not, nor hath or any  
person by order to my

use had or received any

manner of satisfaction or security whatsoever  
save and except the following (d)

} this	Sworn at	{	
	day of		Deponent's
	before me		signature

Commiss const

### CIVIL PROCESS No 147

#### PROOF OF DEBT OF WORKMEN

[Section 49 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920]

In the Court of the District Judge at

Insolvency Application No

or 19  
Applicant

I (a) or (b) make oath and say —(or solemnly and sincerely affirm  
and declare)

(a) Fill in full name  
address and occupation  
of deponent

(b) The abovenamed  
debtor or the foreman of  
the abovenamed debtor  
or on behalf of the work  
men and others employ  
ed by the abovenamed  
debtor

(c) I or the said  
(d) My employ or  
the employ of the  
abovenamed debtor

(e) Me or the  
abovenamed debtor

I That (c) ~~were~~  
at the date of the adjudication viz the day  
of 19

and still ~~are~~ justly and truly indebted to the  
several persons whose names addresses and  
descriptions appear in the schedule endorsed  
hereon in sums severally set against their  
names in the sixth column of such schedule

for wages due to them respectively as work  
men or others in (d) in  
respect of services rendered by them respec-  
tively to (e)

during such periods before the  
date of the receiving order as are set out against their respective names  
in the fifth column of such schedule, for which said sums or any

part thereof, I say that they have not, nor hath any of them had or received any manner of satisfaction or security whatsoever

Admitted to vote for Rs Judge or Official Receiver	} this	day of	Sworn at
			before me

Commissioner

### CIVIL PROCESS No 148

#### ORDER APPOINTING A RECEIVER

[Section 56 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 ]

In the Court of the District Judge at

In the matter of an Insolvent

No of 19

Whereas A B , was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary —

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against the insolvent and A B of [or the Official Receiver] is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent And it is further ordered that the said Receiver (not being the Official Receiver) do give security to the extent of and that his remuneration be fixed at

Dated this day of 19  
Judge

### CIVIL PROCESS No 149

#### NOTICE TO PERSONS CLAIMING TO BE CREDITORS OF INTENTION TO DECLARE FINAL DIVIDEND

[Section 64 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 ]

In the Court of District Judge at

In the matter of Insolvency Application No of 19  
Applicant

Take notice that a final dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter, and that if you do not establish your claim to the satisfaction of the Court on or before the day of 19 , or such later day as the Court may fix your claim will be expunged, and I shall proceed to make a final dividend without regard to such claim

Dated this day of 19  
To X Y

G H  
Receiver [Address]

Form on the reverse as in C P Form No I ante

**CIVIL PROCESS No 150**

**SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

[Section 74 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920]

In the Court of the District Judge at  
Insolvency case No of 19

### **Applicant**

Also take notice that the Court may on the aforesaid date then and there proceed to adjudication and distribution of the assets of the aforesaid debtor. It will be open to you to appear and give evidence on the date. Proof of any claim you desire to make must be lodged in Court on or before that date.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court  
day of 19

1045

By order of the High Court,

*N G A Edgeley,  
Registrar*

{Vide Calcutta Gazette, dated 8th June 1921.]

## APPENDIX B.

# THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY RULES, 1922.

[Notification published in the Fort St George Gazette  
of the 25th April 1922]

By virtue of the provisions of section 79 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, and of all other powers thereunto enabling, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency, the Governor in Council, the High Court of Judicature at Madras has made the following rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act —

I These Rules may be called "The Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922," and shall apply to all proceedings under the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, in any Court subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Madras. They shall come into force on the first day of May, 1922 and shall apply to all proceedings thereafter instituted and, as far as may be, to all proceedings then pending.

II The forms mentioned in these Rules are the forms in the Appendix hereto and shall be used with such variations as circumstances may require.

III (1) In these Rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "the Act" means the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920,

"the Court" includes a Receiver exercising the powers of the Court in accordance with section 80 of the Act

"Receiver" means a Receiver appointed by the Court under section 56 (1) of the Act,

"Interim Receiver" means a Receiver appointed by the Court under section 20 of the Act,

"proved debt" means the claim of a creditor so far as it has been admitted by the Court

(2) Save as otherwise provided all words and expressions used in these Rules shall have the same meaning as those assigned to them in the Act

IV (1) Every petition application, affidavit or order in any proceeding under the Act or under these rules shall be headed by a cause-title in Form No 1

(2) When an insolvency petition is admitted, the chief ministerial officer of the Court shall assign a distinctive serial number to the petition and all subsequent proceedings on the petition shall bear that number

CIVIL PROCESS No 150

SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION NOTICE TO CREDITORS

[Section 74 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920]

In the Court of the District Judge at  
Insolvency case No of 19

Appl cast.

and examination of the said debtor  
Also take notice that the Court may on the aforesaid date then  
and there proceed to adjudication and distribution of the assets of the  
aforesaid debtor. It will be open to you to appear and give evidence  
on the date. Proof of any claim you desire to make must be lodged  
in Court on or before that date.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court  
day of 19

Judge

By order of the High Court,

N G A EGGLEY,

**Registrar**

[*Vide Calcutta Gazette, dated 8th June 1921*]

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II The forms mentioned in these Rules are the forms in the Appendix hereto and shall be used with such variations as circumstances may require

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the Court includes a Receiver exercising the powers of the Court in accordance with section 80 of the Act

Receiver means a Receiver appointed by the Court under section 56 (1) of the Act

Interim Receiver means a Receiver appointed by the Court under section 20 of the Act

proved debt means the claim of a creditor so far as it has been admitted by the Court

(2) Save as otherwise provided all words and expressions used in these Rules shall have the same meaning as those assigned to them in the Act

IV (1) Every petition application affidavit or order in any proceeding under the Act or under these rules shall be headed by a cause title in Form No 1

(2) When an insolvency petition is admitted the chief ministerial officer of the Court shall assign a distinctive serial number to the petition and all subsequent proceedings on the petition shall bear that number

V (1) When an insolvency petition presented by a creditor is admitted, the creditor shall within seven days furnish a copy of his petition to the debtor or, if there are more debtors than one, as many copies as there are debtors and the ministerial officer of the Court shall sign the copy or copies if on examination he finds them to be correct

(2) The copy shall be served together with the notice of the order fixing the date for hearing the petition on the debtor or upon the person upon whom the Court orders notice to be served

Particulars in debtor's petition VI Particulars to be given under section 13 (1) of the Act shall be in Form No 2

VII If a debtor against whom an insolvency petition has been admitted dies before the hearing of the petition the Court may order that notice of the order fixing the date for hearing the petition shall be served on his legal representative or on such other person as the Court may think fit in the manner provided for the service of summons

Death of debtor before hearing of petition VIII (1) Unless otherwise ordered, all claims shall be proved by affidavit in Form No 3 in the manner provided in section 49 of the Act, provided that before admitting any claim the Court may call for further evidence

Proof of debts (2) The affidavit may be made by the creditor or by some person authorised by him, provided that if the deponent is not the creditor the affidavit shall state the deponent's authority and means of knowledge

(3) As soon as may be after proof of any debt is tendered, the Court shall by order in writing admit the creditor's claim in whole or in part or reject it, provided that when a claim is rejected in whole or in part the order shall state briefly the reasons for the rejection

(C) A copy of every order rejecting a claim, or admitting it in part only, shall be sent by the Court by registered post to the person making the claim within seven days from the date of the order

IX As soon as the schedule of creditors has been framed a copy thereof shall, if a Receiver or *Interim Receiver* has been appointed, be supplied to him and all subsequent entries and alterations made therein shall be communicated to the Receiver or *Interim Receiver*

Schedule of creditors X (1) If a debtor submits a proposal under section 38 (1) of the Act, the Court shall fix a date for the consideration of the proposal and notice thereof together with a copy of the terms of the proposal shall be sent to every creditor who has agreed

Consideration of compositions and schemes of agreement (2) At the meeting for the consideration of the proposal the debtor shall be entitled to address the Court in person or by pleader in support of the proposal and every creditor who has agreed shall be entitled in person or by pleader to question the debtor and to address the Court

XI (1) Every appointment of a Receiver or *Interim* Receiver shall be by order in writing signed by the Court  
 Appointment of and Copies of this order sealed with the seal of the  
 security from Receiver Court shall be served on the debtor and for-  
 and *Interim* Receiver forwarded to the person appointed

(2) Every Receiver or *Interim* Receiver other than an Official Receiver shall be required to give such security as the Court thinks fit

(3) The Court shall not require an Official Receiver to give security

(4) In cases where the Official Receiver is empowered to make orders of adjudication, he shall send a copy of every order of adjudication made by him to the Court in which the proceedings are pending, and may apply that he may be appointed Receiver for the property of the insolvent

(5) The Court may thereupon appoint the Official Receiver to be receiver for the property of the insolvent and, unless it sees fit to do so, it shall not be necessary to give notice of the application to any person

Provided that any part of the proceedings may apply to the Court, upon notice to the Official Receiver and the insolvent, that the appointment of the Official Receiver may be set aside or that a special receiver may be appointed in his place

XII (1) The Court may remove or discharge any Receiver, or Removal or discharge of Receiver or *Interim* Receiver other than an Official Receiver, and any Receiver or *Interim* Receiver so removed or discharged shall, unless the Court otherwise orders deliver up any assets of the debtor in his hands and any books accounts or other documents relating to the debtor's property which are in his possession or under his control to such person as the Court may direct

(2) If an order of adjudication is annulled, the Receiver (if any) shall, unless the Court otherwise orders deliver up any assets of the debtor in his hands and any books accounts or other documents relating to the debtor's property which are in his possession or under his control to the debtor or to such other person as the Court may direct

Receiver or *Interim* Receiver an officer of the Court XIII Every Receiver or *Interim* Receiver shall be deemed for the purpose of the Act and of these rules to be an officer of the Court

Application by Receiver or *Interim* Receiver XIV (1) Every application to the Court made by a Receiver or an *Interim* Receiver shall be in writing

(2) The Court may order that notice of any application by the Receiver or *Interim* Receiver and of the date fixed for the hearing of the application shall be sent by registered post to all creditors who have proved

XV (1) The remuneration of Receivers or *Interim* Receivers other than Official Receivers shall be in such proportion to the amount of the dividends distributed as the Court may direct, provided that it does not exceed five *per centum* of the amount of the dividends

(2) If a Receiver other than the Official Receiver has been appointed in an insolvency in which the Court makes an order approving a proposal under section 39 (7) of the Act, the remuneration to be paid to the Receiver shall be fixed by the Court, and the order approving the proposal shall make provis on 'or the payment of the remuneration shall be subject to the payment thereof.'

XVI (1) Unless the Court otherwise directs, the Receiver or Interim Receiver shall as soon as may be after his appointment, and in any case before the hearing of the debtor's application for discharge, draw up a report upon the cause of the debtor's insolvency, the conduct of the debtor so far as it may have contributed to his insolvency and also his conduct during the insolvency proceedings in all matters connected with such proceedings and in particular such report shall state (a) whether the value of the debtor's assets is less than half his unsecured liabilities and if so whether that fact is due to circumstances for which the debtor cannot justly be held responsible, (b) whether the debtor has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency, (c) whether the debtor has continued to trade after known to himself to be insolvent (d) whether the debtor has contracted any debt provable under the Act without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation that he would be able to pay it, (e) whether the debtor has failed to account satisfactorily for the loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities (f) whether the debtor has brought on, or contributed to, his insolvent by rash and hazardous speculations or by unjustifiable extravagance or living or by gambling or by culpable neglect of his business affairs (g) whether the debtor has, within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the petition when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors, (h) whether the debtor has on any previous occasion been adjudged an insolvent or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors, and (i) whether the debtor has concealed or removed his property or any part of it or has been guilty of any other fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(2) If the debtor submits a proposal under section 39 (1) of the Act, the Receiver shall state in his report whether in his opinion the proposal is reasonable and is likely to benefit the general body of the creditors and shall state the reasons for his opinion.

XVII Unless the Court otherwise directs, the debtor shall furnish Debtor to furnish the Receiver or Interim Receiver or, if a Receiver or Interim Receiver has not been appointed the Court with a trading account accounts and an account showing all moneys and securities paid, disposed of or encumbered or recovered by or from the debtor or on his account and his income and the source thereof for such period as the Receiver or Interim Receiver or, if a Receiver or Interim Receiver has not been

appointed, the Court may direct, provided that the Receiver or *Interim Receiver* shall not, without the previous sanction of the Court, direct the debtor to furnish accounts for more than two years before the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition.

XVIII (1) The Receiver or *Interim Receiver* shall keep a cash book and such books and other papers as are necessary to give a correct view of his administration of the estate, and shall submit his accounts at such times and in such forms as the Court may direct. Such accounts shall be audited by such person or persons as the Court may direct. The costs of the audit shall be fixed by the Court and shall be paid out of the estate.

(2) The accounts of Official Receivers shall be audited annually by the Accountant-General.

(3) The cost of such audit, calculated at 12 annas per Rupces one hundred on the amount realized since the last audit of the estate concerned shall be paid by the Official Receiver from such amount and, in case a distribution thereof to creditors is ordered in any year before the audit has taken place, shall be reserved for such payment from the amount otherwise available for distribution.

*Distribution of dividends* XIX (1) No dividend shall be distributed by a Receiver without the previous sanction of the Court.

(2) Notice in Form No 8 or Form No 9, as may be appropriate, that the distribution of a dividend has been sanctioned shall be sent by the Receiver or, if there is no Receiver, by the Court to every creditor, who has proved a debt, by registered post within one month from the date of the order sanctioning the distribution.

(3) The amount of any dividend due to a creditor may at his request be transmitted to him by postal money order at his risk and expense and, if the amount does not exceed Rs 5, shall be so transmitted, unless he appears to claim it in person or by duly authorized agent before the Receiver or, if there is no Receiver, before the Court within two months from the date of the order sanctioning the distribution of the dividend.

(4) An order shall not be made under section 65 of the Act without giving the Receiver opportunity to show cause why the order should not be made.

*Application for discharge* XX (1) An application for discharge shall not be heard until after the schedule of creditors has been framed.

(2) Every creditor who has proved shall be entitled in person or by pleader to appear at the hearing and oppose the discharge, provided that he has served upon the insolvent and upon the Receiver (if any) not less than seven days before the date fixed for the hearing a notice stating the grounds of his opposition to the discharge.

(3) A creditor who has not served the prescribed notices shall not unless the Court otherwise directs, be permitted to oppose the discharge of the debtor, and a creditor who has served the prescribed notices shall not be permitted, unless the Court otherwise directs, to oppose the discharge on any ground not specified in the notice.

(4) At the hearing of the application the Court may hear evidence which may be tendered by a creditor who has served the prescribed notices, or by the Receiver, and also any evidence which may be tendered on behalf of the debtor and shall examine the debtor, if necessary, for the purpose of explaining any evidence tendered and may hear the Receiver, the debtor, in person or by pleader, and any creditor in person or by pleader, who has served the prescribed notice.

**XXI** (1) The notices to be given under sections 19 (2), 30, 37 (1)  
Notices 38 (1) and 41 (1) of the Act shall be published in the Fort St George Gazette in English, in the District Gazette in English and in the language of the Court and in such other manner, if any, as the Court may direct and copies of the notices in English and in the language of the Court shall be affixed to the notice board of the Court.

(2) The notices to be given under sections 19 (2), 38 (1) and 41 (1) of the Act shall be published and affixed in the manner provided in paragraph (1) of this rule not less than fourteen days before the date fixed for the bearing of the application, the consideration of the proposal or the hearing of the application of the proposal, or the hearing of the application for discharge as the case may be.

(3) Notice of the date fixed for the hearing of an insolvency petition under section 19 (1) of the Act shall be sent by the Court by registered post, if the petition is by the debtor, to all creditors mentioned in the petition, and if the petition is by a creditor, to the debtor, not less than fourteen days before the said date.

(4) The notice to be given under section 33 (3) of the Act shall be served only on the debtor and on the creditors who have proved their debts and may, if the Court so directs, be served on any or all such creditors by registered post.

(5) Notice of the date fixed for the consideration of a proposal under section 38 (1) of the Act shall be sent by the Court by registered post to all creditors who have tendered proof of their debts not less than fourteen days before the said date.

(6) Notices of the date fixed for the hearing of an application for discharge under section 41 (1) of the Act shall be despatched by the Court by registered post to all persons whose names have been entered in the schedule of creditors not less than fourteen days before the said date.

(7) The notice to be given under section 64 of the Act shall be sent by the Receiver by registered post to all persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified but not proved not less than one calendar month before the limit of time fixed for proving claims.

(8) It shall not be necessary to give notice of date to which the hearing of a petition or of an application for discharge or the consideration of a proposal is adjourned.

(9) The notice of an order of adjudication to be published under section 30 of the Act shall contain a statement that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by registered post to the Court or Official Receiver, as the case may be, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

**XXII** (1) All proceedings under the Act down to and including the making of an order of adjudication shall be at the cost of the party prosecuting them, but when an order of adjudication has been made, the costs of the petitioning creditor including the costs of the publication of all Gazette notices required by the Act or Rules which, by the Act or rules, the petitioning creditor is required to pay, shall be taxed and be payable out of the estate.

(2) Before making an order on an insolvency petition presented by a debtor, the Court may require the debtor to deposit in Court a sum sufficient to cover the costs sending the prescribed notices of the hearing of petition and the costs of the publication of all Gazette notices required by the Act or Rules which, by the Act or Rules, the debtor is required to pay.

(3) The cost of the publication in the Gazette —

(a) An order fixing the date for the hearing of an insolvency petition under section 19 (2) shall, when the petition is by the creditor, be paid by the creditor, and, when the petition is by the debtor be paid out of the sum deposited in Court by the debtor under rule XXII (2).

(b) Notice of a proposal for a compensation under section 38 (1) and notice of an application for discharge under section 41 (1) shall be paid by the debtor.

(4) The publication in the Gazette of —

(a) Notice of adjudication under section 30

(b) Notice to creditors whose claims have been notified but not proved under section 64

(c) Notice of an order annulling an adjudication under section 37 (2), shall be free of charge.

(5) No costs incurred by a debtor of, or incidental to, an application to approve a composition or scheme shall be allowed out of the estate if the Court refuses to approve the composition or scheme.

(6) If the assets available are not sufficient in any case for taking proceedings necessary for the administration of the estate, the Receiver or Interim Receiver or Official Receiver, as the case may be, may call upon the creditors or any of them to advance the necessary funds or to indemnify him against the cost of such proceedings. Any assets realized by such proceedings shall be applied, in the first place, towards the repay-

ment of such advances, with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum.

Summary administration

XXIII If the Court makes an order under section 74 of the Act that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner —

(a) the petition and all subsequent proceedings shall be endorsed 'Summary Case',

(b) the Receiver or *Interim* Receiver shall not carry on the business of the debtor under clause (c) of section 59 of the Act, nor institute any suit under clause (d) of the said section, nor accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the debtor a sum of money payable at a future time under clause (f), nor mortgage, nor pledge, any part of the property of the debtor under clause (g)

XXIV All insolvency proceedings may be inspected at such times

Inspection of proceedings and subject to such restrictions as the Court may prescribe by the Receiver or *Interim* Receiver, the debtor, any creditor who has proved or any legal representative on their behalf

XXV All Courts and Official Receivers shall maintain registers

Maintenance of registers of (1) insolvency petitions received (2) insolvency petitions disposed of, and (3) proceedings in insolvency subsequent to orders of adjudication in the Forms Nos 4, 5 and 6 in the appendix to these rules. They shall also submit to the High Court on the 15th day after the close of each quarter a return of all proceedings in insolvency in Form No 7

XXVI In addition to the registers prescribed in rule XXV, Official

Maintenance of registers Receivers shall maintain (1) a dividend register, (2) a register of assets and (3) a document register (inventory) in Forms Nos 11 and 12 appended to these rules

XXVII Expenditure incurred by an Official Receiver and

Expenditure on journeys undertaken for the purposes of administration will be recoverable by the Official Receiver from the assets or estates concerned in accordance with the rules made by the High Court

to time in that behalf

XXVIII (1) When any petition, notice or other doc-

Proceedings by or against a firm by a firm of creditors or debtors in the name, the partner signing it add also his own signature manner, B and Co, by A B a partner in the said

(2) Any petition or notice of which personal shall be deemed to be duly served on all members served at the place of business of the firm in India partners or upon any person having at the time or management of the partnership business there

(3) Where a firm of debtors file an insolvency petition, the same shall contain the names in full of the individual partners, and unless it is signed by all of them, it shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the partner signing it that all the partners concur in the filing of the same

(4) When a creditor files an insolvency petition against a firm, the same shall state the names of the individual partners so far as the same are known to the petitioner, and the debtors shall together with their rule of affairs file an affidavit setting out the names in full of the individual partners

(5) An order of adjudication shall be made against the partners individually

(6) The debtors shall submit a schedule of their partnership affairs each debtor shall submit a schedule of his separate affairs

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## APPENDIX C.

# ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT RULES.

### NOTIFICATION NO 1166/47—1 (4) of 1922

#### RULES FRAMED UNDER SECTION 79, THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT, V OF 1920

The following amendments are made in the General Rules (Civil) of 1911, with the previous approval of Government as required by section 79 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 —

*For the rules in Chapter XIX substitute the following rules —*

1 This rules may be cited as "The Agra Provincial Insolvency Rules". The Forms Nos 138 to 152 (shown in Volume II, Appendix) with such variations as circumstances may require shall be used for the matters to which they severally relate

2 Every insolvency petition shall be entered in the Register of Insolvency Petitions (Form No 80) to be maintained in all courts exercising insolvency jurisdiction and shall be given a serial number in that register and all subsequent proceedings in the same matter shall bear the same number

3 All insolvency proceedings may be inspected by the Receiver, the debtor, and any creditor who has tendered proof of his debt, or any legal representative on their behalf at such times and subject to the same rules as other court records

#### *Notices*

4 Whenever publication of any notice or other matter is required by the Act to be made in an Official Gazette, or is required by the rules framed under the Act to be made in a local newspaper, a memorandum referring to and giving the date of such advertisement shall be filed with the record and noted in the other sheet,

5 Notice of an order fixing the date of the hearing of a petition under section 19 (2) shall, in addition to the publication thereof in the local official gazette as required by the Act, be also advertised in such newspaper or newspapers as the Court may direct

A copy of the notice shall also be forwarded by registered letter to each creditor to the address given in the petition. The same procedure shall be followed in respect of notices of the date for the consideration of a proposal for composition or scheme of arrangement under section 38 (1)

6 Notice of an order of adjudication under section 30 which is required by the Act to be published in the local official gazette shall also be published in such local newspaper or newspapers as the court may

think fit When the debtor is a Government servant, a copy of the order shall sent to the Head of the office in which he is employed

The same procedure shall be followed in regard to notices or orders annulling an adjudication under section 37 (2)

7 The notice to be given by the court under section 50 shall be served on the creditor or his pleader or shall be sent through the post by registered letter

8 The notice to be issued by the Receiver under section 64 before the declaration of a final dividend to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified but not proved shall be sent through the post by registered letter

9 Notices of the date of hearing of applications for discharge under section 41 (1) shall be published in the local official gazette and in such local newspapers as the Judge may direct and copies shall be sent by registered post to all creditors whether they have proved or not

10 A certificate of an officer of the court or of the Official Receiver or an affidavit by a Receiver that any of the notices referred to in the preceding rules has been duly posted accompanied by the post office receipt, shall be sufficient evidence of such notice having been duly sent to the person to whom the same was addressed

11 In addition to the prescribed methods of publication any notice may be published otherwise in such manner as the Court may direct, for instance by affixing copies in the court house or by beat of drum in the village in which the insolvent resides

#### *Receivers*

12 Every appointment of a Receiver shall be by order in writing signed by the court Copies of this order sealed with the seal of the court shall be served on the debtor and forwarded to the person appointed

13 (a) A court when fixing the remuneration of a Receiver shall as a rule direct it to be in the nature of a commission or percentage of which one part shall be payable on the amount realized after deducting any sum paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities and the other part on the amount distributed in dividends

(b) When a Receiver realizes the security of a secured creditor the court may direct additional remuneration to be paid to him with reference to the amount of work done by him and the benefit resulting therefrom to the creditors

14 The Receiver shall keep a cash book and such books and other papers as to give a correct view of his administration of the estate and shall submit his accounts in such forms as the court may direct Such accounts shall be audited by such person or persons as the court may direct The costs of the audit shall be fixed by the court and shall be paid out of the estate

15 The Receiver shall ordinarily deposit the money realized by him in the Government Treasury or whenever for any particular reason

money in any case is placed in a bank approved by the Court in fixed deposit bearing interest, the amount of interest shall be credited to the estate.

16 The Receiver shall submit to the court each quarter not later than the 10th day of the month next succeeding the quarter to which it relates, an account showing all the receipts and disbursements in the case or cases in which he is Receiver.

17 Whenever there are no funds in the estate and the Receiver receives financial help from any creditor he should show in the accounts of the estate the amount so received.

18 Any creditor who has proved his debt may apply to the court for a copy of the Receiver's accounts (or any part thereof) relating to the estate, as shown by the cash book up to date, and shall be entitled to such copy on payment of the charges laid down in the rules of the Court regarding the grant of copies. No court fee will be required for such copies.

19 In any case in which a meeting of creditors is necessary and in any case in which the debtor proposes a composition or scheme under section 38, the Receiver shall give at least 14 days' notice to the debtor and to every creditor of the time and place appointed for each meeting. Such notices shall be served by registered post.

#### *Proof of debts*

20 A creditor's proof may be in Form No 143 in the Appendix with such variations as circumstances may require.

21 In any case in which it shall appear from the debtor's statement that there are numerous claims for wages by workmen and others employed by the debtor, it shall be sufficient if one proof for all such claims is made by the debtor or by some other person on behalf of all such creditors. Such proof should be in Form No 144 in the Appendix.

#### *Procedure where the debtor is a firm*

22 Where any notice, declaration, petition or other document requiring attestation is signed by a firm of creditors or debtors in the firm's name, the partner signing for the firm shall also add his own signature e.g. "Brown and Co., by James Green, partner in the said firm".

23 Any notice or petition for which personal service is necessary shall be deemed to be duly served on all the members of a firm if it is served at the principal place of business of the firm within the jurisdiction of the court upon partners, or upon any person having at the time of service the control or management of the partnership business there.

24 The provisions of the last preceding rule shall, so far as the nature of the case will admit, apply in the case of any person carrying on business within the jurisdiction in a name or style other than his own.

25 Where a firm of debtors file an insolvency petition the same shall contain the names in full of the individual partners, and if such

petition is signed in the firm's name the petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit made by the partner who signs the petition showing that all the partners concur in the filing of the same

26 An adjudication order made against a firm shall operate as if it were an adjudication order made against each of the persons who at the date of the order is a partner in that firm

27 In cases of partnership the debtors shall submit a schedule of their partnership affairs, and each debtor shall submit a schedule of his separate affairs

28 The joint creditors and each set of separate creditors may severally accept compositions or schemes of arrangements. So far as circumstances will allow, a proposal accepted by joint creditors may be approved in the prescribed manner notwithstanding that the proposals or proposal of some or one of the debtors made to their or his separate creditors may not be accepted

29 Where proposals for compositions or schemes are made by a firm and by the partners therein individually the proposal made to the joint creditors shall be considered and voted upon by them apart from every set of separate creditors and the proposal made to each separate set of creditors shall be considered and voted upon by such separate set of creditors apart from all other creditors. Such proposal may vary in character and amount. Where a composition or scheme is approved the adjudication order shall be annulled only so far as it relates to the estate, the creditors of which have confirmed the composition or scheme

30 If any two or more of the members of a partnership constitute a separate and independent firm, the creditors of such last mentioned firm shall be deemed to be a separate set of creditors, and to be on the same footing as the separate creditors of any individual member of the firm. And when any surplus shall arise upon the administration of the assets of such separate or independent firm the same shall be carried over to the separate estates of the partners in such separate and independent firm according to their respective rights therein

#### *Applications and notices*

31 (a) Every application to the court either by the Receiver or by any creditor or by any person either claiming to be entitled to any alleged assets of the debtor, or complaining of any act of the Receiver, and in particular and without prejudice to the generality of this rule, for an order deciding any question under sections 4 51 52 53 54 and 55 or any one of them shall (unless otherwise provided by these rules, or unless the court shall in any particular case otherwise direct) be made by application in writing and shall be supported by an affidavit by the applicant

(b) Every such application shall state in substance the nature of the order or relief applied for the sections of the Act under which such application is made the grounds upon which such order or relief is claimed, and the sections of any other Act relied upon

(c) Every such application shall also state whether the applicant desires or intends to call witnesses at the hearing in support thereof and shall specify with precise identification the documents upon which the applicant intends to rely

(d) Where such application is made by an applicant other than the Receiver, a copy of such application, and a copy of the affidavit in support thereof shall be served upon the Receiver together with copies of the documents upon which the applicant intends to rely as mentioned in sub section (c) hereof, unless the number or volume of such documents is exceptionally great in which case notice of the fact shall be given to the Receiver and an opportunity shall be afforded to the Receiver of examining the originals seven clear days at least before the hearing

(e) Where such application is made by the Receiver, the affidavit in support thereof shall identify any statement of the debtor made to the Receiver, which is either on the file or in the Receiver's possession and on which the Receiver intends to rely

(f) Any party to the application shall be entitled to inspect the original of any document which has been either filed or mentioned in the affidavit made in support of such application, or of which an copy has been exhibited to such affidavit

(g) A copy of every application mentioned in sub section (a) herein and of the affidavit in support of such application shall be served upon the Receiver whether or not any relief or order is expressly claimed against him

#### *Sale of immoveable property of insolvent*

32 If no Receiver is appointed and the court, in exercise of its powers under section 58 of the Act, sells any immoveable property of the insolvent the deed of sale of the said property shall be prepared by the purchaser at his own cost and shall be signed by the presiding officer of the court. The cost of registration [if any] will also be borne by the purchaser

#### *Dividends*

33 The amount of the dividend may at the request and risk of the creditor be transmitted to him by post

#### *Summary Administration*

34 When an estate is ordered to be administered in a summary manner under section 74 of the Act, the provisions of the Act and Rules shall subject to any special direction of the court, be modified as follows namely —

(i) There shall be no advertisement of any proceedings in the official gazette or a local paper

(ii) The petition and all subsequent proceedings shall be endorsed "summary case"

(ii) The notice of the hearing of the petition to the creditors shall be in Form No 151 in the Appendix

(iv) The court shall examine the debtor as to his affairs but shall not be bound to call a meeting of creditors, but the creditors shall be entitled to be heard and to cross examine the debtor

(v) The appointment of a Receiver will often not be necessary and the court may act under section 53 of the Act in order to reduce the cost of the proceedings

### **Costs**

35 All proceedings under the Act down to and including the making of an order of adjudication shall be at the cost of the party prosecuting the same, but when an order of adjudication has been made, the costs of the petitioning creditor shall be taxed and be payable out of the estate

36 No costs incurred by a debtor of or incidental to, an application to approve of a composition or scheme, shall be allowed out of the estate if the court refused to approve the composition or scheme

37 Where an order of adjudication is made on a debtor's petition and the court is satisfied that the debtor is unable to pay the cost of publication in the local official gazette, of the notice required by section 30 of the Act, the court shall direct that such cost be met from the sale proceeds of the property, of the insolvent. If the insolvent has no property or if the sale proceeds are insufficient, such cost or the irrecoverable balance thereof, shall be remitted

For the Forms Nos 138 to 151, Volume II, substitute the following Forms Nos 138 to 152 —

### **FORM NO 138**

#### **General Title.**

**IN THE COURT OF**

**Insolvency Petition No      of 19**

**IN THE MATTER OF**

**Ex parte (here insert 'the debtor' or A B or 'creditor' or 'the Official Receiver' or "the Receiver")**

## FORM NO 139

## Debtor's Petition.

(Section 13 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920)

## (TITLE)

I (a) ordinarily residing at (or "carrying on business at," or

(a) Insert name and address and description of debtor

'personally working for gain at' or 'in custody at') in consequence of the order of (b) being unable to pay my debts, hereby petition that I may be adjudged an insolvent. The total amount of pecuniary claims against me is Rs (c) as set out in detail in Schedule A annexed hereunto which contains the names and residences of all my creditors, so far as they are known to or can be ascertained by me. The amount and particulars of all my property are set out in Schedule B annexed hereunto together with a specification of all my property, not consisting of money, and the place or places at which such property is to be found and I hereby declare that I am willing to place all such property at the disposal of the court save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being my books of accounts) as are exempted by law from attachment and sale in execution of a decree.

I have not on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent, or, I set out in Schedule C particulars (d) relating to my previous ~~petitions~~ petitions to be adjudged an insolvent,

(d) The particulars required are—

(i) Where a petition has been dismissed, reasons for such dismissal

(ii) Where the debtor has previously been adjudged an insolvent, concise particulars of the insolvency, including a statement whether any previous adjudication has been annulled and if so the grounds therefor

Verification clause as in plaints

Signature

## FORM No 140

Notice to creditors of the date of hearing of an  
Insolvency Petition.

## Section 19

(TITLE)

Where A B has applied to this court, by petition, dated of 19 , to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, and your name appears in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give notice that the court has fixed the day of 19 , for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor If you desire to be represented in the matter you should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due to you are as follows —

*Judge*

## FORM No 141

## Order of Adjudication.

## Section 27

(TITLE)

Pursuant to a petition, dated against (here insert name, description and address of the debtor) and on the application of (here insert "Official Receiver" or 'the debtor himself, or "A B of a creditor') and on reading and hearing it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudicated insolvent

Dated thus day of 19

*Judge*

## FORM No 142

## Order appointing a Receiver.

## Section 56

(TITLE)

Whereas pursuant to his application, dated A B was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this court, dated , and it appears to the court that the appointment of a receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and receiving order is hereby made against the insolvent and A B of (or the Official Receiver) is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent And it is further ordered that the said Receiver (not being the Official Receiver) do give security to the extent of—and that his remuneration be fixed at

Dated

*Judge.*

FORM No. 143  
Proof of debt. General Form.  
Section 49  
(TITLE)

In the matter of No.

(a) Here insert number given in the notice  
(b) Address in full

I That the said was  
were at the date of the petition, viz. the day of 19 and still is <sup>are</sup> justly and truly indebted to me the sum of Rs. as p. for ()

(c) State consideration and specify the vouchers (if any) in support of the claim

(d) Here details of securities bills or the like

Admitted to vote for Rs

Judge or Official Receiver

(a) of 19, I (b) make oath and say (or solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare),

the sum of Rs. as p. for () as shown by the account endorsed hereon (or the following account) viz., for which sum or any part thereof I say that I have not, nor hath any person by —— or to my knowledge or belief for the had received any manner of satisfaction or security whatsoever save and except the following (d)

Sworn at }  
this      day of } Deponent's signature  
before me      }  
Commissioner

FORM No. 144  
Proof of debt of Workmen. Sections 49 and 61.  
(TITLE)

I (a) of (b) make oath and say —(or solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare)

I That (c) was  
were at the date of the adjudication viz., the day of 19, and still are justly and truly indebted to the several persons whose names, addresses and descriptions appear in the schedule endorsed hereon in sums severally

(a) Fill in full name address and occupation of deponent

(b) The abovenamed debtor or the foreman of the abovenamed debtor or on behalf of the workmen and others employed by the above named debtor

(c) I or the said

(d) My employ or the employ of the abovenamed debtor

(d) Me or the abovenamed debtor

set against their names in the sixth column of such schedule for wages due to them respectively as workmen or others in (d) in respect of services rendered by them respectively to (c) during such period before the date of the receiving order as are set out against their respective names in the fifth column of such schedule, for which said sums, or any part thereof, I say that they have not, nor hath any of them had or received any manner of satisfaction or security whatsoever

**FORM No. 145**

**Notice to creditors of the date of consideration of a  
composition or scheme of arrangement.**

### **Section 39 (1)**

Take notice that the court has fixed the                    day of        19  
for the consideration of a composition (or scheme of arrangement) sub-  
mitted by A B the debtor in the above insolvency petition. No creditor  
who has not proved his debt before the aforesaid date will be permitted  
to vote on the consideration of the above matter. If you desire to be  
represented at the abovementioned hearing you should be present in  
person or by duly instructed pleader with your proofs.

Judge

**FORM No 146**

**Form under section 38 (2).**

*List of creditors for use at meeting held for consideration of  
composition or scheme*

(TITLE)

Meeting held at		this day	of	19
No	Names of all creditors whose proofs have been admitted	Here state as to each creditor whether he voted and if so whether personally or by Plesader	Amount of assets	Amount of admitted proof
TOTAL				

Required number of majority—  
Required value—Rs

**Form of notice under section 64.**

*Notice to persons claiming to be creditors of intention to declare final dividends*

(TITLE)

Take notice that a final dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter, and that if you do not establish your claim to the satisfaction of the court on or before the day of 19 , or such later day as the court may fix, your claim will be expunged and I shall proceed to make a final dividend without regard to such claim.

Dated day of 19

(Sd) G H  
Receiver

To X Y (Address)

**FORM No 148****Order annulling adjudication under section 35.**

(TITLE)

On the application of R S of , and on reading mi hearing , it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated against A B of , be and the same is hereby annulled

Dated this day of 19

Judge

**FORM No 149****Notice to creditors of application for discharge.**

Section 41 (1)

(TITLE)

Take notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the court for the discharge, and that the court has fixed the day of 19 at o'clock for hearing the application

Dated this day of 19

Judge

*Note—On the back of this notice the provisions of section 42 (1), Act V of 1920, should be printed*

**FORM No 150****Order of Discharge subject to conditions as to earning after-acquired property and income.**

Section 41 (2). (a), (b) or (c)

(TITLE)

On the application of adjudged insolvent on the day of 19 and upon taking into consideration the report of the Official Receiver (or

Receiver) as to the insolvent's conduct and affairs and hearing A B and C D creditors

It is ordered that the insolvent (a) be discharged forthwith, or  
 (b) be discharged on the . . . . . or  
 (c) be discharged subject to the following conditions as to his future earnings after acquired property and income —

After setting aside out of the insolvent's earnings, after acquired property, and income the yearly sum of Rs . . . . . for the support of himself and his family the insolvent shall pay the surplus if any (or such portion of such surplus as the court may determine), of such earnings after acquired property and income to the court or official Receiver (or Receiver) for distribution among the creditors in the insolvency An account shall on the first day of January in every year, or within fourteen days thereafter be filed in these proceedings by the insolvent setting forth a statement of his receipts from earnings, after-acquired property and income during the year immediately preceding the said date and the surplus payable under this order shall be paid by the insolvent into court or to the Official Receiver (or Receiver) within fourteen days of the filing of the said account

Dated this . . . . . day of . . . . . 19

Judge

### FORM No 151

#### Summary administration (section 74 )

(TITLE)

#### Notice to creditors

Take notice that on the . . . . . day of . . . . . 19 , the above-named debtor presented a petition to this court praying to be adjudicated an insolvent and that on the . . . . . day of . . . . . 19 , the court being satisfied that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed Rs 500, directed that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner and appointed the . . . . . day of . . . . . 19 , for further hearing of the said petition and the examination of the said debtor

Also take notice that the court may on the aforesaid date then and there proceed to adjudication and distribution of the assets of the aforesaid debtor It will be open to you to appear and give evidence on that date Proof of any claim you desire to make must be lodged in court, on or before that date

Given under my hand and the seal of this court the . . . . . day of . . . . . 19

Judge

## FORM No 152

**Notice of application by unscheduled creditor.***Section 33 (3), Act V of 1920*

(TITLE)

To

Whereas an application has been made to this court by ~~who~~ claims to be a creditor of ~~whose~~ whose application to be declared ~~an~~ insolvent was filed in this court on the ~~day of~~ day of 19~~, for~~ permission to produce evidence of the amount and particulars of his pecuniary claims against the insolvent, and for an order directing his name to be entered in the schedule as a creditor for the debts ~~which~~ he may prove This is to give you notice that the said application will be heard in this court on the ~~day of~~ day of 19~~, when you~~ should appear personally, or by pleader, if you desire to object to it

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this the  
day of 19

By order of the Court,  
J N G JOHNSON, I.C.S.  
*Registrar*

## APPENDIX D.

# BOMBAY HIGH COURT RULES

No 5730—By virtue of the provisions of section 79 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920), and of all other powers thereunto enabling the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and in supersession of the Bombay Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909 made the following rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act —

I.—The rules may be called The Bombay Provincial Insolvency Rules 1924, and shall apply to all proceedings under the Provincial Insolvency Act 1920, in any Court subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. They shall come into force on the 1st day of December, 1924, and shall apply to all proceedings thereafter instituted and, as far as may be to all proceedings then pending.

II.—The forms mentioned in these rules are the forms in the Appendix hereto and shall be used with such variations as circumstances may require.

III.—(1) In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

- "the Act" means the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920,
- "the Court" includes a receiver when exercising the powers of the Court in accordance with section 80 of the Act,
- 'receiver' means a receiver appointed by the Court under section 56 (1) of the Act, and (except where the context otherwise requires) includes an Official Receiver,
- "interim receiver" means receiver appointed by the Court under section 20 of the Act,
- "proved debt" means claim of a creditor so far as it has been admitted by the Court.

(2) Save as otherwise provided, all words and expressions used in these rules shall have the same meaning as those assigned to them in the Act.

### Petitions.

IV.—(1) Every Insolvency petition shall be entered in the Register of Insolvency Petitions to be maintained in Form No 17 in all Courts exercising insolvency jurisdiction and shall be given a serial number in that register and all subsequent proceedings in the same matter shall bear the same number.

(2) Every petition, application, affidavit or order in any proceeding under the Act or under these rules shall be headed by a cause title in Form No 1

V—(1) When an insolvency petition presented by a creditor is admitted, the creditor shall, within seven days thereafter, furnish a copy of the petition for service on the debtor or, if there are more debtors than one, as many copies as there are debtors, and the chief ministerial officer of the Court shall sign the copy or copies if on examination he finds them to be correct

(2) The copy shall be served together with the notice of the order fixing the date for hearing the petition on the debtor or upon the person upon whom the Court orders notice to be served. Such notice may, in the discretion of the Court, require the debtor to file a schedule containing all the particulars mentioned in section 13 (d) and (e) within such time not being less than ten days from date of service of notice as the Court shall determine

VI—A debtor's petition shall be in Form No 2 & a creditor's petition shall be in Form No 3

VII—If a debtor against whom an insolvency petition has been admitted dies before the hearing of the petition, the Court may order that notice of the order fixing the date for hearing the petition shall be served on his legal representative or on such other person as the Court may think fit in a manner provided for the service of summons.

### Proof of Debts.

VIII—(1) Unless otherwise ordered, all claims shall be proved by affidavit in Form No 7 in the manner provided in section 49 of the Act, provided that before admitting any claim the Court may call for further evidence

(2) The affidavit may be made by the creditor or by some person authorised by him, provided that if the deponent is not the creditor the affidavit shall state the deponent's authority and means of knowledge

(3) As soon as may be after proof of any debt is tendered, the Court shall by order in writing, admit the creditor's claim in whole or in part or reject it, provided that when a claim is rejected in whole or in part the order shall state briefly the reasons for the rejection

(4) A copy of every order rejecting a claim, or admitting it in part only, shall be sent by the Court by registered post to the person making the claim within seven days from the date of the order

IX—In any case in which it shall appear from the debtor's statement that there are numerous claims for wages by workmen and others employed by the debtor, it shall be sufficient if one proof for all such claims is made either by the debtor, or by some other person on behalf of all such creditors. Such proof should be in Form No 8

### Schedule of Creditors.

X—As soon as the schedule of creditors has been framed, a copy thereof shall, if a receiver has been appointed, be supplied to him, and all subsequent entries and alterations made therein shall be communicated to the receiver, except in cases where the Official Receiver himself frames such schedule under section 80

### Scheme.

XI—(1) If a debtor submits a proposal under section 38 (1) of the Act, the Court shall fix a date for the consideration of the proposal, and notice thereof together with a copy of the terms of the proposal shall be sent to every creditor who has proved

(2) At the meeting for the consideration of the proposal the debtor shall be entitled to address the Court in person or by pleader in support of the proposal and every creditor who has proved shall be entitled in person or by pleader to question the debtor and to address the Court

### Receivers.

XII—(1) Every receiver or interim receiver other than the Official Receiver shall be required to give such security as the Court thinks fit, provided that a Nazir or Deputy Nazir or other Government Officer who is appointed a receiver or interim receiver ex-officio and who has already under the Public Accountants Default Act, XII of 1850, or otherwise, given security that is still valid for the due account of all monies which shall come into his possession or control by reason of his office, shall not be required to give such security unless owing to the extent of the assets likely to be realised or for other special reasons, the Court thinks it desirable to do so

(2) The Court shall not require an Official Receiver to give security in each case in which he acts under section 57 (2), but he shall, previous to his admission or within such further time as the Court may allow, give general security by entering into a recognizance with one or more sufficient sureties in Form No. 16 or by depositing Government Securities in such time as the High Court may fix in this behalf

(3) Where a petition is referred to an Official Receiver for disposal in exercise of his powers under section 80, the Court ordinarily shall when the debtor is the petitioner, and may, when a creditor is the petitioner, at the same time appoint him an interim receiver under section 20 and confer on him all the powers conferable on a receiver under Order XL rule (1) (d), of the Civil Procedure Code. Such Official Receiver, upon making an order of adjudication, shall at apply to the Court for an order appointing him Receiver for the property of the insolvent under sections 56 and 57. The Official

should at the same time submit a draft order in Form No 6, with the necessary modifications, for signature and sealing

XIII.—The Court may remove or discharge any receiver other than an Official Receiver, and any receiver or interim receiver so removed or discharged, or any Official Receiver suspended or dismissed by the Local Government, shall unless the Court otherwise orders deliver up any assets of the debtor in his hands and any books, accounts or other documents relating to the debtor's property which are in his possession or under his control to such person as the Court may direct.

(2) If an order of adjudication is annulled, the receiver (if any) shall unless the Court otherwise orders, deliver up any assets of the debtor in his hands and any books, accounts or other documents relating to the debtor's property which are in his possession or under his control to the debtor or to such other person as the Court may direct.

XIV.—Every receiver or interim receiver shall be deemed for the purpose of the Act and of these rules to be an officer of the Court.

XV.—(1) Every application to the Court made by a receiver or an interim receiver shall be in writing.

(2) The Court may order that notice of any application by the receiver and of the date fixed for the hearing of the application shall be sent by registered post to all creditors who have proved.

XVI.—(1) The remuneration of receivers other than Official Receivers shall be in such proportion to the amount of the dividends distributed as the Court may direct, provided that it does not exceed five per centum of the amount of the dividends.

(2) When a Receiver realizes the security of a secured creditor, the Court may direct additional remuneration to be paid to him with reference to the amount of work which he has done and the benefit resulting to the creditors.

(3) If a Receiver other than the Official Receiver has been appointed in an insolvency in which the Court makes an order approving a proposal under section 39 of the Act, the remuneration to be paid to the Receiver shall be fixed by the Court, and the order approving the proposal shall make provision for the payment of the remuneration and shall be subject to the payment thereof.

XVII.—The Receiver in making his report shall state whether in his opinion any of the facts mentioned in Section 42 Sub-clause (1) of the Act exist, and if the debtor makes a proposal under Section 30 (1) of the Act, the Receiver shall state in his report whether in his opinion the proposal is reasonable and is likely to benefit the general body of the creditors and shall state the reasons for his opinion.

XVIII.—If the Court directs, the debtor shall furnish the Receiver or if a Receiver has not been appointed, the Court, with a trading account and an account showing all moneys and securities paid, disposed of or encumbered, or recovered by or from the debtor or on his account and his income and the source thereof for such period as the Receiver

or, if a Receiver has not been appointed, the Court may direct: provided that the Receiver shall not, without the previous sanction of the Court direct the debtor to furnish accounts for more than two years before the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition.

XIX—(1) That Receiver shall keep a cash book and such books and other papers as are necessary, to give a correct view of his administration of the estate, and shall submit his accounts at such times and in such forms as the Court may direct. Such accounts shall be audited by such person or persons as the Court may direct. The costs of the audit shall be fixed by the Court and shall be paid out of the estate.

(2) Any creditor who has proved his debt, or the debtor, shall be entitled to obtain a copy of the Receiver's accounts (or any part thereof) relating to the estate on payment of the legal fees therefor.

XX—The Receiver shall deposit all valuable securities for safe custody with the Nazir or, if so ordered by the Court in the Imperial Bank of India and whenever a sum exceeding Rs 500 shall stand to the credit of any one estate, the Receiver shall give notice thereof to the Court, and, unless it shall appear that a dividend is about to be immediately declared, he shall obtain the Court's order to invest the same in a Promissory Note of the Government of India or in Post Office Cash Certificates.

### Dividends.

XI—No dividend shall be distributed by a Receiver without the previous sanction of the Court.

XII—The amount of the dividend may, at the request and risk of the creditor, be transmitted to him by post.

### Discharge.

XIII—(1) An application for discharge shall not ordinarily be heard until after the schedule of creditors has been framed and the Receiver has submitted his report. The Receiver if he is in a position to make it and has not already done so, shall file his report in Court not less than fourteen days before the date fixed for the hearing of the application.

(2) Every creditor who has proved shall be entitled in person or by Pleader to appear at the hearing and oppose the discharge, provided that he has served upon the insolvent and upon the Receiver (if any) not less than 7 days before the date fixed for the hearing of a notice stating the ground of his opposition to the discharge.

(3) A creditor who has not served the prescribed notices shall not, unless the Court otherwise directs, be permitted to oppose the discharge of the debtor, and a creditor who has served the prescrib-

notices shall not be permitted, unless the Court otherwise directs to oppose the discharge on any ground not specified in the notice.

(4) At the hearing of the application the Court may hear all evidence which may be tendered by a creditor who has served the prescribed notices, or by the Receiver, and also any evidence which may be tendered on behalf of the debtor and shall examine the debtor if necessary, for the purpose of explaining any evidence tendered and may hear the Receiver, the debtor, in person or by Pleader, and a creditor, in person or by Pleader, who has served the prescribed notices.

(5) Any case in which the debtor fails to apply for his discharge within the period allowed by the Court under Section 27 shall be brought up for orders under Section 43. If the Court has omitted to specify a period under section 27 (1) and the debtor has not already applied for discharge, the Court upon receipt of the Receiver's report shall fix a period within which the debtor shall apply for an order of discharge. Notice of such period shall be given to the Receiver and the debtor, and if on its expiry, the debtor has not applied according to the case shall be brought up for orders under Section 43.

### Notices.

XXIV (1) The notices to be given under Sections 30 and 37 of the Act shall be published in the Bombay Government Gazette in English, and, if the Court so directs, in any suitable English or vernacular newspaper and copies of the notices in English and in the language of the Court shall be affixed to the notice board of the Court.

(2) The notice to be given under sections 19 (2), 38 (1) and 41 (1) of the Act shall be published in any suitable English or vernacular newspaper, and if the Court so directs, in the Bombay Government Gazette and copies of the notices in English and in the language of the Court shall be affixed to the notice board of the Court.

(3) Notice of the date fixed for the hearing of an insolvency petition under Section 19 (1) of the Act shall be sent by the Court by registered post, if the petition is by the debtor, to all creditors mentioned in the petition and if the petition is by a creditor, to the debtor no less than 14 days before the said date.

(4) Notice of the date fixed for the consideration of a proposal under Section 39 (1) of the Act shall be sent by the Court by registered post to all creditors who have tendered proof of their debts not less than 14 days before the said date.

(5) Notice of the date fixed for the hearing of an application for discharge under section 41 (1) of the Act shall be despatched by the Court by registered post to all persons, whose names have been entered in the Schedule of creditors not less than 14 days before the said date.

(6) The notice to be given under Section 64 of the Act shall be sent by the Receiver by registered post to all persons whose names

to be creditors have been notified but not proved not less than one calendar month before the limit of time fixed for proving claims

(1) The notice to be given under section 33 (3) of the Act shall be served only on the debtor and on the creditors whose names appear in the Schedule of creditors and may, if the Court directs be served on any or all such creditors by registered post

(2) The Court may instead of or in addition to forwarding a notice by registered post under the foregoing rules cause it to be served in the manner prescribed for the service of summons

(3) In addition to the prescribed methods of publication any notice may be published otherwise in such manner as the Court may direct for instance by affixing copies in the Court house or by beat of drum in the village in which the debtor resides

(4) It shall not be necessary to give notice of the date to which the hearing of a petition or of an application for discharge or the consideration of a proposal is adjourned

### Summary Administration

XXV—When an estate is ordered to be administered in a summary manner under section 4 of the Act the provisions of the Act and rules shall subject to any special direction of the Court and in addition to the modifications contained in Section 4 be modified as follows namely

(1) There shall be no advertisement of any proceedings in a local paper

(2) The petition and all subsequent proceedings shall be endorsed Summary Case

(3) The notice of the hearing of the petition to the creditors shall be in Form No 18

(4) The Court shall examine the debtor as to his affairs but shall not be bound to call a meeting of creditors but the creditors shall be entitled to be heard and to cross examine the debtor

(5) The appointment of a Receiver will generally not be necessary and the Court may act under Section 58 of the Act in order to reduce the costs of the proceedings

### Sale of immoveable property of debtor

XXVI If no Receiver is appointed and the Court in exercise of its powers under section 58 of the Act sells any immoveable property of the debtor the deed of sale of the said property shall be prepared by the purchaser at his own cost and shall (subject to any modifications the Court thinks necessary) be signed by the Presiding Officer of the Court

### Costs

XXVII—(1) All proceedings under the Act down to and including the making of an order of adjudication shall be at the cost of the party

prosecuting them, but when an order of adjudication has been made the costs of the petitioning creditors shall be taxed and be payable out of the estate.

(2) Before making an order in an insolvency petition presented by a debtor, the Court may require the debtor to deposit in Court a sum sufficient to cover the costs of sending the prescribed notices of the hearing of petition.

(3) No costs incurred by a debtor of, or incidental to, an application to approve a composition or scheme shall be allowed out of the estate if the Court refuses to approve the composition or scheme.

(4) Whenever a creditor presents an insolvency petition he shall deposit in Court the sum of Rs 150 to cover expenses. Such deposit shall be paid out of the first available assets realised.

### Procedure where the debtor is a Firm.

XXVIII —(1) Where any notice, declaration, petition or other document requiring attestation is signed by a firm of creditors or debtors in the firm name, the partner signing for the firm shall also add his own signature, e.g., "Brown & Co, by James Green, a partner in the said firm".

(2) Any notice or petition for which personal service is necessary shall be deemed to be duly served on all the members of a firm if it is served at the principal place of business of the firm within the jurisdiction of the Court, on any one of the partners, or upon any person having at the time of service the control or management of the partnership business there.

(3) The provisions of the last preceding rule shall, so far as the nature of the case will admit, apply in the case of any person carrying on business within the jurisdiction in a name or style other than his own.

(4) Where a firm of debtors file an insolvency petition the same shall contain the names in full of the individual partners and if such petition is signed in the firm name the petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit made by the partner who signs the petition showing that all the partners concur in the filing of the same.

(5) An adjudication order made against a firm shall operate as if it were an adjudication order made against each of the persons who at the date of the order is a partner in that firm.

(6) In cases of partnership the debtors shall submit a schedule of their partnership affairs, and each debtor shall submit a schedule of his separate affairs.

(7) The joint creditors, and each set of separate creditors severally accept compositions or schemes of arrangement. So far as circumstances will allow, a proposal accepted by joint creditors may be approved in the prescribed manner, notwithstanding that the proposal

or proposals of some or one of the debtors made to their or his separate creditors may not be accepted.

(8) Where proposals for compositions or schemes are made by a firm, and by the partners therem individually, the proposals made to the joint creditors shall be considered and voted upon by them apart from every set of separate creditors, and the proposal made to each set of creditors shall be considered and voted upon by such separate set of creditors apart from all other creditors. Such proposal may vary in character and amount. Where a composition or scheme is approved, the adjudication order shall be annulled only so far as it relates to the estate, the creditors of which have confirmed the composition or scheme.

(8) If any two or more of the members of a partnership constitute a separate and independent firm, the creditors of such last-mentioned firm shall be deemed to be a separate set of creditors, and to be on the same footing as the separate creditors of any individual member of the firm. And when any surplus shall arise upon the administration of the assets of such separate estates of the partners in such separate and independent firm according to their respective rights therein.

### **Inspection of Proceedings.**

**XXIX**—All insolvency proceedings may be inspected at such times and subject to such restrictions as the Court may prescribe by the Receiver, the debtor, any creditor who has proved or any legal representative on their behalf.

### **Pleader's Fees.**

**XXX**—The fees allowed to Pleaders as costs in any proceedings under the Act shall be such as are allowed under the rules of the Court for a miscellaneous proceeding.

## **APPENDIX**

### **FORM No 1**

#### **General Title.**

In the Court of

Insolvency Petition No

of 19

In the matter of

*Ex parte* (here insert 'the debtor' or "A B a creditor" or "the Official Receiver" or "the Receiver")

## FORM No 2

## Debtor's Petition.

(Title)

I (a)

ordinarily residing at, (or "carrying on business at," or "personally working for gain at" or "in custody at") in consequence of the order of (b) being unable to pay my debts, hereby petition that I may be adjudged insolvent. The total amount of pecuniary claims against me is Rs (c) as set out in detail in Schedule A annexed hereto, which contains the names and residences of all my creditors, so far as they are known to me or can be ascertained by me. The amount and particulars of all my property and debts due to me are set out in Schedule B annexed hereto together with a specification of all my property not consisting of money, and the place or places at which such property is

be found, and I hereby declare that I am willing to place all such property at the disposal of the Court save in so far as it includes such particular (not being my books of accounts) as are exempted by law from attachment and sale in execution of a decree

(a) I filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent in the Court of on or about

(d) Strike out the whole of this clause if the debtor has not filed a previous petition to be adjudged an insolvent and substitute a statement to that effect and on such petition was adjudged as solvent in respect of debts totalling approximately Rs against which debts were realized to the extent of approximately Rs and a dividend ("dividends") of in the rupee was (or "were") declared I was granted an absolute order of discharge or I was refused an absolute order of discharge and my discharge was suspended for "and or" I was granted an order of discharge subject to the following conditions ") on or about

This adjudication has been annulled on the following grounds (or "has not been annulled") (or for the above reasons "and on such petition" substitute) "and such petition was dismissed for the following reasons —

(Signature)

(Verification clause as in plaints)

**Schedule A referred to in Form No. 2.**

*Form of list of creditors to be annexed to the debtor's petition*

**CREDITORS**

No.	Names and residence of creditor and claimants	Nature and considera- tion of debt or claim and security (if any) also if the debt is disputed the reason	When contracted	Amount of claim	Payments	Interest due at date of presenting petition or date	Balance due	Admitted or disputed
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*N B.—Where there have been mutual dealings and it is alleged that a claim by any party has been set off, such party must be entered both as a creditor and debtor and the word "Set off" must be written under the amount*

## FORM No 2

## Debtor's Petition.

(Title)

1 (a)

ordinarily residing at, (or "carrying on business in" or "personally working for gain at or in custody at ") in consequence of the order of (b) being unable to pay my debts hereby petition that I may be adjudged insolvent. The total amount of pecuniary claims against me is Rs (c) as set out in detail in Schedule A annexed hereto which contains the names and residences of all my creditors, so far as they are known to me or can be ascertained by me. The amount and particulars of all my property and debts due to me are set out in Schedule B annexed hereto together with a specification of my property not consisting of moveable, and the place or places at which such property is to be found, and I hereby declare that I am willing to place all such property at the disposal of the Court save in so far as it includes such personal (not being my books of accounts) as are exempted by law from attachment and sale in execution of a decree.

(a) I filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent in the Court on or about

(d) Strike out the whole of this clause if the debtor has not filed a previous petition to be adjudged an insolvent and substitute a statement to that effect

and on such petition was adjudged to be solvent in respect of debts totalling approximately Rs \_\_\_\_\_ against which amounts were realized to the extent of approximately Rs \_\_\_\_\_ and a dividend of

"dividends") of \_\_\_\_\_ in the rupee was (or 'were') declared. I was granted an absolute order of discharge or "I was refused an absolute order of discharge and my discharge was suspended for "and or ' I was granted an order of discharge subject to the following conditions \_\_\_\_\_") on or about

This adjudication has been annulled on the following grounds (or 'has not been annulled') (or for the above reasons "and on such petition" substitute) "and such petition was dismissed for the following reasons —

(Signature)

(Verification clause as in plaints)

**Schedule A referred to in Form No. 2.**

*Form of list of creditors to be annexed to the debtor's petition*

**CREDITORS**

No.	Name and residence of creditor and demands	Nature and consideration of debt or claim and security and accurrences (if any) also if the debt is disputed, the reason	When contracted	Amount of claim	Payments	Interest due at date of presentation petition with filing schedule with same	Balance due	Admitted or disputed

*N.B.—Where there have been mutual dealings and it is alleged that a claim by any party has been set off, such party must be entered both as a creditor and debtor and the word "Set-off" must be written under the amount*

Schedule B referred to in Form No. 2.

*Form of list of debtors to be annexed to the debtor's petition*

DEBTORS.

Name and residence of debtors	Nature and consideration of the debt and the securities (if any) for the same	When contracted	Amount	Good bad or doubtful	Writess with their respective evidence and other evidence by which the debt may be proved
No.					

✓ If —Where there have been mutual dealings and it is alleged that a claim by any party has been set off — if such party must be entered such as a creditor and debtor and the word "set off" must be written under it in name

FORM No. 3  
Creditor's Petition.

(Title )

I, C D, of  
& E F, of (or We, C D, of  
) hereby petition the Court that A B (a)  
ordinarily residing at  
(or carrying on business, at  
or personally working for gain at )  
may be adjudged an insolvent and say —  
(a) Insert name, address and description

1 That the said A B is justly and truly indebted to me (or us in the aggregate) in the sum of Rs (set out amount of debt or debts, and the consideration)

(2) That I (or we) do not, nor does any person on my (or our) behalf hold any security on the said debtor's estate or any part thereof, for the payment of the said sum

*Or*

That I hold security for the payment of (or part of) the said sums (but that I will give up such security for the benefit of the creditor of the said A B in the event of his being adjudged insolvent) (or, and I estimate the value of such security at the sum of Rs )

*Or*

That I, C D one of your petitioners, hold security for the payment of, etc

That I, E F, another of your petitioners, hold security for the payment of, etc

3 That the said A B within 3 months before the date of the presentation of this petition has committed the following act (or acts of insolvency, namely, (here set out the nature and date or dates of the act or acts of insolvency relied on)

(Signature)

(Verification clause as in plaints)

## FORM No. 4

**Notice to creditors of the date of hearing of an insolvency petition—section 19.**

(Title )

See Cal C P No 138 at p 501

## FORM No 5

**Order of Adjudication—section 27.**

(Title)

See Cal C P No 138 at p 502

## FORM No 6

**Order appointing a Receiver—section 56.**

(Title)

See Cal C P No 148 at p 507

## FORM No 7

**Proof of debts.****General Form—Section 49.**

(Title)

See Cal C P No 146 at p 505

## FORM No 8

**Proof of debts of workmen.**

(Title)

See Cal C P No 147 at p 506

## FORM No 9

**Notice to creditors of the date of consideration of composition or scheme of arrangement—section 38.**

(Title)

See Cal C P No 142 at p. 503.

## FORM No 10

**Form under section 38 (2).**

See Cal C P No 143 at p 504

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## FORM No 11

**Form of Notice under section 64 . Notice to persons claiming to be creditors of intention to declare final Dividend.**

(Title)

See Cal C P No 149 at p 507

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## FORM No 12

**Order annulling Adjudication under section 37**

(Title)

On the application of R S of and on reading  
and having it is ordered that the order of adjudication  
dated against A B of be  
and the same is hereby annulled

Dated this day of

19

Judge

## FORM No 13

**Notice to creditors of Application for Discharge—  
section 41 (1).**

(Title)

Same as Cal C P No 144 at p 504

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## FORM NO 14

**Order of Discharge subject to conditions as to earnings,  
after-acquired property and income.**

*Section 41 (2) (a), (b) or (3).*

• (Title)

Same as Cal C P. No 145 at p. 505

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## FORM NO 15

**Summary Administration—section 74.**

(Title).

**Notice to Creditors**

Same as Cal C P. No. 150 at p. 509

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## FORM NO 16

**Recognition of the Official Receiver and sureties.**

**(Rule XIV).**

The Judge of the District Court has approved of  
and allowed this recognizance  
R P H of, etc., W B of, etc., and T. P. of etc.; in the District Court of personally appearing, do acknowledge themselves, and every one of them doth acknowledge himself to owe the respective sums of money set opposite to their respective names in the schedule hereto be paid to Esquire, Judge of the said District Court of his successors in office or assigns; and in default of payment of the said respective sums, the said R P H, W B, and T P are willing and do agree each for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, by these presents, that the said sums shall be levied, recovered and received of and from them, and every one

of them, and of and from them, and every one of them, and of and from all and singular the manors, messuage, lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels of them and every one of them wheresoever the same shall be found Witness the day of

19 Whereas the Government of Bombay have by an order No. dated the day of 19 , appointed the said R H H Official Receiver under Section 57 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920) and he has thereby become liable to give security to be approved of the said District Court And whereas the said Judge has approved of the said W B and T P to be sureties for the said R P H , in the amounts set opposite to their respective names in the schedule hereunto and has also approved of the above written recognizance, with the underwritten condition as a proper security to be entered into by the said R P H , and T P , and in testimony of such approbation

Esquire, the judge of the said Court, hath signed his name in the margin hereof Now the condition of the abovewritten recognizance is such that if the said R P H , his executors or administrators or any of them do and shall duly account for what the said R P H shall receive or get under his control, or become liable to pay, as Official Receiver at such periods and in such manner as the said Courts shall appoint and pay the same as the said Court direct, then the above recognizance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue

#### The schedule above referred to.

R P H	thousand rupees
W B	thousand rupees
T P	thousand rupees

Taken and acknowledged by the abovenamed R P H , etc , etc

## Form No. 17.

## Register of Insolvency Petitions

No. & date of petition	1	Name of (a) petitioner and (b) opponents	2	Nature of petition etc	3	Total amount of alleged debts	4	Total amount of proved debts	5	Description of total amount of assets alleged	6	Names of debtors of whom fees paid to him & dates of payment	7	Brief notes of interim orders passed by the Court at dates there- of e.g., re discharge of petition, adjudica- tion, appointment of Receiver, annulment of framing Scheme or composition Scheme or declaration of division of dividends, etc	8	Summary of final order, and date thereof, e.g., re discharge, an- nouncement of general provisions etc	9
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Bombay, 31st October, 1924

(Published in Bombay Government Gazette for 1924 Part I dated 20th January 1924)

Sd/- N D GUARDA,  
Registrar

**APPENDIX E.**  
**LOWER BURMA FORMS**  
**(FORM NO. 1)**

**Debtor's Petition.**

[Section 13 (I), Provincial Insolvency Act 1920]

In the District Court of  
MISCELLANEOUS No. OF 1920

I, (a) ordinarily residing at, (or "carrying on business at," or "personally working for gain at, or in custody at ") being unable to pay my debts, hereby petition that I may be adjudged an insolvent in consequence of the order of (b) The total amount of all pecuniary claims against me is Rs (c) as set out in detail in Schedule A annexed hereunto, which contains the names and residences of all my creditors so far as they are known to, or can be ascertained by, me. The amount and particulars of all my property are set out in Schedule B annexed hereunto, together with a specification of all my property not consisting of money, and the place or places at which such property is to be found, and I hereby declare that I am willing to place all such property at the disposal of the Court save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being my books of account) as are exempted by law from attachment and sale in execution of a decree.

Signature

(a) Insert name and address and description of debtor  
 (b) State name of Court and particulars of decree in respect of which the order of detention has been made or by which an order of attachment has been made against debtor's property  
 (c) State whether and how many of the debts are secured

Verification clause as in plaints

**SCHEDULE A—(Debts)**

Name of Creditor	Residence of creditor	Amount of debt	Nature of debt	Security	
				Nature	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs a p			Rs a p

Column 4—In this column enter whether the debt is a judgment debt, amount due on promissory note, mortgage debt, verbal loan,

balance for goods, security for another, etc. In the case of judgment debt state the name of the Court and the number of the case.

**Column 5**—In this column state the nature of property, whether land, house, gold, etc., and the nature of the security, whether deposit, pledge without possession, pledge with possession, mortgage, etc., or title-deeds, etc.

### SCHEDULE B—(ASSETS)

#### (1) Moveable and Immoveable Property

Description of property	Place where situated	In whose possession	In the case of Land			Value of property	If Mortgaged, state			Remarks
			Name of kisan and holding No.	Area			Name and residence of mortgagor	Amount of mortgage		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
						Rs   a   p			Rs   a   p	

**Column 9**—In the remarks column state if petitioner is only part owner of the property, and, if so, who the other owners are, and what his share in the property is.

#### (2) Debts owing to Petitioner.

Name of Debtor	Residence of Debtor	Nature of Debt	Amount of Debt	When contracted	Good, bad or doubtful	Security			Remarks
						Nature	Amount	Rs   a   p	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	

**Column 3**—In this column enter particulars as in column 4 of Schedule A

## FORM No 2

No in Bailiff's Register \_\_\_\_\_

**Notice to creditors of the date of hearing of an insolvency petition.**(Section 19 *Provincial Insolvency Act*)

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

In the matter of

To

(a)

(a) Here  
insert name,  
description  
and address

WHEREAS

has applied to this Court by a petition dated 192 , to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920), and your name appears in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give you notice that the Court has fixed the day of 192 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor If you desire to be represented in the matter, you should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader

The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due to you are as detailed below

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 192

Judge

## PARTICULARS OF DEBT

## FORM No 3

**Bond under section 21 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.**

In the District Court of

CIVIL NO OF 193

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we son(s) of residing and son(s) of residing at are

jointly and severally bound unto Judge of the District Court of \_\_\_\_\_ in Rs \_\_\_\_\_ to be paid to the said or to his successor in office or to the assigns of the judge of the said District Court for the time being for which payment to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us in the whole our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators jointly and severally by these presents

(a) Here enter name  
description and address  
of debtor  
Sureties to  
sign on the  
right side of  
line  
Witnesses  
to sign on  
the left side  
and to give  
their des  
criptions and  
addresses

WHEREAS (a)

has been ordered under section 21 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, to give reasonable security for his appearance until final orders are made upon the insolvent petition filed by him his creditors and whereas and

have consented to be sureties for the said

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall appear before the Court whenever called upon by it to do so. Then this obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise, the same shall remain in full force and effect

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto set our hands this day of 192

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_

in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

#### FORM NO 4

#### Warrant of committal of Debtor in insolvency proceedings.

[Section 21 (1) Provincial Insolvency Act]

In the District Court of

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS NO OP 192

Applicant

}

v

{

Respondent

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE JAIL AT

WHEREAS \_\_\_\_\_, son of \_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_ has been ordered to give security for his appearance until final orders

are passed on the insolvency petition filed by  
and has failed to do so

him  
his creditors

These are to direct you to detain the said  
in custody until the further orders of this Court

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this  
day of 192

Judge

(FORM NO 5)

**Order of Adjudication.**

(Section 27 Provincial Insolvency Act)

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

In the matter of

Pursuant to a petition, dated the against (a) Here  
(a) and on the application of (b) and on reading insert name,  
and hearing it is ordered that the debtor be description  
and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent and address  
of debtor

The Court will proceed to frame a schedule of creditors (b) Here  
and debt by the 192 and proof of debts which it insert "the  
is desired to have included in the schedule should reach Official  
the Court seven days at least before that date, provided that Receiver"  
application for entry of a debt in the schedule may be made debtor him-  
at any time before the discharge of the insolvent self" or  
may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a regi- "A. B  
stered letter to the Court an affidavit verifying the debt a creditor "  
The affidavit must contain or refer to a statement of account  
showing the particulars of the debt and must specify the  
vouchers (if any) by which the debt can be substantiated

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this  
day of 192

Judge

## FORM NO 6

No in Bailiff's Register

## Notice of application by unscheduled creditor.

[Section 33 (3), Provincial Insolvency Act]

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OP 192

IN the matter of

an Insolvent

To

(a) Here  
enter name  
description  
and  
address

WHEREAS (a)  
 who claims to be a creditor of (a)  
 for whose adjudication as an insolvent a petition was filed  
 in this Court on the day of 192 , has tendered  
 proof of the debt due to him by the said , and has  
 applied to this Court for an order directing his name to  
 be inserted in the schedule as a creditor for such debts  
 This is to give you notice that the said application will be  
 heard in this Court on the day of 192 , when  
 you should appear personally, or by Pleader, if you desire  
 to object to it

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this  
 day of 192

Judge

## FORM NO 7

## Order annulling adjudication.

[Section 35, Provincial Insolvency Act]

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OP 192

(a) Here  
enter name,  
description  
and address

In the matter of

On the application of (a)  
 on reading and hearing , it is ordered that  
 the order of adjudication dated , against of ,  
 be and the same is hereby annulled

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this  
 day of 192

Judge

## FORM No 8

**Notice to Creditors of the date of consideration  
of a composition or scheme of arrangement.**

## Section 38

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

TAKE notice that the Court has fixed the day of 192 for the consideration of a composition (or scheme of arrangement) submitted by A B the debtor in the above insolvency petition. No creditor who has not proved his debt before the aforesaid date will be permitted to vote on the consideration of the above matter. If you desire to be represented at the above mentioned hearing, you should be present in person or by duly instructed pleader with your proofs

Judge

## FORM No 9

**List of Creditors for use at meeting held for consideration  
of composition or scheme.**

## Section 38 (2)

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

Meeting held at this day of 192

No	Names of all creditors whose proofs have been admitted	Here state as to each creditor whether he voted and if so whether personally or by pleader	Amount of assets			Amount of admitted proof		
			Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
		Total						

Required number of Majority

Required value Rs

## FORM No 10

**Notice to Creditors of application for discharge.**

[Section 41 (1), Provincial Insolvency Act]

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

(a) Here  
enter name,  
description  
and address

IN the matter of(a)

Take notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the day of 192 at o'clock for hearing the application.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 192 .

Judge

Note—The provisions of section 42 (1), Act V of 1920 are on the reverse

## FORM No 11

**Order of discharge subject to conditions as to earnings, after-acquired property and income.**

[Section (41) (c), Provincial Insolvency Act]

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

In the matter of

On the application of(1)

adjudged insolvent on the day of 192 , and upon taking into consideration the report of the Official Receiver (or Receiver) as to the insolvent's conduct and affairs and hearing and creditors

(1) Here  
enter name,  
description  
and address(2) (a) be  
discharged  
forthwith  
or(b) be dis-  
charged on,  
the or

It is ordered that the insolvent(2)

After setting aside out of the insolvent's earnings, after-acquired property, and income, the yearly sum of Rs

for the support of himself and his family, the insolvent shall pay the surplus<sup>(3)</sup> if any, of such earnings, after acquired property, and income to the Court or Official Receiver (or Receiver) for distribution among the creditors in the insolvency. An account shall, on the first day of January in every year, or within fourteen days thereafter, be filed in these proceedings by the insolvent, setting forth a statement of his receipts from earnings after acquired property, and income during the year immediately preceding the said date, and the surplus payable under this order shall be paid by the insolvent into Court or to the Official Receiver (or Receiver) within fourteen days of the filing of the said account.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 192

Judge

### FORM No 12

#### Proof of Debt.

General Form —Section 49

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

In the matter of No (a)  
 of 192 (a) Here  
 I, of(b) make oath and say (or solemnly insert  
 and sincerely affirm and declare) — number given in the  
 notice  
 (b) Address in full  
 1. That the said ~~was~~<sup>were</sup>, at the date of the petition viz (c) State  
 the day of 192 and still ~~are~~<sup>are</sup>, justly and truly in consideration and  
 debted to me in the sum of Rs a p for (c) specify the  
 as shown by the account endorsed hereon (or the vouchers  
 following account viz ) for which sum or any part if any in  
 thereof I say that I have not nor hath any person by my support of  
 order to my knowledge or belief for my use had or received the claim  
 any manner of satisfaction or security whatsoever save and (d) Here  
 except the following(d) — details of  
 securities  
 bills or the like

Deponent's Signature

Sworn at this day of before me

Commissioner

Admitted to vote for Rs

Judge or Official Receiver

FORM No 13  
Proof of Debt of Workmen.  
In the District Court of  
MISCELLANEOUS No OF 192

- (a) Full name of deponent
- (b) Fill in address of deponent, stating whether he is the debtor or the foreman etc of the debtor or other person on behalf of the workmen and others employed by the debtor
- (c) I or the said
- (d) My employ or the employ of the abovenamed debtor
- (e) Me or the above named debtor

I, (a) of (b) make oath and say (or solemnly affirm and declare) —  
 I That (c) was at the date of the adjudication viz., the day of 192, and still am justly and truly indebted to the several persons whose names, addresses and descriptions appear in the schedule endorsed hereon in sums severally set out against their names in the sixth column of such schedule for wages due to them respectively as workmen or others in (d) in respect of services rendered by them respectively to (e) during such periods before the date of the receiving order as are set out against their respective names in the fifth column of said schedule, for which said sums, or any part thereof, I say that they have not nor hath any of them had or received any manner of satisfaction or security whatsoever

Deponent's Signature  
Sworn at this day of before the Commissioner of

Admitted to vote for Rs

Judge or Official Receiver

FORM No 14  
Order Appointing Receiver.  
(Section 56, Provincial Insolvency Act)  
In the District Court of  
MISCELLANEOUS No OF 192

- (a) Here enter name description and address of the insolvent

In the matter of

WHEREAS (a)

was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court dated 192, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the Insolvent is necessary

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against the insolvent and

of  
(or the Official Receiver) is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said Insolvent And it is further ordered

that the said Receiver (not being the Official Receiver) do give security to the extent of \_\_\_\_\_ and that his remuneration be fixed at \_\_\_\_\_

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 192

*Judge*

---

### FORM No 15

#### Notice to Persons claiming to be Creditors of intention to declare final dividend.

(Section 61)

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

Take notice that a final dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter, and that if you do not establish your claim to the satisfaction of the Court on or before the day of 192 or such later day as the Court may fix, your claim will be expunged and I shall proceed to make a final dividend without regard to such claim

Dated this day of 192

*Receiver*

---

### FORM No 16

#### Warrant of committal of Debtor in insolvency proceedings

(Section 69 Provincial Insolvency Act )

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

To

'THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE JAIL AT

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to this Court that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ may be adjudged an insolvent

(1) Here

AND WHEREAS the said \_\_\_\_\_ has been found upon enter name

## FORM NO 13

## Proof of Debt of Workmen.

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO

OP 192

- (a) Full name of deponent  
 (b) Fill in address of deponent stating whether he is the debtor or the foreman etc of the debtor or other person on behalf of the workmen and others employed by the debtor

(c) I or the said

(d) My employ or the employ of the

abovenamed debtor Admitted to vote for Rs

(e) Me or the above named debtor

I, (a) of (b) make oath and say (or solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare) —  
 I That (c) was at the date of the adjudication, viz., the day of 192, and still  $\frac{\text{am}}{\text{pm}}$  justly and truly indebted to the several persons whose names, addresses and descriptions appear in the schedule endorsed hereon its sums severally set out against their names in the sixth column of such schedule for wages due to them respectively as workmen or others in (d) in respect of services rendered by them respectively to (e) during such periods before the date of the receiving order as are set out against their respective names in the fifth column of such schedule, for which said sums, or any part thereof, I say that they have not nor hath any of them had or received in manner of satisfaction or security whatsoever

Deponent's Signature

Sworn at this day of before St. Commissioner

Judge or Official Receiver

## FORM NO 14

## Order Appointing Receiver.

(Section 56 Provincial Insolvency Act)

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO

OP 192

- (a) Here enter name description and address of the insolvent

In the matter of  
WHEREAS (a)

was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 192, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against the insolvent and

of (or the Official Receiver) is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent And it is further ordered

that the said Receiver (not being the Official Receiver) do give security to the extent of \_\_\_\_\_ and that his remuneration be fixed at \_\_\_\_\_

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 192

*Judge*

### FORM NO 15

#### Notice to Persons claiming to be Creditors of intention to declare final dividend.

(Section 64)

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

Take notice that a final dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter, and that if you do not establish your claim to the satisfaction of the Court on or before the day of 192, or such later day as the Court may fix, your claim will be expunged and I shall proceed to make a final dividend without regard to such claim

Dated this day of 192

Receiver

### FORM NO 16

#### Warrant of committal of Debtor in insolvency proceedings

(Section 69 Provincial Insolvency Act)

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

To

'THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE JAIL AT

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to this Court that (I) \_\_\_\_\_ may be adjudged an insolvent

AND WHEREAS the said \_\_\_\_\_ has been found upon <sup>(I) Here enter name</sup>

description  
and address  
(2) Here  
enter the  
substance of  
(a) (b) or c,  
as the case  
may be of  
section 69

inquiry duly made to have (2)  
and has been sentenced by the Court to simple impriso-  
ment for the term of

YOU ARE HEREBY directed to receive the said  
into your custody, together with this warrant, and carry the  
aforesaid sentence into execution according to law

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this  
day of 192

Judge

---

### FORM No 17

#### Summary Administration.

(Section 74, Provincial Insolvency Act)

In the District Court of

MISCELLANEOUS NO OF 192

(a) Here  
enter name,  
description  
and address  
of debtor

In the matter of(a)

Take notice that on the day of 192  
the abovenamed debtor presented a petition to this Court  
praying to be adjudicated an insolvent, and that on the  
day of 192, the Court being satisfied  
that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed  
Rs 500, directed that the debtor's estate be administered  
in a summary manner and appointed the day of  
192, for the further hearing of the said person  
and the examination of the said debtor

Also take notice that the Court may on the aforesaid date  
then and there proceed to adjudication and distribution of  
the assets of the aforesaid debtor. It will be open to you  
to appear and give evidence on that date. Proof of any  
claim you desire to make must be lodged in Court on or  
before that date

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this  
day of 192

Judge

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## APPENDIX F.

# ADDITIONAL MODEL FORMS AND PLEADINGS.

### MODEL FORM No 1

#### Debtor's Petition.

*Cause-title as at p 500 or as at p 523*

The humble petition of XY of

Most Respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner ordinarily resides at \_\_\_\_\_ and was hitherto carrying on business at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, both the places being within the jurisdiction of this Court

2 That your petitioner has suffered considerable loss in his said business owing to (mention circumstances) and that as a result thereof your petitioner has become heavily involved in debts

3 That your petitioner has now no income from his said business and has no other source of income save and except the said business (or he is out of employment etc) and that your petitioner is therefore unable to pay his debts

4 That the total amount of all pecuniary claims against your petitioner is Rs \_\_\_\_\_ (exceeding five hundred) or that your petitioner is under arrest (or in prison) in connection with the Execution Case No \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Court of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ in the district of \_\_\_\_\_ in execution of a money decree obtained against your petitioner by (so & so) in the Court of \_\_\_\_\_ in the district of \_\_\_\_\_ or that an order of attachment has been made by (mention the Court) in execution of \_\_\_\_\_ and that the said order of attachment is still subsisting against your petitioner's property

5 That the particulars of your petitioner's debts together with the names and residences of all his creditors so far as they are known to or could be ascertained by your petitioner have been set out in details in schedule A hereunto annexed

6 That the amount and particulars of your petitioner's property together with a specification of their value and of the places at which they can be found have been set out in schedule B annexed hereunto

7 That your petitioner is willing to place all such properties at the disposal of the Court save and except those not liable to attachment under the Code of Civil Procedure or any other law

8 That your petitioner has not on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent or that your petitioner filed such a petition in the Court of \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ but the same was dismissed (state the reasons) or that your petitioner was adjudged an insolvent (in concise particulars) but the order of adjudication was subsequently annulled for (state reasons)

\* Under the aforesaid circumstances your petitioner humbly prays that your Honour be pleased to adjudge your petitioner an insolvent and to make such orders as your Honour may deem fit and proper

And your petitioner etc

[Verification ]

---

## MODEL FORM NO 2

### Creditor's Petition.

(Cause title as before)

The humble petition of A Y of

Most Respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner ordinarily resides or carries on business personally works for gain at

2 That your petitioner had business transaction with A B of within the jurisdiction of this Court (or with A B who carries on business or personally works for gain at within the jurisdiction of the Court) in course of which your petitioner gave the said A B two hundred bales of jute at the rate of Rs \_\_\_\_\_ per bale on credit on one month's sight which expired on (date) last

3 That your petitioner is therefore entitled to get the liquidated sum of Rs \_\_\_\_\_ from the said A B of which the latter has not as yet paid anything

4 That the said A B with intent to defeat and delay his creditors left his usual place of business on (date) and since then has been keeping himself concealed depriving his creditors of all means of communication with him (mention other acts of insolvency under sec. 6, if any committed within the last three months)

In these circumstances your petitioner prays that your Honour be pleased (a) to appoint an *interim receiver* in respect of the estate of the said A B or (b) to make an order directing attachment by actual seizure of the entire property of the said A B.

and (c) to order a warrant to issue for the arrest of the said A B and (d) to adjudge the said A B an insolvent and to pass such other orders as your Honour may think fit

And your petitioner etc

(Verification)

### MODEL FORM No 3

#### Insolvency application where the Debtor is a Firm.

(Vide Calcutta Rules Nos 19-27, Madras Rules Cl XXVIII,  
Allahabad Rules Nos 22-30, Bombay Rules Cl XXVIII)

In the Court of the District Judge of Backargunj

INSOLVENCY CASE NO OF 1927

*In the matter of A B an insolvent*

The humble petition of Brown & Co a firm carrying on business as dealers in rice at in co partnership with A B and C D (the names and addresses in full of the individual partners) as partners under the name and style Brown & Co

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioners are carrying on business as dealers in rice as aforesaid at within the jurisdiction of this Court and that owing to (state the circumstances) have incurred pecuniary liabilities to the extent of Rs 10 000 which your petitioners assets are insufficient to liquidate and which your petitioners are unable to pay

2 That the particulars of all pecuniary claims against your petitioners together with the names and residences of your petitioners' creditors so far as they are known to or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by your petitioners are set forth in schedule A annexed hereunto

3 That an order has been made in Execution Case No of— for attachment of your petitioners properties by the Subordinate Judge's Court of Barisal in execution of the decree dated the made by the said Subordinate Judge's Court in Money suit No of 19 in favour of one (so and sol) against your petitioners' firm for recovery of Rs

*(This paragraph will be necessary only if there is any attachment)*

4 That your petitioners beg leave to set forth a true and correct statement of the partnership properties and affairs of Brown & Co together with a specification of their values and the places where they are situate in schedule B hereunto annexed as also a similar statement with like specification of the separate properties and affairs of the

8 That your petitioner has not on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent or that your petitioner filed such a petition in the Court of \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ but the same was dismissed (state the reasons) or that your petitioner was adjudged an insolvent (in concise particulars) but the order of adjudication was subsequently annulled for (state reasons)

\* Under the aforesaid circumstances your petitioner humbly prays that your Honour be pleased to adjudge your petitioner an insolvent and to make such orders as your Honour may deem fit and proper

And your petitioner etc

[Verification ]

---

## MODEL FORM NO 2

### Creditor's Petition.

(Cause title as before)

The humble petition of A. Y. C.

Most Respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner ordinarily resides or carries on business & personally works for gain at

2 That your petitioner had business transaction with A. B. of within the jurisdiction of this Court (or with A. B. who carries on business or personally works for gain at \_\_\_\_\_ within the jurisdiction of the Court) in course of which your petitioner gave the said A. B. one hundred bales of jute at the rate of Rs \_\_\_\_\_ per bale on credit on 12 months sight, which expired on (date) last

3 That your petitioner is therefore entitled to get the liquidated sum of Rs \_\_\_\_\_ from the said A. B. of which the latter has not as yet paid anything

4 That the said A. B. with intent to defeat and delay his creditors left his usual place of business on (date) and since then has been keeping himself concealed depriving his creditors of all means of communication with him (mention other acts of insolvency under sec. 6, if any committed within the last three months)

In these circumstances your petitioner prays that your Honour be pleased (a) to appoint an interim receiver in respect of the estate of the said A. B. or (b) to make an order directing attachment by actual seizure of the entire property of the said A. B.

and (c) to order a warrant to issue for the arrest of the said A B and (d) to adjudge the said A B an insolvent and to pass such other orders as your Honour may think fit

And your petitioner etc

(Verification)

### MODEL FORM NO. 3

#### Insolvency application where the Debtor is a Firm.

(Vide Calcutta Rules Nos 19-27, Madras Rules Cl. XXVIII,  
Allahabad Rules Nos 22-30, Bombay Rules Cl. XXVIII)

In the Court of the District Judge of Backargunj,

INSOLVENCY CASE NO. \_\_\_\_\_ OF 1927

In the matter of A B an insolvent

The humble petition of Brown & Co a firm carrying on business as dealers in rice at in co partnership with A B and C D (the names and addresses in full of the individual partners) as partners under the name and style Brown & Co

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioners are carrying on business as dealers in rice as aforesaid at within the jurisdiction of this Court and that owing to (state the circumstances) have incurred pecuniary liabilities to the extent of Rs 10 000 which your petitioners assets are insufficient to liquidate and which your petitioners are unable to pay

2 That the particulars of all pecuniary claims against your petitioners together with the names and residences of your petitioners' creditors so far as they are known to or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by your petitioners are set forth in Schedule A annexed hereunto

3 That an order has been made in Execution Case No. of— for attachment of your petitioners properties by the Subordinate Judge's Court of Barsil in execution of the decree dated the made by the said Subordinate Judge's Court in Money suit No. of 19 in favour of one (so and so) against your petitioners firm for recovery of Rs

(This paragraph will be necessary only if there is any attachment)

4 That your petitioners beg leave to set forth a true and correct statement of the partnership properties and affairs of Brown & Co together with a specification of their values and the places where they are situate in Schedule B hereunto annexed as also a similar statement with like specification of the separate properties and affairs of the

aforesaid individual parties in schedules C, D, E and F, also annexed hereunto

5 That your petitioners are willing to place at the disposal of the Court all of the said properties excepting those which are exempt from attachment and sale under the law

6 That your petitioners crave leave to file herewith the books of account of the said firm, truly and regularly kept in the course of business, as well as those of the individual partners

7 That neither the petitioning firm nor any of its members has on any previous occasion filed any petition for adjudication as insolvent or insolvents

Under the aforesaid circumstances your petitioners pray that your Honour may be pleased to adjudge the firm of Brown & Co. insolvent and to pass such other order or orders as the Court may think fit and proper

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray

We, the members of the firm of Brown & Co do hereby declare etc

Signatures of A, B, C and D

*N.B.* If the petition is signed by one partner only, the partner signing for the firm shall add his own signature, e.g. "Brown & Co by James Green, a partner in the said Firm" and the petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit by him stating that all the other partners concur in the filing of the petition

---

#### MODEL FORM No 4

#### Application for withdrawal under Sec. 14.

(Cause title)

The humble petition of A. B. of

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner made on (date) an application to the Court to be adjudged an insolvent, notice whereof has duly been given to all the creditors mentioned therein and that the said application is still pending and no order of adjudication has yet been made

2 That since the filing of the said application your petitioner has inherited a rich legacy from (a certain relation) and expects to be able to pay all his creditors in full and that your petitioner had a discussion over his affairs with the said creditors who have all agreed

that the case should be taken out of Court in order to give your petitioner an opportunity to realise the said legacy and to pay off his debts therewith

3 That the law not permitting any withdrawal of any Insolvency case without the leave of the Court, it is necessary to obtain from your Honour the necessary permission sanctioning the desired withdrawal of the case

Therefore under the aforesaid circumstances and in view of the fact that all the creditors are agreeable to withdrawal of the case, your petitioner prays that your Honour may be pleased to grant leave to your petitioner to withdraw from the aforesaid case and to make such other order or orders as your Honour might think fit

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

### Affidavit.

I (so and so) son of (so and so) by caste \_\_\_\_\_ by profession \_\_\_\_\_ at present residing at \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby solemnly affirm and say as follows —

1 That I am the petitioner abovenamed and am well acquainted with the facts of the case

2 That the facts stated in the above application are all true to my own knowledge

(Sd) Signature

Sworn before me etc  
(Commissioner of affidavits)

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### MODEL FORM No 5

#### Creditor's application under Secs. 20-21 for an Interim Receiver and Interim Proceedings.

(Cause Title)

In the matter of etc,

The humble petition of C. D., creditor  
No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the aforesaid case

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner as a creditor of the debtor abovenamed presented an application to have the said debtor adjudged an insolvent and that the said application is now pending in this Court

2 That your petitioner caused a notice of the above application to be duly served on the said debtor on (date) and that your petitioner has been informed by (so and so), a neighbour of the said debtor, and your petitioner believes the said information to be true, that on receipt of the said notice, the said debtor has removed considerable part of his household furniture with a view to defeat your petitioner's just claims.

3 That your petitioner has further learnt that the said debtor is attempting to dispose of his motor car and is making arrangement to dispose of the rest of his properties which mainly consist of moveables and that unless immediate steps be taken to prevent it, the said debtor will practically leave nothing for the satisfaction of his huge debts.

4 That information has reached your petitioner to the effect that the said debtor has given out that he will shortly be proceeding to (place) outside the jurisdiction of this Court to live there in seclusion with a relation of his.

That under the aforesaid circumstances your petitioner humbly prays that your Honour may graciously be pleased (a) to appoint forthwith an interim Receiver and direct the receiver so appointed to take immediate possession of all the chattels and moveable properties of the said debtor, (b) to order the said debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance until final orders are made upon your petitioner's aforesaid application for the adjudication of the said debtor, and (c) to direct that in default of giving such security, the said debtor be detained in the civil prison and to pass such other order or orders as the Court may think fit and proper.

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

(An affidavit as before)

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#### MODEL FORM NO 6

#### **Debtor's petition for release under Sec. 23.**

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur

INSOLVENCY CASE NO. OP 1927

The humble petition of A B  
debtor in the aforesaid case

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner owing to serious financial embarrassment and inability to pay his debts has filed his schedule of (or application for) insolvency and that the same has been admitted by an order dated the and that (date) has been fixed for hearing thereof.

2 That since the admission of the insolvency petition as aforesaid one (so and so), who has got a decree for the payment of money against your petitioner in the local Subordinate Judge's Court in Money Suit No \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and who has been described as creditor No 3 in your petitioner's application for insolvency, has applied for execution of the said decree and in execution thereof has got your petitioner arrested and that your petitioner is accordingly now in the custody of the said Subordinate Judge's Court

3 That your petitioner submits that the conduct of the said creditor No 3 in getting your petitioner arrested is not at all *bona fide* and that the said creditor has adopted that course as a device to extort money by putting pressure upon your petitioner and thereby to gain an undue advantage over the rest of your petitioner's creditors

4 That your petitioner if not at once released will be seriously prejudiced in the matter of prosecuting his application for adjudication and of performing the legal duties of aiding in the realisation of his assets for the benefit of the general body of creditors and the said creditor No 3 is not at all justified in persisting in his present policy of unnecessary harassment to your petitioner

5 That from the facts stated in your petitioner's application for adjudication, it will appear that your petitioner's bankruptcy has arisen from circumstances over which your petitioner had never any control and that your petitioner could never be held responsible for the same

6 That your petitioner is ready and willing to furnish such security as may reasonably be demanded of him as a condition precedent to his release

Therefore under the aforesaid circumstances your petitioner prays that your Honour may graciously be pleased to order release of your petitioner from detention as aforesaid and to pass such other order or orders as your Honour may think fit

\* And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

V B The petition is to be supported by an affidavit as above

### MODEL FORM No 7

#### Debtor's application for protection order under Sec. 31.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24 Pergannas

INSOLVENCY CASE NO. OF 1927

*In the matter of*

The humble petition of A B C the  
the insolvent above named

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court dated the \_\_\_\_\_ made in the aforesaid case

he may be called upon to do so and do and shall carefully and properly observe, perform, keep, carry out all orders, mandates, directions of the said Court of Judge, then this obligation or the bond shall be void and of no effect, otherwise the same shall remain in full force and be effective

Signed, sealed and delivered by the abovenamed AB, XY and VZ  
in the presence of (witness)

N B —A stamp duty is payable for the security bond under the Indian Stamp Act, Sch I Arts, 2 57, see 42 C L J 5 (F B) also Art 6, Sch II of the Court Fees Act

### MODEL FORM No 10

#### **Debtor's application for award of compensation under sec. 26.**

In the Court of etc

(Cause title )

The humble petition of A B of

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That one (so and so) alleging himself to be a creditor of your petitioner surreptitiously filed an insolvency application in this Court against your petitioner and that the said application has been rightly dismissed by this Court under sec 25 (I) of the Insolvency Act by <sup>an</sup> order dated the

2 That the said petition was absolutely frivolous and was engineered with the obvious object of humiliating your petitioner in society and of preventing your petitioner from being elected a member of the local Legislative Council

Therefore your petitioner prays that your Honour be pleased to award to your petitioner one thousand rupees as compensation for the expense and injury occasioned to your petitioner by the said frivolous and vexatious petition and to pass such other order or orders as this Court might think fit and proper

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

V B —An affidavit is necessary For form see at p 565 ante

## MODEL FORM No 11

**Application under sec. 32 for the arrest of an absconding insolvent.**

*N.B.—Such an application can be made by a creditor or the Receiver*

*Cause Title (as before)*

*In the matter of etc*

*The humble petition of H C of*

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That A B C of has been adjudicated an insolvent in the above case by an order of this Court dated the

2 That by an order dated the your Honour was pleased to call upon the said insolvent to file in this Court all his books of account and to prepare an inventory of all his moveable property and to make them over to Mr so and so who has been appointed a receiver in this case

3 That most of the moveables in the possession of the insolvent consist of such articles as cannot be easily rendered marketable without the assistance of the insolvent who has got a special knowledge in that direction

4 That the said debtor with intent to avoid the obligations imposed on him as to the production of the books of account and the preparation of the inventory and to avoid rendering of assistance as above has suddenly departed from the local limits of the jurisdiction of this Court

5 That unless the said insolvent be immediately arrested and brought before the Court and compelled to carry out the aforesaid obligations his assets will remain unrealised and your petitioner and the rest of the creditors will be seriously prejudiced thereby

Therefore under the aforesaid circumstances your petitioner prays that your Honour be graciously pleased to order a warrant to issue for the immediate arrest and production before the Court of the said insolvent and to pass such other order or orders as this Court may think fit and proper

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray .

*Observe The application has to be supported by an affidavit When the application is made by a receiver who has no personal knowledge of the facts the Court may dispense with the affidavit treating the application as the receiver's report or the receiver may swear the affidavit only on information*

## MODEL FORM No 12

## Proof of Debt under sec. 33.

*Vide* at pp 505 and 526, ante

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## MODEL FORM No 13

Debtor's application for Annulment of Adjudication under  
sec. 35.

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh

Insolv Case No

of 1927

The humble petition of A B of

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That at the instance of one (so-and so) who alleging himself to be a creditor of your petitioner started the aforesaid insolvency proceeding your petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of the Court dated the

2 That the said so-and so filed the insolvency application absolute on false allegations and without any notice to your petitioner and that as your petitioner was not indebted to the said creditor for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, the said creditor has no right to present any insolvency petition against your petitioner

3 That it is not true as alleged by the said creditor that your petitioner gave notice to his creditor that he had suspended, or that he was about to suspend payment of his debts, and that as a matter of fact your petitioner never gave any such notice to any body

4 That your petitioner has all along been able to pay off his liabilities as they became due and possesses quite sufficient assets to liquidate all his debts and ought not to have been adjudged an insolvent

5 That as a matter of fact since the aforesaid adjudication off all the debts of your petitioner have been paid in full

Therefore your petitioner prays that your Honour may graciously be pleased to annul the adjudication made against your petitioner and to pass such other order or orders as this Court might think fit and proper

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

N B —An affidavit in support of the petition is necessary

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## MODEL FORM No 14

**Creditor's application for Annulment of Adjudication.**

In the Court of the District Judge of Madrasore

Insolvency Case No \_\_\_\_\_ of 1927

In the matter of ABC, an insolvent

The humble petition of XYZ of \_\_\_\_\_ a creditor  
of the aforesaid insolvent

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That the aforesaid insolvent was adjudicated as such on his own application by an order of this Court dated the

2 That the said insolvent ordinarily resides at (place) wholly outside the jurisdiction of this Court and is there employed as (occupation) but in order to obtain an easy adjudication behind the back of his creditors mostly residing several hundred miles away from this place and consequently beyond the reach of effective opposition, the said insolvent presented his insolvency petition before this Court on false allegations, though as a matter of fact this Court had absolutely no jurisdiction to entertain the same

3 That your petitioner not being served with any notice of the said insolvency petition, had never any opportunity prior to this to take any exception thereto on the ground of want of jurisdiction

4 That the said insolvent has shown his debts to be of the statutory amount of five hundred rupees in his schedule of bankruptcy but as a matter of fact most of them are mere bogus debts stated to be due to persons who are mostly his relations and friends and who are fraudulently helping him in his attempt to defeat his just creditors

5 That the said insolvent is in a solvent condition and has in his native village considerable properties which far exceed his liabilities and that his profession of inability to pay is wholly unfounded

6 That under the aforesaid circumstances the said A B C ought not to have been adjudged an insolvent and that his bankruptcy application filed in this Court has been a gross abuse of the processes of a Court of Justice

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays that Honour may be pleased to annul the adjudication complained of above and to pass such other order or orders as this Court might think fit and proper

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

N B An affidavit in support of the petition is necessary

## MODEL FORM No 15

Application under sec. 36 for cancellation of concurrent  
orders of Adjudication.

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan

INSOLVENCY CASE NO OF 1927

The humble petition of A. B. of

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner has been adjudged insolvent on his own application by an order of the District Judge of Chittagong dated the day of

2 That one (date) one (so-and-so), a creditor of your petitioner applied before this Court for the adjudication of your petitioner and obtained an order of adjudication in the above case on (date) without issuing any proper notice upon your petitioner

3 That thus there has been two concurrent orders of adjudication in respect of your petitioner and in consequence, two insolvency proceedings are pending, one in this Court and the other in the District Court of Chittagong, and two receivers have likewise been appointed one here and the other at Chittagong, for the administration of your petitioner's estate

4 That your petitioner most respectfully submits that your petitioner being a native of Chittagong all his properties are situated within the jurisdiction of the Chittagong Court and can more conveniently be distributed by that Court

5 That as a matter of fact your petitioner, in obedience to an order of the District Judge of Chittagong, has filed all his books of account in that Court, and placed all his moveable and immovable properties in the hands of the receiver appointed by that Court

Therefore your petitioner prays that your Honour may graciously be pleased to annul the adjudication made against your petitioner in the above case and stay all proceedings in connection therewith and to pass such other order or orders as your Honour may think fit and proper

And your petitioner as in duty bound etc

N.B.—The petition has to be supported by an affidavit (as at p. 50<sup>51</sup>)

## MODEL FORM No 16

*Application under sec. 38 submitting a proposal for a composition or a scheme of arrangement.*

In the Court of the District Judge of Coimbatore

Insolvency Case No of 1927

The humble petition of A B of

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner has been adjudged insolvent in the above case by an order dated the day of

2 That the bankruptcy of your petitioner is the result of general depression in the commercial world and has not been brought on by any rash and hazardous speculations or any unjustifiable extravagance in living or like causes on the part of your petitioner

3 That your petitioner is trying his utmost to rehabilitate his business, and that with that end in view your petitioner approached all his creditors and proposed to them a composition in satisfaction of his debts and that nearly all the creditors having regard to your petitioner's affairs expressed their willingness to accept six annas in the rupee in full satisfaction of their claims and to discharge your petitioner from all liabilities to them

4 That the present assets of your petitioner do not bid fair to yield a dividend of more than three annas in the rupee but as the present market is favourable your petitioner expects to make some profit in his business and thereby hopes to be able to pay a composition of six annas in the rupee to his creditors but as that is likely to take some time it has been arranged with the creditors to pay the composition money in two half yearly instalments from date

5 That having regard to the aforesaid circumstances your petitioner and almost all the creditors consider the terms of the above proposal to be very fair and reasonable and well calculated to benefit the general body of creditors

*If there are debts enjoying priority under section 61 say that this arrangement is absolutely without any prejudice to them and that due provisions have been made for their payment*

Under the aforesaid circumstances your petitioner prays that your Honour may be pleased to approve the above proposal for composition and annul the order of adjudication

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

N.B.—An affidavit is necessary as at p 565

## MODEL FORM No 17

**Application for discharge under sec. 41.**

In the Court of the District Judge, Murshidabad

Insolvency Case No

The humble petition of A B of

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent in the above case by an order dated the      day of      and it was provided therein that your petitioner should apply for discharge on or before the day of

2 That your petitioner has absolutely no assets and consequently no dividend could be paid to the creditors or that the assets of your petitioner have been collected by the receiver appointed in the case and it is expected that the amount realised by the receiver will enable him to declare a dividend of five annas in the rupee

3 [State circumstances and the reasons why the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee and state why the insolvent should not be held responsible for those circumstances]

4 That your petitioner has regularly kept proper books of account showing his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency and filed the same in Court

5 That your petitioner never contracted any debt without a reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay the same, nor effected any transfer or given undue preference to any of his creditors contrary to the provisions of the Act, nor concealed or removed his property or any part thereof, nor has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust

6 That your petitioner has already satisfied your Honour that the loss or deficiency of your petitioner's assets or his bankruptcy was not due to any misconduct or any impeachable act on the part of your petitioner

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honour will graciously be pleased to grant your petitioner an absolute discharge

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

N.B.—For affidavit vide at p 565

## MODEL FORM NO 18

Petition under sec. 42 objecting to the grant of discharge.

In the Court of the District Judge of Nasik

INSOLVENCY CASE NO OF 1927

In the matter of an application for discharge by A B , an insolvent

The humble petition of X Y Z Creditor No 3  
in the aforesaid Insolvency case

Most respectfully sheweth

- 1 That one A B who was adjudicated an insolvent on (date) has now applied to this Court for an order of discharge and notice of the same has been served on your petitioner
- 2 That your petitioner begs leave to take exception thereto on the following amongst other Grounds

*Grounds of objections*

- i For that the assets of the insolvent on his own showing, are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities and that the insolvent has offered no satisfactory explanation of such deficiency
- ii For that the account books filed by the insolvent are not genuine but have been concocted for the purposes of the present case
- iii For that though the insolvent had been in hopelessly bankrupt circumstances for the last two years, still he continued to carry on his trade so that he might be in a position to contract further debts without any prospect of their repayment
- iv For that the insolvent contracted debts provable under the Act without having at the time of contracting them any reasonable or probable ground of expectation that he would be able to pay them
- v For that the insolvent was a speculator of the worst type and has brought on his insolvency by inconsiderate and hazardous speculations
- vi For that the insolvent is also a habitual gambler and ran through considerable part of his fortune by betting in horse races
- vii For that the insolvent was a man of profligate habits and carried on his business in such a clumsy fashion that his conduct in relation thereto was practically of a culpable kind and his bankruptcy was mainly due thereto
- viii For that the insolvent has within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the petition when unable to pay the debt as they became due given an unfair preference to his creditor so-and

ix For that the insolvent has removed some of his valuable furniture and jewellery from his dwelling house and has kept them concealed from the creditors

Therefore, your petitioner prays that your Honour may be pleased to reject the insolvent's application for discharge and costs to your petitioner and to pass such other order or orders as your Honour may think fit and proper

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

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MODEL FORM No 19

**Application under secs. 53 and 54A for avoidance of a voluntary transfer.**

In the Court of the District Judge of 24 Parganas

INSOLVENCY CASE NO OF 1927

In the matter of

The humble petition of M N P, the Receiver appointed in the above case

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That one A B C has, on his own application, been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the day of and your petitioner has been appointed a Receiver for his estate

2 That the said insolvent effected a transfer on (date) in respect of his property described in Schedule A annexed hereunto in favour of one (name and address) who is a relation of the insolvent and has, within two years of the said transfer, made the present bankruptcy petition

3 That the said transfer is not at all a bona fide transaction and is not made for any valuable consideration, but is effected in favour of a relation with the obvious intention of placing the property beyond the reach of the insolvent's creditors

4 That under the aforesaid circumstances, the said transfer is liable against your petitioner and is liable to be annulled and the said property is liable to be distributed among the creditors

5 That your petitioner informed the said transferee (name) of the above circumstances and called upon him to make over the property to your petitioner but the said transferee refusing to comply with the

quisition is herein impleaded as an opposite party and a notice of this application may be served upon him

Therefore your petitioner most humbly prays that your Honour may be pleased to declare the above transfer void against your petitioner and to annul the same and to pass such other order or orders as your Honour may think fit and proper

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

(Schedule of Property)

*N B* The petition should be supported by an affidavit

---

MODEL FORM No 20

Petition under secs. 54 and 54A for avoidance of a fraudulent preference.

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia

INSOLVENCY CASE NO OF 1927

In the matter of A B C an insolvent

Receiver (name) petitioner

vs

Creditor favoured (Name and address) Opposite Party

The humble petition of M N P the receiver aforesaid

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That one A B C has on his own application been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the day of and your petitioner has been appointed a Receiver for his estate

2 That on or about (date) the said insolvent effected a transfer of his property fully described in Schedule A hereunto annexed or made a payment of a sum of Rs 3000 in favour of or to the aforesaid opposite party (so-and so) who is a creditor of the insolvent with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors of the insolvent

3 That the said transfer was effected or the payment was made at a time when the said insolvent was unable to pay his debts as they became due from his own money and that it took place within three months from the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition by the said A B C

4 That under the aforesaid circumstances, the said transfer or payment is fraudulent under the law and is void against your petitioner and is such liable to be annulled.

5 That your petitioner called upon the said cred. or (opposite party) to make restitution in respect of the property or money taken by him under the transaction complained of, but on his refusal to comply with the requisition he is unpleaded herein as an opposite party and a writ of this application may be served upon him.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honour may be pleased to declare the said transfer or payment fraudulent and void and to annul the same and to pass such other order or orders as this Court may think fit and proper.

And your petitioner as is duty bound shall ever pray

(Schedule of Property)

*N.B. The petition should be supported by an affidavit.*

---

### MODEL FORM No. 21

#### Creditor's petition for annulment under sec. 54A.

(Cause title as in Forms 19 and 20)

The humble petition of XYZ, one of the creditors of the aforesaid insolvent

Most respectfully sheweth

I That the aforesaid A B C was, on his own application, adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the day of and Mr M N P has been appointed a receiver for the insolvent estate

2 & 3 As in forms 19 and 20, above

4 That under the aforesaid circumstances, the said transfer is void against the receiver and is liable to be annulled and the property or the money should be seized and distributed among the creditors of the insolvent

5 That your petitioner wrote a registered letter to the said Mr M N P, the receiver of the insolvent estate, requesting him to take action under sec 53 or sec 54 (as the case may be), but the said Mr M N P has expressed his unwillingness to take any action in the matter A copy of the said letter, the postal receipts for the same and the reply given by said Mr M N P, in original, are filed herewith and may be used in evidence

6 That under the circumstances your petitioner is desirous of taking action for annulment under sec 53 or sec 54, but as that can be done under the law only with the leave of the Court your petitioner craves such leave from your Honour

Therefore your petitioner prays that your Honour may be pleased to give your petitioner the necessary leave for this application and to declare the said transfer or payment void against the receiver and to annul the same and to pass such other order or orders as your Honour may think fit and proper

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

*N B* An affidavit in support of the petition is necessary

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### MODEL FORM No 22

#### Proof of debts of Workmen under sec. 61.

Vide at p 528 ante

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### MODEL FORM No 23

#### Application for enquiry into an Insolvency Offence under

#### Sec. 70.

In the Court of the District Judge of Dacca

INSOLVENCY CASE NO. OF 1927

In the matter of etc

The humble petition of M N P Receiver appointed for the property of the aforesaid insolvent

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner on or about (date) by a formal letter, a copy whereof is filed herewith called upon the aforesaid insolvent to produce before your petitioner all his books of account and to furnish a correct inventory of his moveables or to attend your petitioner's office for examination in respect of certain important matters in accordance with the provisions of sec 22 or to deliver up possession of the property mentioned in the schedule below, but the insolvent wilfully and contumaciously failed to perform the same

2 That the said insolvent, fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Insolvency Act has destroyed or purposely withheld the production of (particulars of the documents) or filed false account books, or made false entries therein or falsified (documents) by (method)

3 That the said insolvent, fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided amongst his creditors or to give an undue preference to creditor No 3, (i) has discharged or concealed the following debts due to him, or (ii) has disposed of, charged, mortgaged or concealed the property described in the schedule below

Therefore your petitioner prays that your Honour may be pleased to hold an enquiry into the aforesaid offences and make a complaint to the local Criminal Court in accordance with the provisions of sec 70 of the Provincial Insolvency Act

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

---

#### MODEL FORM NO 24

#### Petition for leave to appeal under sec. 75(3).

In the Court of the District Judge of Backergunj

INSOLVENCY CASE NO OP 1927

The humble petition of A B of [REDACTED] in the above case

Most respectfully sheweth

1 That your petitioner made an application under sec. 35 for annulment of adjudication made against him on the ground that the petitioning creditor had no right to present any insolvency application against your petitioner and that your petitioner ought not to have been adjudged an insolvent

2 That your Honour was pleased to overrule your petitioner's contention and to reject your petitioner's said application by an order, [REDACTED] the

3 That your petitioner being seriously aggrieved by the said order intends to prefer an appeal thereagainst to the Hon'ble High Court

4 That your petitioner has been advised and submits that the present case involves a fine question of law and is a fit one in which leave to appeal ought to be granted

Therefore your petitioner humbly prays that your Honour will be pleased to grant leave to appeal against the aforesaid order

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray

---

## MODEL FORM NO 25

**Memorandum of Appeal or Cross-Objection.***Vide Civil Procedure Code*

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For the Other Forms see the forms annexed to the various High Court Rules, pp 500-508, 523-534, 540-548, 549 560

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**APPENDIX G.**  
**THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS  
INSOLVENCY ACT, 1909**  
**(III OF 1909)**

(AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST AUGUST, 1930)

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(Repealed)

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# ACT NO. III OF 1909.<sup>1</sup>

[12th March 1909]

## An Act to amend the law of Insolvency in the Presidency towns and the town of Rangoon.

[As modified up to 1st August, 1930]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to insolvency in the Presidency towns and the <sup>2</sup>[towns of Rangoon and Karachi] it hereby enacted as follows —

### PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement 1. (1) This Act may be called the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of January 1910

Definitions 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) 'creditor' includes a decree holder,

(b) "debt" includes a judgment-debtor, and "debtor" includes a judgment-debtor,

<sup>3</sup>[(bb) 'judge' includes a Judicial Commissioner and an Additional Judicial Commissioner,

(bbb) 'limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction' means, in respect of the <sup>4</sup>[Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind] the limits of the municipal district of Karachi as time to time constituted under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Port of Karachi, the Cantonments of Karachi and Manora, and any area within the original civil jurisdiction of the said Court notified in this behalf by the Local Government ]

<sup>1</sup> For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India Pt V p 275 for Report of Special Committee see *ibid* 1909 Pt VI page 3 and for Proceedings in Council see *ibid*, 1908 Pt VI pages 41 and 182 and *ibid*, 1909, Pt VI pages 12 and 22

<sup>2</sup> These words were substituted for the words "town of Rangoon" by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1926 (IX of 1926)

<sup>3</sup> These definitions were inserted by s. 3, *ibid*

<sup>4</sup> The words 'Chief Court of Sind' are to be read for the ~~wore~~ Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind when the Sindh Courts (Supplementary) Act 1926 (34 of 1926) comes into force

- (c) official assignee includes an acting official assignee <sup>5</sup>[and a deputy official assignee]
  - (d) prescribed means prescribed by rules
  - (e) property includes any property over which or the profits of which any person has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit
  - (f) rules means rules made under this Act
  - (g) secured creditor includes a landlord who under any enactment for the time being in force has a charge on land for the rent of that land
  - (h) the Court means the Court exercising jurisdiction under this Act and
  - (i) transfer of property includes a transfer of any interest therein and any charge created thereon
- 

## PART I

### CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF COURT

#### *Jurisdiction*

Courts having jurisdiction in insolvency

3 The Courts having jurisdiction in insol-

vency under this Act shall be—

(a) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras <sup>6</sup>[Bombay and Rangoon], and

(b) <sup>7</sup>[the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind]

4 All matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given by this Act shall be ordinarily transacted and disposed of by or under the direction of one of the Judges of the Court, and the Chief Justice or <sup>8</sup>[Judicial Commissioner] shall, from time to time assign a Judge for that purpose

<sup>5</sup> These words have been added by act X of 1930 which received the assent of the G G on 26 3 1930

<sup>6</sup> The e words were substituted for the words and Bombay by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1926 (IX of 1926)

<sup>7</sup> The words were inserted by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1926 (IX of 1926) and are to be repealed by the words the Chief Court of Sind when the Sind Courts (Supplementary) Act 1926 (XXXIV of 1926) comes into force

<sup>8</sup> The words were substituted by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1926 (IX of 1926) and are to be replaced by the words Chief Judge when Act XXXIV of 1926 comes into force

**5. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of rules, the Judge of a Court exercising jurisdiction in insol-**

**Exercise of jurisdiction in chambers vency may exercise in chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction**

**6. (1) The Chief Justice or <sup>9</sup>[Judicial Commissioner] may from time to time direct that, in any matters in**

**Delegation of powers respect of which jurisdiction is given to the to officers of Court Court by this Act, an officer of the Court appointed by him in this behalf shall have all or any of the powers in this section mentioned, and any order made or act done by such officer in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the Court**

(2) The powers referred to in sub section (1) are the following, namely —

- (a) to hear insolvency petitions presented by debtors, and to make orders of adjudication thereon,
- (b) to hold the public examination of insolvents,
- (c) to make any order or exercise any jurisdiction which is described as proper to be made or exercised in chambers,
- (d) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* applications,
- (e) to examine any person summoned by the Court under section 4.

(3) An officer appointed under this section shall not have power to commit for contempt of Court

**7. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall have full**

**Power of Court to decide all questions of priorities and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognizance of**

**the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a correct distribution of property in any such case**

<sup>11</sup>[Provided that, unless all the parties otherwise agree, the power hereby given shall for the purpose of deciding any matter arising under section 36, be exercised only in the manner and to the extent provided in that section ]

<sup>9</sup> These words were substituted by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1926 (IX of 1926) and are to be replaced by the words "Chief Judge" when Act XXXIV of 1926 comes into force.

<sup>10</sup> For order issued by Chief Justice of High Court Madras see Fort St George Gazette 1910 Pt II p 735

<sup>11</sup> This proviso was added by a 2 of the Presidency-towns Insolvency (Amendment) Act (XIX of 1927)

*Appeals*

**Appeals in insolvency**      8. (1) The Court may review, rescind or vary any order made by it under its insolvency jurisdiction

(2) Orders in insolvency matters shall, at the instance of any person aggrieved, be subject to appeal as follows, namely —

- (a) an appeal from an order made by an officer of the Court empowered under section 6 shall lie to the Judge assigned under section 4 for the transaction and disposal of matters insolvency and no further appeal shall lie except by leave of such Judge,
  - (b) save as otherwise provided in clause (a), an appeal from an order made by a Judge in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this Act shall lie in the same way and be subject to the same provisions as an appeal from an order made by a Judge in the exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Court
- 

PART II

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF INSOLVENCY TO DISCHARGE  
*Acts of insolvency*

**Acts in insolvency**      9. A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following cases, namely —

- (a) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of all or substantially all his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally,
- (b) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property or of any part thereof with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,
- (c) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes any transfer of his property or of any part thereof, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent,
- (d) if, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,—  
  - (i) he departs or remains out of British India,
  - (ii) he departs from his dwelling-house or usual place of business or otherwise absents himself,
  - (iii) he secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him,
- (e) if any of his property has been sold or attached for a period of not less than twenty-one days in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money,

- (f) if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent,
- (g) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts
- (h) if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money

*Explanation*—For the purposes of this section, the act of an agent may be the act of the principal, even though the agent have no authority to commit the act.

#### *Order of adjudication*

##### **10. Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor commits an act of insolvency, an insolvent petition may be presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, and the Court may on such petition make an order (hereinafter called an order of adjudication) adjudging him an insolvent.**

*Explanation*—The presentation of a petition by the debtor shall be deemed an act of insolvency within the meaning of this section, and on such petition the Court may make an order of adjudication.

##### **11. The Court shall not have jurisdiction to make an order of adjudication, unless—**

- (a) the debtor is, at the time of the presentation of the insolvency petition, imprisoned in execution of the decree of a Court for the payment of money in any prison to which debtors are ordinarily committed by the Court in the exercise of its ordinary original jurisdiction, or
- (b) the debtor, within a year before the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition, has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling house or has carried on business either in person or through an agent within the limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Court, or
- (c) the debtor personally works for gain within those limits, or
- (d) in the case of a petition by or against a firm of debtors the firm has carried on business within a year before the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition within those limits

##### **Conditions on which a creditor may petition to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—**

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees, and
- (b) the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time, and

(c) the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.

**13.(1)** A creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit of the Proceedings and order creditor, or of some person on his behalf on creditor's petition having knowledge of the facts.

(2) At the hearing the Court shall require proof of—

- (a) the debt of the petitioning creditor, and
- (b) the act of insolvency or, if more than one act of insolvency is alleged in the petition, some one of the alleged acts of insolvency.

(3) The Court may adjourn the hearing of the petition and order service thereof on the debtor.

(4) The Court shall dismiss the petition—

- (a) if it is not satisfied with the proof of the facts referred to in sub-section (2), or
- (b) if the debtor appears and satisfies the Court that he is able to pay his debts, or that he has not committed an act of insolvency or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made.

(5) The Court may make an order of adjudication if it is satisfied with the proof above referred to, or if on a hearing adjourned under sub-section (3) the debtor does not appear and service of the petition on him is proved unless in its opinion the petition ought to have been presented before some other Court having insolvency jurisdiction.

(6) Where the debtor appears on the petition and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such an amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against the debtor in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt may instead of dismissing the petition, stay all proceedings on the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt.

(7) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make an order of adjudication on the petition of some other creditors, and shall thereupon dismiss, on the terms as it thinks just, the petition on which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid.

(8) A creditor's petition shall not, after presentation, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

**Conditions on which debtor may petition** **14.** <sup>12[1]</sup> A debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition unless—

- (a) his debts amount to five hundred rupees, or
- (b) he has been arrested and imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money, or
- (c) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made and is subsisting against his property

<sup>13[(2)]</sup> A debtor in respect of whom an order of adjudication, whether made under this Act or under the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1900 has been annulled owing to his failure to apply or to prosecute an application for his discharge shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition without the leave of the Court by which the order of adjudication was annulled. Such Court shall not grant leave unless it is satisfied either that the debtor was prevented by any reasonable cause from presenting or prosecuting his application, as the case may be, or that the petition is founded on facts substantially different from those contained in the petition on which the order of adjudication was made.]

**15.(1)** A debtor's petition shall allege that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and, if the debtor proves proceeding and order that he is entitled to present the petition, the Court may thereupon make an order of adjudication, unless in its opinion the petition ought to have been presented before some other Court having insolvency jurisdiction.

(2) A debtor's petition shall not, after presentation, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

<sup>14[(3)]</sup> On the making of the order admitting his petition, a debtor shall—

- (a) unless the Court otherwise directs, produce all his books of account, and
- (b) file such lists of creditors and debtors and afford such assistance to the Courts as may be prescribed, failing which the Court may dismiss his petition.]

**16.** The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary for the protection of the estate, at any time after the presentation of an insolvency petition and before an order of adjudication is made, appoint the official assignee to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and direct

<sup>12</sup> This section was renumbered by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1927 (11 of 1927).

<sup>13</sup> This sub-section was added by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1927 (11 of 1927).

<sup>14</sup> This sub-section was added by the Presidency towns Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1927 (19 of 1927).

him to take immediate possession thereof or any part thereof, and the official assignee shall thereupon have such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 as may be prescribed

**17.** On the making of an order of adjudication, the property of the insolvent wherever situate shall vest in the official assignee and shall become divisible among his creditors, and thereafter, except as directed by this Act no creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted in respect of any debt provable in insolvency shall, during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings have any remedy against the property of the insolvent in respect of the debt or shall commence any suit or other legal proceeding except with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose

Effect of order of adjudication  
Provided that this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realize or deal with it if this section had not been passed

**18.** (1) The Court may at any time after the making of an order of adjudication, stay any suit or other proceeding pending against the insolvent before any Judge or Judges of the Court or in any other Court subject to the superintendence of the Court

Stay of proceedings  
(2) An order made under sub section (1) may be served by sending a copy thereof under the seal of the Court by post to the address for service of the plaintiff or other party prosecuting such suit or proceeding, and notice of such order shall be sent to the Court before which the suit or proceeding is pending

(3) Any Court in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may on proof that an order of adjudication has been made against him under this Act either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just

**18A.**<sup>15</sup> (1) The Court may, at any time after the presentation of an insolvency petition, stay any insolvency proceedings pending against the debtor in any Court subject to the superintendence of the Court and may, at any time after the making of an order of adjudication annul an adjudication against the debtor made by any such Court

(2) Where any adjudication is annulled under sub section (1), all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made and all acts done by the Court whose order is annulled, or by the receiver appointed by it or other person acting under his authority, shall be valid, but the

<sup>15</sup> This sec 18A has been added by Act X of 1930 which received the assent of the G. G. on the 20.3.1930

property vested in such Court or receiver shall vest in the official assignee, and the Court may make such direction in regard to the custody of such property as it thinks fit.

(3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication under sub-section (1) shall be published in the local Official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

**19. (1)** If in any case the Court, having regard to the nature of the debtor's estate or business or to the interests of the creditors generally, is of opinion that a special manager of the estate or business ought to be appointed to assist the official assignee the Court may appoint a manager thereof accordingly to act for such time as the Court may authorize, and to have such powers of the official assignee as may be entrusted to him by the official assignee or as the Court may direct.

(2) The special manager shall give security and furnish accounts in such manner as the Court may direct, and shall receive such remuneration as the Court may determine.

**20.** Notice of every order of adjudication, stating the name, address and description of the insolvent, the date of adjudication, the Court by which the adjudication is made and the date of presentation of the petition, shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

#### *Annulment of adjudication*

**21. (1)** Where, in the opinion of the Court, a debtor ought to have been adjudged insolvent, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the insolvent are paid in full, the Court may, on the application of any person interested, by order annul the adjudication<sup>16</sup> [and the Court may, of its own motion or on application made by the official assignee or any creditor, annul any adjudication made on the petition of a debtor who was, by reason of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 14 not entitled to present such petition].

(2) For the purposes of this section, any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full, if the debtor enters into a bond in such sum and with such sureties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debt, with costs, and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid in the Court.

<sup>16</sup> These words were added by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1927 (II of 1927).

**22.** Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that insolvency proceedings are pending in any other concurrent proceeding in British Courts whether within or without in British Courts British India against the same debtor and that the property of the debtor can be more conveniently distributed by such other Court, the Court may annul the adjudication or may stay all proceedings thereon

**23.** (1) Where an adjudication is annulled, all sales and dispositions Proceedings on annulment of property and payments duly made, and all

acts therefore done, by the official assignee or other person acting under his authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged insolvent shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, shall revert to the debtor to the extent of his right or interest therein on such terms and subject to such conditions (if any) as the Court may declare by order

(2) Where a debtor has been released from custody under the provisions of this Act and the order of adjudication is annulled as aforesaid, the Court may, if it thinks fit, recommit the debtor to his former custody, and the jailor or keeper to the prison to whose custody such debtor is so recommitted shall receive such debtor into his custody according to such recommitment, and thereupon all processes which were in force against the person of such debtor at the time of such release as aforesaid shall be deemed to be still in force against him as if such order had not been made

(3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed

#### *Proceedings consequent on order of adjudication*

**24.** (1) Where an order of adjudication is made against a debtor, he shall prepare and submit to the Court a Insolvent's schedule schedule verified by affidavit, in such form and containing such particulars of and in relation to his affairs as may be prescribed

(2) The schedule shall be so submitted within the following times, namely —

(a) if the order is made on the petition of the debtor, within thirty days from the date of the order,

(b) If the order is made on the petition of a creditor, within thirty days from the date of service of the order

(3) If the insolvent fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply, with the requirements of this section, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee or of any creditor, make an order for his committal to the civil prison

(4) If the insolvent fails to prepare and submit any such schedule as aforesaid, the official assignee may, at the expense of the estate cause such a schedule to be prepared in manner prescribed

**25.** (1) Any insolvent who shall have submitted his schedule as

Protection order aforesaid may apply to the Court for protection, and the Court may, on such application, make an order for the protection of the

insolvent from arrest or detention

(2) A protection order may apply either to all the debts mentioned in the schedule or to any of them as the Court may think proper and may commence and take effect at and for such time as the Court may direct, and may be revoked or renewed as the Court may think fit

(3) A protection order shall protect the insolvent from being arrested or detained in prison for any debt to which such order shall apply and any insolvent arrested or detained contrary to the terms of such order shall be entitled to his release

Provided that no such order shall operate to prejudice the right of any creditor in the event of such order being revoked or the adjudication annulled

(4) Any creditor shall be entitled to appear and oppose the grant of a protection order, but the insolvent shall be *prima facie* entitled to such order on production of a certificate signed by the official assignee that he has so far conformed to the provisions of this Act

(5) The Court may make a protection order before an insolvent has submitted his schedule if it thinks it necessary to do so in the interests of the creditors

**26.** (1) At any time after the making of an order of adjudication against an insolvent, the Court, on the application of a creditor or of the official assignee

Meetings of creditors may direct that a meeting of creditors shall be held to consider the circumstances of the insolvency and the insolvent's schedule and his explanation thereof and generally as to the mode of dealing with the property of the insolvent

(2) With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at a meeting of creditors the rules in the First Schedule shall be observed

**27.** (1) Where the Court makes an order of adjudication it shall

Public examination of hold a public sitting on a day to be appointed by the Court, of which notice shall be given to creditors in the prescribed manner, for the examination of the insolvent, and the insolvent shall attend thereat, and shall be examined as to his conduct, dealings and property

(2) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the time for the filing of the insolvent's schedule

(3) Any creditor who has tendered a proof or a legal practitioner on his behalf may question the insolvent concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure

(4) The official assignee shall take part in the examination of the insolvent and for the purpose thereof subject to such directions as the Court may give may be represented by a legal practitioner

(5) The Court may put such questions to the insolvent as it may think expedient

(6) The insolvent shall be examined upon oath and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him. Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing and shall be read over either to or by the insolvent and signed by him and may thereafter be used in evidence against him and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times.

(7) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the insolvent have been sufficiently investigated it shall by order declare that his examination is concluded but such order shall not preclude the Court from directing further examination of the insolvent whenever it may deem fit to do so.

(8) Where the insolvent is a lunatic or suffers from any such mental or physical affliction or disability as in the opinion of the Court makes him unfit to attend his public examination or is a woman who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public the Court may make an order dispensing with such examination or directing that the insolvent be examined on such terms in such manner and at such place as to the Court seems expedient.

#### *Composition and schemes of arrangement*

28. (1) An insolvent may at any time after the making of an order of adjudication submit a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts or a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs in the prescribed form and such proposal shall be submitted by the official assignee to a meeting of creditors.

(2) The official assignee shall send to each creditor who is mentioned in the schedule or who has tendered a proof before the meeting a copy of the insolvent's proposals with a report thereon, and if on the consideration of such proposal the majority in number and three fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved resolve to accept the proposal the same shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors.

(3) The insolvent may at the meeting amend the terms of his proposal if the amendment is in the opinion of the official assignee calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

(4) Any creditor who has proved his debt may assent to or dissent from the proposal by a letter in the prescribed form addressed to official assignee so as to be received by him not later than the day

ceding the meeting, and any such assent or dissent shall have effect as if the creditor had been present and had voted at the meeting.

**29. (1)** The insolvent or the official assignee may after the proposal

Approval of proposal by Court      is accepted by the creditors apply to the Court to approve it, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved

(2) Except where an estate is being summarily administered or special leave of the Court has been obtained the application shall not be heard until after the conclusion of the public examination of the insolvent. Any creditor who has proved may be heard by the Court in opposition to the application notwithstanding that he may at a meeting of creditors have voted for the acceptance of the proposal.

(3) The Court shall before approving the proposal hear a report of the official assignee as to the terms thereof and as to the conduct of the insolvent and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(4) Where the Court is of opinion that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors or in any case in which the Court is required to refuse the insolvent's discharge the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(5) Where any facts are proved on proof of which the Court would be required either to refuse, suspend or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than four annas in the rupee on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(6) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an insolvent.

(7) In any other case the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal.

**30. (1)** If the Court approves the proposal, the terms shall be embodied in an order of the Court and an

Order on approval      order shall be made annulling the adjudication and the provisions of section 23 subsections (1) and (3) shall thereupon apply, and the composition or scheme shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debt due to them from the insolvent and provable in insolvency.

(2) The provisions of the composition or scheme may be enforced by the Court on application by any person interested, and any disobedient of an order of the Court made on the application shall be deemed a contempt of Court.

**31. (1)** If default is made in the payment of any instalment due

in pursuance of any composition or scheme approved as aforesaid or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay or

Power to re-adjudicate debtor insolvent

that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud the Court may if it thinks fit on application by any person interested re-adjudge the debtor insolvent and annul the composition or scheme and the property of the debtor shall thereupon vest in the official assignee but without prejudice to the validity of any transfer or payment duly made or of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme.

(2) Where a debtor is re-adjudged insolvent under sub-section (1), all debts provable in other respects which have been contracted before the date of such re-adjudication shall be provable in the insolvency.

**32. Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme the composition or scheme shall not be binding on any creditor so far as regards a debt or liability from which under the provisions of this Act the insolvent would not be discharged by an order of discharge in insolvency unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme.**

#### *Control over person and property of insolvent*

**33. (1) Every insolvent shall unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause attend any meeting of his creditors which the official assignee may require him to attend and shall submit, to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.**

Duties of insolvent as to discovery and realization of property  
 (2) The insolvent shall—  
 (a) give such inventory of his property such list of his creditors and debtors and of the debts due to and from them respectively  
 (b) submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors  
 (c) wait at such times and places on the official assignee or special manager  
 (d) execute such powers-of attorney transfers and instruments, and  
 (e) generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors as may be required by the official assignee or special manager or may be prescribed or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official assignee or special manager, or any creditor or person interested.

(3) The insolvent shall aid to the utmost of his power in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(4) If the insolvent wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed upon him by this section or to deliver up possession to the official assignee of any part of his property, which is divisible amongst his creditors,

ceding the meeting, and any such assent or dissent shall have effect as if the creditor had been present and had voted at the meeting.

**29. (1)** The insolvent or the official assignee may alter the proposal

is accepted by the creditors apply to the Court

Approval of proposal to approve it, and notice of the time appointed by Court for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved

(2) Except where an estate is being summarily administered or special leave of the Court has been obtained, the application shall not be heard until after the conclusion of the public examination of the insolvent. Any creditor who has proved may be heard by the Court in opposition to the application notwithstanding that he may at a meeting of creditors have voted for the acceptance of the proposal.

(3) The Court shall before approving the proposal hear a report of the official assignee as to the terms thereof and as to the conduct of the insolvent and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(4) Where the Court is of opinion that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors or in any case in which the Court is required to refuse the insolvent's discharge, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(5) Where any facts are proved on proof of which the Court would be required either to refuse, suspend or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than four annas in the rupee on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(6) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an insolvent.

(7) In any other case the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal.

**30. (1)** If the Court approves the proposal, the terms shall be

embodied in an order of the Court and an order shall be made annulling the adjudication, and the provisions of section 23 sub-

sections (1) and (3) shall thereupon apply, and the composition or scheme shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debt due to them from the insolvent and provable in insolvency.

(2) The provisions of the composition or scheme may be enforced by the Court on application by any person interested, and any disobedience of an order of the Court made on the application shall be deemed a contempt of Court.

**31. (1)** If default is made in the payment of any instalment due

in pursuance of any composition or scheme approved as aforesaid, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay or

Power to re-adjudge debtor insolvent

that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud the Court may if it thinks fit on application by any person interested re-adjudge the debtor insolvent and annul the composition or scheme and the property of the debtor shall thereupon vest in the official assignee but without prejudice to the validity of any transfer or payment duly made or of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme.

(2) Where a debtor is re-adjudged insolvent under sub-section (1), all debts provable in other respects which have been contracted before the date of such re-adjudication shall be provable in the insolvency.

**32. Note;** beyond the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme the composition or scheme shall not be binding on any creditor so far as regards a debt or liability from which under the provisions of this Act the insolvent would not be discharged by an order of discharge in insolvency unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme.

#### Control over person and property of insolvent

**33. (1)** Every insolvent shall unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause attend any meeting of his creditors which the official assignee may require him to attend and shall submit, to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

Duties of insolvent as  
to discovery and realiza-  
tion of property

(2) The insolvent shall

- (a) give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors and of the debts due to and from them respectively
- (b) submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors
- (c) wait at such times and places on the official assignee or special manager
- (d) execute such powers-of attorney transfers and instruments, and
- (e) generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be required by the official assignee or special manager or may be prescribed or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official assignee or special manager, or any creditor or person interested.

(3) The insolvent shall aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(4) If the insolvent wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed upon him by this section or to deliver up possession to the official assignee of any part of his property, which is divisible amongst his creditors under

this Act and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

**34. (1) The Court may, either of its own motion or at the instance of the official assignee or of any creditor, by**

**Arrest of insolvent warrant addressed to any police-officer or prescribed officer of the Court, cause an insolvent to be arrested, and committed to the civil prison or if in prison to be detained until such time as the Court may order, under the following circumstances, namely —**

(a) if it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he has absconded or is about to abscond with a view of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in insolvency against him, or

(b) if it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he is about to remove his property with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official assignee, or that there is probable reason for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy any of his property or any books, documents or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his insolvency, or

(c) if he removes any property in his possession above the value of fifty rupees without the leave of the official assignee.

(2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrangements made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act relating to fraudulent preferences.

**35. Where the official assignee has been appointed interim receiver**

**Redirection of letters or an order of adjudication is made, the Court on the application of the official assignee, may**

**from time to time, order that for such time not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks fit, all post letters whether registered or unregistered, parcels and money orders addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for redirection shall be re-directed or delivered by the Postal authorities in British India, to the official assignee, or otherwise as the Court directs, and the same shall be done accordingly.**

**36. (1) The Court may, on the application of the official assignee or of any creditor who has proved his debt,**

**Discovery of insolvent's property at any time after an order of adjudication has been made, summon before it in such manner as may be prescribed the insolvent or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the insolvent, or supposed to be indebted to the insolvent, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting**

the insolvent, his dealings or property and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the insolvent, his dealings or property.

(2) If any person so summoned after having been tendered a reasonable sum refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed or refuses to produce any such document having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it the Court may by warrant cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

(3) The Court may examine any person so brought before it concerning the insolvent's dealing or property and such person may be represented by a legal practitioner.

(4) [If on his examination any such person admits] that he is indebted to the insolvent the Court may on the application of the official assignee order him to pay to the official assignee at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient the amount in which he is indebted or any part thereof either in full discharge of the whole amount or not as the Court thinks fit with or without costs of the examination.

(5) [If on his examination any such person admits] that he has in his possession any property belonging to the insolvent the Court may on the application of the official assignee order him to deliver to the official assignee that property or any part thereof at such time in such manner and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

(6) Orders made under sub-sections (4) and (5) shall be executed in the same manner as decrees for the payment of money or for the delivery of property under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 respectively.

(7) Any person making any payment or delivery in pursuance of an order made under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) shall by such payment or delivery be discharged from all liability whatsoever in respect of such debt or property.

**37** The Court shall have the same powers to issue commissions and letters of request for the examination on Power to issue commissions commission or otherwise of any person liable to examination under section 36 as it has for the examination of witnesses under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

#### *Discharge of Insolvent*

**38.** (1) An insolvent may at any time after the order of adjudication apply to the Court for an order of discharge and the Court shall appoint a day Discharge of insolvent for hearing the application but, save where

<sup>1</sup> These words were substituted for the words if on the examination of any such person the Court is satisfied by the Presidency towns Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1927 (XIX of 1927).

<sup>2</sup> These words were substituted for the words if on the examination of any such person the Court is satisfied by the Presidency towns Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1927 (XIX of 1927).

the public examination of the insolvent has been dispensed with under the provisions of this Act, the application shall not be heard until after such examination has been concluded. The application shall be heard in open Court.

(2) On the hearing of the application, the Court shall take into consideration any report of the official assignee as to the insolvent's conduct and affairs and, subject to the provisions of section 39, may—

- (a) grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or
- (b) suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or
- (c) grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the insolvent, or with respect to his after acquired property

**39.** (1) The Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the insolvent has committed any offence under

Cases in which the Court must refuse an absolute discharge this Act, or under sections 421 to 424 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall, on proof of any of the facts hereinafter mentioned, either—

- (a) refuse the discharge, or
- (b) suspend the discharge for a specified time, or
- (c) suspend the discharge until a dividend of not less than four annas in the rupee has been paid to the creditors, or
- (d) require the insolvent as a condition of his discharge to consent to a decree being passed against him in favour of the official assignee for any balance or part of any balance of the debts provable under the insolvency which is not satisfied at the date of his discharge, such balance or part of any balance of the debts to be paid out of the future earnings or after acquired property of the insolvent in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court may direct, but in that case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the insolvent since his discharge acquired property or income available for payment of his debts.

(2) The facts hereinbefore referred to are—

- (a) that the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to four annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of such value has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible,
- (b) that the insolvent has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency.

- (c) that the insolvent has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent
- (d) that the insolvent has contracted any debt provable under this Act without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) that he would be able to pay it
- ✓ (e) that the insolvent has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities,
- (f) that the insolvent has brought on or contributed to his insolvency by rash or hazardous speculations or by unjustifiable extravagance in living or by gambling or by culpable neglect of his business affairs,
- (g) that the insolvent has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any suit properly brought against him
- (h) that the insolvent has within three months preceding the time of presentation of the petition incurred unjustifiable expense by bringing a frivolous or vexatious suit,
- (i) that the insolvent has within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the petition when unable to pay his debts as they become due given an undue preference to any of his creditors
- (j) that the insolvent has concealed or removed his books or his property or any part thereof or has been guilty of any other fraud or fraudulent breach of trust

(3) The power of suspending and of attaching conditions to an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently

(4) On any application for discharge the report of the official assignee shall be *prima facie* evidence and the Court may presume the correctness of any statement contained therein

#### 40. Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published

Hearing of application for discharge  
In the prescribed manner and sent one month at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved and the Court may hear the official assignee and may also hear any creditor. At the hearing the Court may put such questions to the insolvent and receive such evidence as it may think fit

#### 41. If an insolvent does not appear on the day so appointed for hearing his application for discharge or if an insolvent shall not apply to the Court for an order of discharge within such time as may be prescribed the Court on the application

Power to annul adjudication on failure to apply for discharge  
of the official assignee or of a creditor or of its own motion may annul the adjudication or make such other order as

it may think fit, and the provisions of section 23 shall apply on such annulment.

**42. (1)** Where the Court refuses the discharge of the insolvent it may, after such time and in such circumstances as may be prescribed, permit him to renew his application.

**Renewal of application and variation of terms of order**

(2) Where an order of discharge is made subject to conditions and at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of the order the insolvent shall satisfy the Court that there is no reasonable probability of his being in a position to comply with the terms of such order, the Court may modify the terms of the order, or of any substituted order, in such manner as upon such conditions as it may think fit.

**43. A discharged insolvent shall, notwithstanding his discharge**

**Duty of discharged insolvent to assist in realization of property**

give such assistance as the official assignee may require in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the official assignee, and, if he fails to do so shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and the Court may also if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation.

**Fraudulent settlements**      **44. In either of the following cases the**

**is to say —**

(1) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage where the settlor is not at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, or

(2) in the case of any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest (not being money or property of or in right of his wife),

if the settlor is adjudged insolvent or compounds or arranges with his creditors and it appears to the Court that the settlement, covenant or contract was made in order to defeat or delay creditors, or was unjustifyable having regard to the state of the settlor's affairs at the time when it was made, the Court may refuse or suspend an order of discharge or grant an order subject to conditions or refuse to approve a composition or arrangement.

**Effect of order of discharge**      **45. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the Insolvent from —**

- any debt due to the Crown;
- any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party or
- any debt or liability in respect of which he has obtained bearing by any fraud to which he was a party or

(d) any liability under an order for maintenance made under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

(2) Save as otherwise provided by sub section (1), an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts provable in insolvency

(3) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the insolvency and of the validity of the proceedings therein

(4) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the presentation of the petition was a partner or co-trustee with the insolvent or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him

### PART III.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY

##### *Proof of debts*

**46** (1) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract or Debts provable in an breach of trust shall not be provable in insolvency

(2) A person having notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against the debtor shall not prove for any debt or liability contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice

(3) Save as provided by sub sections (1) and (2), all debts and liabilities present or future certain or contingent to which the debtor is subject when he is adjudged an insolvent or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of such adjudication shall be deemed to be debts provable in insolvency

(4) An estimate shall be made by the official assignee of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid which by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value

Provided that if in his opinion the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated he shall issue a certificate to that effect and thereupon the debt or liability shall be deemed to be a debt not provable in insolvency

*Explanation* —For the purposes of this section "liability" includes any compensation for work or labour done, any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring, before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it includes

any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money, or moneys ~~not~~ whether the payment is, as respects amount, fixed or unliquidated & respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any contingencies or contingencies, as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules, or as matter of opinion

**47.** Where there have been mutual dealings between an insolvent

and a creditor proving or claiming to prove

Mutual dealings and debt under this Act, an account shall be set-off taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings

and the sum due from the one party shall be set-off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively

Provided that a person shall not be entitled under this section to claim the benefits of any set-off against the property of an insolvent in any case where he had at the time of giving credit to the insolvent notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against him.

**48.** With respect to the mode of proving debts, the right of proof

by secured and other creditors, the admission

Rules as to proof of debts and rejection of proofs, and the other matters referred to in the Second Schedule the rules in that schedule shall be observed

**49.** (1) In the distribution of the property of the insolvent their

Priority of debts shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(a) all debts due to the Crown or to any local authority.

(b) all salary or wages of any clerk, servant or labourer in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation for the petition and exceeding three hundred rupees for each such clerk and one hundred rupees for each such servant or labourer, and

(c) rent due to a landlord from the insolvent provided the amount payable under this clause shall not exceed one month's rent.

(2) The debts specified in sub section (1) shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the insolvent is insufficient to meet them in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of administration or otherwise the debts specified in sub section (1) shall be discharged forthwith in so far as the property of the insolvent is sufficient to meet them

(4) In the case of partners the partnership property shall be liable in the first instance in payment of the partnership debts and the separate property of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. Where there is a surplus of the

separate property of the partners it shall be dealt with as part of the partnership property and where there is a surplus of the partnership property, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate property in proportion to the rights and interests of each partner in the partnership property.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in insolvency shall be paid rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference.

(6) Where there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date on which the debtor is adjudged an insolvent at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts proved in the insolvency.

**50.** After an order of adjudication has been made no distress for rent due before such order shall be made upon the goods or effects of the insolvent, unless the order be annulled, but the landlord or party to whom the rent may be due shall be entitled to prove in respect of such rent.

#### *Property available for payment of debts*

**51.** The insolvency of a debtor whether the same takes place on the debtor's own petition or upon that of a creditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to and to commence at—

- (a) the time of the commission of the act of insolvency on which an order of adjudication is made against him, or
- (b) if the insolvent is proved to have committed more acts of insolvency than one the time of the first of the acts of insolvency proved to have been committed by the insolvent within three months next preceding the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition.

Provided that no insolvency petition or order of adjudication shall be rendered invalid by reason of any act of insolvency committed anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.

**52. (1)** The property of the insolvent divisible amongst his creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the insolvent, shall not comprise the following particulars, namely—

- (a) property held by the insolvent on trust for any other person,
- (b) the tools (if any) of his trade and the necessary wearing apparel, bedding, cooking vessels, and furniture of himself, his wife and children, to a value, inclusive of tools and apparel and other necessaries as aforesaid, not exceeding three hundred rupees in the whole.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the property of the insolvent shall consist of the following particulars, namely —

- (a) all such property as may belong to or be vested in the insolvent at the commencement of the insolvency or may be in his power or devolve on him before his discharge,
- (b) the capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as have been exercised by the insolvent for his own benefit at the commencement of his insolvency or before his discharge, and
- (c) all goods being at the commencement of the insolvency in his possession, order or disposition of the insolvent in his trade or business by the consent and permission of the true owner under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof.

Provided that things in action other than debts due or growing out of the insolvency in the course of his trade or business shall not be deemed goods within the meaning of clause (c).

Provided also that the true owner of any goods which have been divisible among the creditors of the insolvent under the provisions of clause (c) may prove for the value of such goods.

#### *Effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions*

**53 (1)** Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the official assignee, except in respect of assets realized

Restriction of rights of creditor under execution  
the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the order of adjudication and before he had notice of the presentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of a secured creditor in respect of property against which a decree is executed.

(3) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the official assignee.

**54.** Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that an order of adjudication has been made against the debtor in bankruptcy

Duties of Court executing decree as to property taken in execution  
property if in the possession of the assignee but the costs of the execution so delivered and the official assignee an adequate part thereof for the purpose

**55.** Any transfer of property, not being a transfer made before and in consideration of marriage, or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, shall if the transferor is adjudged insolvent within two years after the date of the transfer be void against the official assignee

Avoidance of voluntary transfer

within two years after the date of the transfer be void against the official assignee

**56. (1)** Every transfer of property, every payment made, every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor,

Avoidance of preference in certain cases  
with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall if such person is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within three months after the date thereof be deemed fraudulent and void as against the official assignee

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the insolvent

**57.** Subject to the foregoing provisions with respect to the effect of insolvency on an execution and with respect

Protection of bona fide transactions  
to the avoidance of certain transfers and preferences nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of an insolvency—

- (a) any payment by the insolvent to any of his creditors,
- (b) any payment or delivery to the insolvent,
- (c) any transfer by the insolvent for valuable consideration, or
- (d) any contract or dealing by or with the insolvent for valuable consideration

Provided that any such transaction takes place before the date of the order of adjudication and that the person with whom such transaction takes place has not at the time notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against the debtor

#### *Realization of property*

**58. (1)** The official assignee shall as soon as may be, take possession of the deeds, books and documents of

Possession of property by official assignee

the insolvent and all other parts of his property capable of manual delivery

(2) The official assignee shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the insolvent, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Court may on his application enforce such acquisition or retention accordingly

(3) Where any part of the property of the insolvent consists of shares in ships, shares, or any other property transferable in the hands of any company, office or person, the official assignee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the insolvent could have exercised it, if he had not become insolvent.

(4) Where any part of the property of the insolvent consists of things in action, such things shall be deemed to have been duly transferred to the official assignee.

(5) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney or agent of an insolvent, shall pay and deliver to the official assignee all moneys and securities in his possession or power as such officer, banker or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the insolvent or the official assignee. If he fails so to do, he shall be guilty of contempt of Court, and shall be punishable accordingly on the application of the official assignee.

**59. (1)** The Court may grant a warrant to any prescribed officer of the Court or any police-officer above the rank of a constable to seize any part of the property of an insolvent in the custody or possession of the insolvent or of any other person, and with a view to such seizure to break open any house built or room of the insolvent where the insolvent is supposed to be or in building or receptacle of the insolvent where any of his property is supposed to be.

**Seizure of property of insolvent**

(2) Where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that the property of the insolvent is concealed in a house or place not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search warrant to any such officer as aforesaid who may execute it according to its tenor.

**60. (1)** Where an insolvent is an officer of the Army or Navy or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine Service, or an officer or clerk or otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the official assignee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of

**Appropriation of portion of pay or other income to creditors**

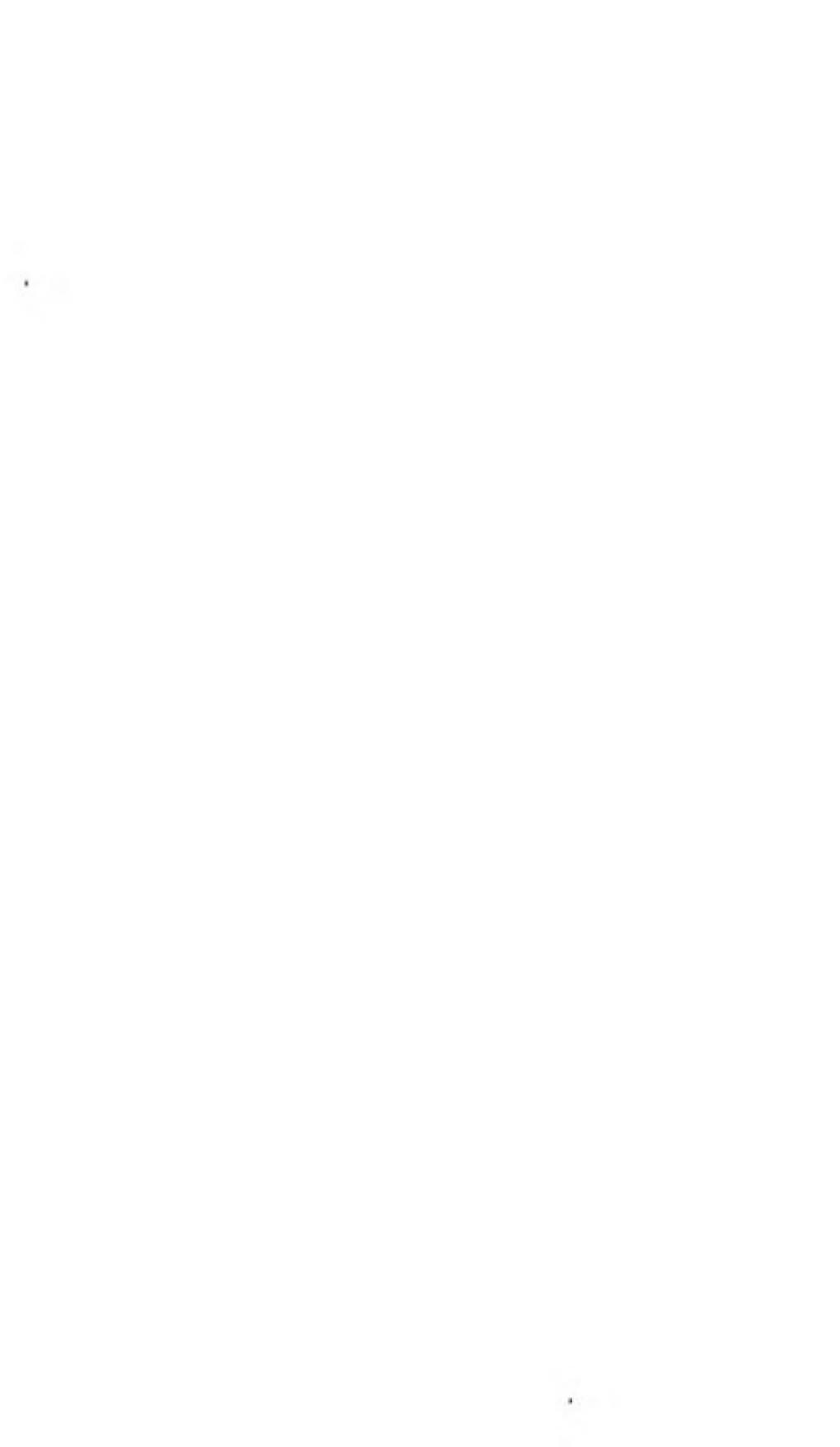
of the insolvent's pay or salary liable to attachment in execution of a decree as the Court may direct.

(2) Where an insolvent is in the receipt of a salary or income other than as aforesaid, the Court may, at any time after adjudication and from time to time, make such order as it thinks just for the payment to the official assignee for distribution among the creditors of so much of such salary or income as may be liable to attachment in execution of a decree or of any portion thereof.

**61. The property of the insolvent**

pass from official  
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**Vesting and transfer of property**



(3) Where any part of the property of the insolvent consists of shares in ships, shares, or any other property transferable in the name of any company, office or person, the official assignee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the insolvent would have exercised it, if he had not become insolvent.

(4) Where any part of the property of the insolvent consists of things in action, such things shall be deemed to have been duly transferred by the official assignee.

(5) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney or agent of an insolvent, shall pay and deliver to the official assignee all and securities in his possession or power as such officer, banker or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the insolvent or the official assignee. If he fails so to do, he shall be guilty of contempt of Court, and shall be punishable accordingly on the application of the official assignee.

**59. (1)** The Court may grant a warrant to any prescribed officer of the Court or any police-officer above the rank of a constable to seize any part of the property of an insolvent in the custody or possession of the insolvent or of any other person, and with a view to such seizure to break open any house or room of the insolvent where the insolvent is supposed to be or in any building or receptacle of the insolvent where any of his property is supposed to be.

**Seizure of property of insolvent**

(2) Where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that the property of the insolvent is concealed in a house or place not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search warrant to such officer as aforesaid who may execute it according to its tenor.

**60. (1)** Where an insolvent is an officer of the Army or Navy or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine Service, or an officer or clerk or otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the official assignee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the salary liable to attachment in execution of a decree as the Court may direct.

**Appropriation of portion of pay or other income to creditors**

(2) Where an insolvent is in the receipt of a salary or income less than as aforesaid, the Court may, at any time after adjudication and from time to time make such order as it thinks just for the payment to the official assignee for distribution among the creditors of so much of the salary or income as may be liable to attachment in execution of a decree or of any portion thereof.

**61** The property of the Insolvent shall pass from official assignee to official assignee and shall rest in the official assignee for the time being during his continuance in office, without any transfer whatever.

**Vesting and transfer of property**

62. (1) Where any part of the property of an insolvent consists of land of any tenure burdened with onerous covenants, of shares or stocks in companies, of unprofitable contracts or of any other property that is unsaleable, or not readily saleable, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act or to the payment of any sum of money, the official assignee may notwithstanding that he may have endeavoured to sell or have taken possession of the property or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto but subject always to the provisions hereinafter contained in that behalf by writing signed by him at any time within twelve months after the insolvent has been adjudged insolvent, disclaim the property

Provided that where any such property has not come to the knowledge of the official assignee within one month after such adjudication as aforesaid, he may disclaim the property at any time within twelve months after he has first become aware thereof

(2) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date thereof, the rights, interest and liabilities of the insolvent and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed and shall also discharge the official assignee from all personal liability in respect of the property disclaimed as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the insolvent and his property and the official assignee from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person

63. Subject always to such rules as may be made in this behalf, the official assignee shall not be entitled to disclaim any leasehold interest without the leave of the Court, and the Court may, before or on granting such leave, require such notices to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as a condition of granting leave, and make such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tenancy, as the Court thinks just

64. The official assignee shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of section 62 in any case where an application in writing has been made to the official assignee by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim, and the official assignee has for a period of twenty-eight days after the receipt of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice that he disclaims the property, and in the case of a contract, if the official assignee, after such application as aforesaid, does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it

**65.** The Court may, on the application of any person who against the official assignee, entitled

**Power for Court to rescind contract** benefit or subject to the burden of a contract made with the insolvent, make an order rescinding the contract on such terms as may be or to either party of damages for the non performance contract, or otherwise, as to the Court may seem equitable, as damages payable under the order to any such person may be by him as a debt under the insolvency

**66. (1)** The Court may, on the application of any person claiming any interest in any disclaimed

**Power for Court to make vesting order in respect of disclaimed property** property, or under any liability not discharged by this Act in respect of any disclaimed property and on hearing such persons

thinks fit, make an order for the vesting of the property in or delivery thereof to

person entitled thereto or to whom it may seem just that the same be delivered by way of compensation for such liability as aforesaid trustee for him, and on such terms as the Court thinks just as any such vesting order being made, the property comprised therein vest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without transfer for the purpose

Provided always that where the property disclaimed is of a less nature the Court shall not make a vesting order in favour of any person claiming under the insolvent, whether as under lessee or as mortgagor except upon the terms of making such person subject to the liabilities and obligations as the insolvent was subject to under the in respect of the property at the date when the insolvency petition filed and any under-lessee or mortgagee declining to accept a vesting order upon such terms shall be excluded from all interest in and security upon the property, and if there is no person claiming under the insolvent who is willing to accept an order upon such terms, the Court shall have power to vest the insolvent's interest in the property in any person either personally or in a representative character, and either alone or jointly with the insolvent, to perform the lessee's covenants in such lease and discharged from all estates, incumbrances and interests etc therein by the insolvent

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, modify the terms prescribed the foregoing proviso so as to make a person in whose behalf a vesting order may be made subject only to the same liabilities and obligations as if the lease had been assigned to him at the date when the insolvency petition was filed and (if the case so requires) as if the lease had comprised only the property comprised in the vesting order

**67.** Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer under

the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to be a creditor of the insolvent to the extent of the injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the Insolvency

**Persons injured by disclaimer may prove**

68. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignee shall, with all convenient speed, realize the property of the insolvent, and for that purpose may—

(a) sell all or any part of the property of the insolvent,

(b) give receipts for any money received by him, and may by leave of the Court do all or any of the following things, namely—

(c) carry on the business of the insolvent so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same

(d) institute defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the insolvent

(e) employ a legal practitioner or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Court

(f) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the insolvent a sum of money payable at a future time or fully paid shares debentures or debenture stock in any limited company subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the Court thinks fit

(g) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the insolvent for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts or for the purpose of carrying on the business,

(h) refer any dispute to arbitration and compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, on such terms as may be agreed upon,

(i) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot readily or advantageously be sold

(2) The official assignee shall account to the Court and pay over all monies and deal with all securities in such manner as is prescribed or as the Court directs.

#### *Distribution of property*

69. (1) The official assignee shall with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts

(2) The first dividend (if any) shall be declared and be distributed within one year\* after the adjudication unless the official assignee satisfies the Court that there is sufficient reason for postponing the declaration to a later date

\* The words one year have been substituted for the words six months by Act III of 1929 which received the assent of the G G on 22nd March 1929

(3) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and be payable at intervals of not more than six months.

(4) Before declaring a dividend, the official assignee shall cause notice of his intention to do so to be published in the prescribed manner: he shall also send reasonable notice thereof to each creditor mentioned in the insolvent's schedule who has not proved his debt.

(5) When the official assignee has declared a dividend, he shall send notice to each creditor who has proved a claim showing the amount of the dividend, and when and how it is payable, and, if required by any creditor, a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of the case.

**70. Where one partner in a firm is adjudged insolvent a creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted jointly with the other partners in the firm or any of them shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the insolvent until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.**

**Joint and separate properties** The other partners in the firm or any of them shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the insolvent until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.

**71. (1) In the calculation and distribution of dividends, the official assignee shall retain in his hands sufficient assets to meet—**

- (a) debts provable in insolvency and appearing from the insolvent's statements or otherwise to be due to persons resident in places so distant that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs;
- (b) debts provable in insolvency the subject of claims not yet determined,
- (c) disputed proofs or claims, and
- (d) the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise.

**(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), all money in hand shall be distributed as dividends.**

**72 Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being in the hands of the official assignee any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive, before that money is applied**

**Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of a dividend** to the payment of any future dividend or dividends but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

**73. (1) When the official assignee has realized all the property of the insolvent, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realized without needless protracting the proceedings in insolvency, he**

**Final dividend** shall with the leave of the Court, declare a final dividend, but before doing so he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him but not proved and if they do not prove their claims, to the satisfaction of the Court.

the time limited by the notice, he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims

(2) After the expiration of the time so limited or, if the Court on application by any such claimant grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of that further time, the property of the insolvent shall be divided among the creditors who have proved their debts, without regard to the claims of any other persons

**74.** No suit for a dividend shall lie against the official assignee, but, where the official assignee refuses to pay

No suit for dividend any dividend the Court may, on the application of the creditor who is aggrieved by such refusal, order him to pay it and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon at such rate as may be prescribed for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application

**75.** (1) Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed the official assignee may appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the property of the insolvent or of

Power to allow insolvent to manage property and allowance to insolvent for maintenance of service any part thereof or to carry on the trade (if any) of the insolvent for the benefit of his creditors and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the official assignee may direct

(2) Subject as aforesaid the Court may from time to time make such allowance as it thinks just to the insolvent out of his property for the support of the insolvent and his family or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate but any such allowance may at any time be varied or determined by the Court

**76.** The insolvent shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors with interest,

Right of insolvent to surplus as provided by this Act and of the expenses of the proceedings taken thereunder

## PART IV

### OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES

**77.** (1) The Chief Justice of each of the High Courts of Judicature

Appointment and removal of official assignees of insolvent's estate at Fort William Madras [Bombay and Rangoon and the Judicial Commissioner of Sind] may from time to time appoint sub-

<sup>1</sup> These words were substituted for the words and Bombay and the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma by the Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1926 (IX of 1926).

<sup>2</sup> The words Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Sind are to be substituted for the words Judicial Commissioner of Sind when "Sind Courts (Supplementary) Act 1926 (XXXIV of 1926) comes into force."



- (b) to make such other reports concerning the conduct of the insolvent as the Court may direct or as may be prescribed, and
- (c) to take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any fraudulent insolvent as the Court may direct or as may be prescribed

**80.** The official assignee shall, whenever required by any creditor so to do and on payment by the creditor of the prescribed fee, furnish and send to the creditor by post a list of the creditors showing in the list the amount of the debt due to each of the creditors

Duty to furnish list of creditors

**81.** (1) Such remuneration shall be paid to the official assignee as may be prescribed

(2) No remuneration whatever beyond that referred to in subsection (1) shall be received by an official assignee as such

**82.** The Court shall call the official assignee to account for any misfeasance, neglect or omission which may appear in his accounts or otherwise and may require the official assignee to make good any

Misfeasance loss which the estate of the insolvent may have sustained by reason of the misfeasance, neglect or omission

**83.** The official assignee may sue and be sued by the name of

Name under which to sue or be sued 'the official assignee of the property of an insolvent inserting the name of the insolvent and by that name may hold property of every description make contracts, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office

Office vacated by insolvency \* **84.** If an order of adjudication is made against an official assignee he shall thereby vacate the office of official assignee

**85.** (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the directions of the Court the official assignee shall in

Discretionary powers and control thereof the administration of the property of the insolvent and in the distribution thereof amongst his creditors have regard to any resolution that may be passed by the creditors at a meeting

(2) The official assignee may from time to time summon meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors by resolution at any meeting or the Court may direct or whenever requested in writing to do so by one fourth in value of the creditors who have proved

(3) The official assignee may apply to the Court for directions in relation to any particular matter arising under the insolvency

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors

**86.** If the insolvent or any of the creditors or any other person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the official assignee, he may appeal to the Court and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order as it thinks just.

**87.** (1) If any official assignee does not faithfully perform his duties and duly observe all the requirements imposed on him by any enactment, rules or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or if any complaint is made to the Court by any creditor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient

(2) The Court may at any time require any official assignee to answer any enquiry made by it in relation to any insolvency in which he is engaged, and may examine him or any other person on oath concerning the insolvency

(3) The Court may also direct an investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the official assignee

## PART V

### COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION

**88.** The Court may, if it so thinks fit, authorize the creditors who have proved to appoint from among the creditors or holders of general proxies or general powers-of attorney from such creditors, a committee of inspection for the purpose of superintending the administration of the insolvent's property by the official assignee

Provided that a creditor, who is appointed a member of a committee of inspection, shall not be qualified to act until he has proved

Control of committee  
of inspection over official  
assignee

**89.** The committee shall have <sup>and</sup> powers of control over the proceedings of the official assignee as may be prescribed

## PART VI

### PROCEDURE

**90.** (1) In proceedings under this Act the Court shall have the like powers and follow the like procedure as Powers of the Court it has and follows in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Provided that nothing in this sub section shall in any way limit the jurisdiction conferred on the Court under this Act

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding in the Court shall be in the discretion of the Court

(3) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms if any as it thinks fit to impose

(4) The Court may at any time amend any written process or proceeding under this Act upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit to impose

(5) Where by this Act or by rules the time for doing any act or thing is limited, the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon such terms, if any, as the Court thinks fit to impose

(6) Subject to rules, the Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the evidence either *videlicet* voce or by interrogatories, or upon affidavit, or by commission

(7) For the purpose of approving a composition or scheme by joint debtors the Court may, if it thinks fit, and on the report of the official assignee that it is expedient so to do, dispense with the public examination of one of the joint debtors if he is unavoidably prevented from attending the examination by illness or absence abroad

(8) For the purpose of this Act the [Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind] shall have all the powers to punish for contempt of Court which are possessed by the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William Madras and Bombay respectively

**91.** Where two or more insolvency petitions are presented against the same debtor or against joint debtors, or where joint debtors file separate petitions, the Court may consolidate the proceedings of any of them on such terms as the Court thinks fit

Consolidation of petitions

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<sup>1</sup> These words were substituted for the words 'Chief Court of Lower Burm' by s. 8 of the Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1926 (IX of 1926) and the words 'Chief Court of Sind' are to be substituted for the words 'Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind' when the Sind Court (Supplementary) Act, 1926 (XXXIV of 1926) comes in force.

**92.** Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence his petition, the Court may substitute petitioner any other creditor to whom debtor is indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of a petitioning creditor.

**Power to charge carriage of petition**

**93.** If a debtor by or against whom an insolvency petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued as if he were alive.

**Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor**

**94.** The Court may, at any time, for sufficient reason make an order staying the proceedings under an insolvency petition, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just.

**Power to stay proceedings**

**95.** Any creditor whose debt is sufficient to entitle him to present an insolvency petition against all the partners in a firm may present a petition against one or more partners in the firm, including the others.

**96.** Where there are more respondents than one to a petition, the Court may dismiss the petition as to one or more of them without prejudice to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of them.

**Power to dismiss petition against some respondents only**

**97.** Where an order of adjudication has been made on an insolvent petition against or by one partner in a firm, any other insolvency petition against or by a partner in the same firm shall be presented in or transferred to the Court in which the first mentioned petition is in course of prosecution, and such Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.

**Separate insolvency petitions against partners**

first mentioned petition is in course of prosecution, and such Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.

**98. (1)** Where a partner in a firm is adjudged insolvent the Court may authorize the official assignee to commence or commence and carry on any suit or other proceeding in his name and that of the insolvent's partner, and any release by the partner of the debt or demand to which the proceeding relates shall be void.

**Suits by official assignee and Insolvent's partners**

**(2)** Where application for authority to continue or commence any suit or other proceeding has been made under sub section (1) no copy of the application shall be given to the insolvent's partner and he may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the proceeding, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs.





**99.** (1) Any two or more persons, being partners, or any person carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the firm  
 Proceedings in part  
 nership name

Provided that in that case the Court may, on application by any person interested, order the names of the persons who are partners in the firm, or the name of the person carrying on business under a partnership name, to be disclosed in such manner and verified on oath or otherwise, as the Court may direct.

(2) In the case of a firm in which one partner is an infant, an adjudication order may be made against the firm other than the infant partner.

**100.** (1) A warrant of arrest issued by the Court may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as a warrant of arrest issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 may be executed.  
 Warrants of Insolvency  
 Courts

(2) A warrant to seize any part of the property of an insolvent, issued by the Court under section 50 sub-section (1) shall be in the form prescribed, and sections 77 (2), 78, 82, 84, 85 and 102 of the said Code shall so far as may be apply to the execution of such warrant.

(3) A search warrant issued by the Court under section 59 sub-section (2) may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as a search warrant for property supposed to be stolen may be executed under the said Code.

## PART VII

### LIMITATION

**101.** The period of limitation for an appeal from any act or decision of the official assignee or from an order made by an officer of the Court empowered under section 6 shall be twenty days from the date of such act or decision or order as the case may be.

## PART VIII

### PENALTIES

**102.** An undischarged insolvent obtaining credit to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with Im-

Un discharged insolvent  
 obtaining credit

**92.** Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of a petitioning creditor

Power to charge carriage of petition

**93.** If a debtor by or against whom an insolvency petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall unless the Court otherwise orders be continued as if he were alive

Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor

**94.** The Court may, at any time for sufficient reason make an order staying the proceedings under an insolvency petition, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just

Power to stay proceedings

**95.** Any creditor whose debt is sufficient to entitle him to present an insolvency petition against all the partners in a firm may present a petition against any one or more partners in the firm without including the others

Power to present petition against a partner

**96.** Where there are more respondents than one to a petition, the Court may dismiss the petition as to one or more of them without prejudice to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of them

Power to dismiss petition against some respondents only

**97.** Where an order of adjudication has been made on an insolvency petition against or by one partner in a firm any other insolvency petition against or by a partner in the same firm shall be presented in or transferred to the Court in which the first mentioned petition is in course of prosecution, and such Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just

Separate insolvency petitions against partners

first mentioned petition is in course of prosecution, and such Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just

Suits by official assignee and insolvent's partners

**98. (1)** Where a partner in a firm is adjudged insolvent the Court may authorize the official assignee to continue or commence and carry on any suit or other proceeding in his name and that of the insolvent's partner and any release by the partner of the debt or demand to which the proceeding relates shall be void

(2) Where application for authority to continue or commence any

suit or other proceeding has been made under sub section (1) notice of the application shall be given to the insolvent's partner and he may show cause against it and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the proceeding and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs

**99.** (1) Any two or more persons being partners or any person carrying on business under a partnership name may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the firm  
 Proceedings in part  
 nership name

Provided that in that case the Court may on application by any person interested order the names of the persons who are partners in the firm or the name of the person carrying on business under a partnership name to be disclosed in such manner and verified on oath or otherwise as the Court may direct

(2) In the case of a firm in which one partner is an infant an adjudication order may be made against the firm other than the infant partner

**100.** (1) A warrant of arrest issued by the Court may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as a warrant of arrest issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 may be executed  
 Warrants of Insolvency Courts

(2) A warrant to seize any part of the property of an insolvent, issued by the Court under section 59 sub section (1) shall be in the form prescribed and sections 77 (2) 79 82 83 84 and 102 of the said Code shall so far as may be apply to the execution of such warrant

(3) A search warrant issued by the Court under section 59, sub-section (2), may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as a search warrant for property supposed to be stolen may be executed under the said Code

## PART VII

### LIMITATION

**101.** The period of limitation for an appeal from any act or decision of the official assignee or from an order made by an officer of the Court empowered under section 6 shall be twenty days from the date of such act decision or order, as the case may be  
 Limitation of appeals

## PART VIII

### PENALTIES

**102** An undischarged insolvent obtaining credit to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with  
 Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit

ment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both

Punishment of insolvents for certain offences      103. Any person adjudged insolvent who—

- (a) fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act,
- (i) has destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any books, paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or
- (ii) has kept or caused to be kept false books, or
- (iii) has made false entries in or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified, any book, paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or
- (b) fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided amongst his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said creditors,
- (i) has discharged or concealed any debt due to or from him, or
- (ii) has made away with charged, mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever,

shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years

Disqualifications of insolvent      [103A. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged or readjudged insolvent under this Act, he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified from—

- (a) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate,
- (b) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointment to such office is by election, or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached, and
- (c) being elected or sitting or voting as a member of any local authority

(2) The disqualifications which an insolvent is subject to under this section shall be removed, and shall cease if—

- (a) the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (1) of section 21, or
- (b) he obtains from the Court an order of discharge, whether absolute or conditional, with a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part

(3) The Court may grant or refuse such certificate as it thinks fit ]

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<sup>1</sup> This section was inserted by s. 2 of the Presidency towns Insolvency (Amendment) Act 1920 (XI of 1920)



Provided that nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the discharge of the insolvent.

(2) The Court may at any time, if it thinks fit, revoke an order for the summary administration of an insolvent's estate.

## PART X

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS

**Exemption of corporation etc from insolvency proceedings**

**107.** No insolvency petition shall be presented against any corporation or against any association or company registered under any enactment for the time being in force.

**108. (1)** Any creditor of a deceased debtor whose debt would have been sufficient to support an insolvency

**Administration in insolvency of estate of person dying insolvent**  
petition against the debtor, had he been alive, may present to the Court within the limits of whose ordinary original civil jurisdiction the debtor resided or carried on business for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease, a petition in the prescribed form praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor under this Act.

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the legal representative of the deceased debtor the Court may, upon proof of the petitioner's debt unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased, make an order for the administration in insolvency of the deceased debtor's estate, or may upon cause shown dismiss the petition with or without costs.

(3) A petition for administration under this section shall not be presented to the Court after proceedings have been commenced in any Court of justice for the administration of the deceased debtor's estate, but that Court may in that case, on proof that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts transfer the proceedings to the Court exercising jurisdiction in insolvency under this Act, and thereupon the last mentioned Court may make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor and the like consequences shall ensue as under an administration order made on the petition of a creditor.

**109. (1)** Upon an order being made for the administration of a deceased debtor's estate under section 108

**Vesting of estate and mode of administration** the property of the debtor shall vest in the official assignee of the Court, and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) With the modification hereinafter mentioned, all the provisions of Part III relating to the administration of the property of an insolvent,

shall so far as the same are applicable apply to the case of such administration order in like manner as to an order of adjudication under this Act.

(3) In the administration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of administration the official assignee shall have regard to any claims by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper funeral and testamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate and those claims shall be deemed a preferential debt under the order and be payable in full out of the debtor's estate in priority to all other debts.

(4) If on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate any surplus remains in the hands of the official assignee after payment in full of all the debts due from the debtor together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of insolvency such surplus shall be paid over to the legal representative of the deceased debtor's estate or dealt with in such other manner as may be prescribed.

**110.** (1) After notice of the presentation of a petition under section 108 no payment or transfer of property made by the legal representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between himself and the official assignee.

Payments or transfer by legal representatives  
 (2) Save as aforesaid nothing in section 108 or section 109 or this section shall invalidate any payment made or act or thing done in good faith by the legal representative or by a District Judge acting under the powers conferred on him by section 64 of the Administrator General's Act 1874 before the date of the order for administration.

**111.** The provisions of sections 108, 109 and 110 shall not apply to any case in which probate or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased debtor have been granted to an Administrator General.

## PART XI

### RULES

**112** (1) The Courts having jurisdiction under this Act may from time to time make rules<sup>1</sup> for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

Rules  
 (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for and regulate—

(a) the fees and percentages to be charged under this Act and

<sup>1</sup> For rules by the High Courts see High Court Rules and Orders different provinces.

the manner in which the sums are to be collected and accounted for and the account to which they are to be paid.

- (ii) the investment whether separately or otherwise, of unclaimed dividends, balances and other sums appertaining to the estates of insolvent debtors whether adjusted or insolvent under this or any former enactment, and the application of the proceeds of such investment;
- (iii) the proceedings of the usual assignee in taking possession of and realising the estates of insolvent debtors;
- (iv) the remuneration of the usual assignee;
- (v) the receipt's partners and auditors of the usual assignee;
- (vi) the audit of the accounts of the usual assignee;
- (vii) the payment of the remuneration of the usual assignee of the costs, charges and expenses of his establishment, and of the costs of the audit of his accounts out of the proceeds of the investments in his hands;
- (viii) the payment of the costs incurred in the prosecution of fraudulent debtors and in legal proceedings taken by the usual assignee under the direction of the Court out of the proceeds aforesaid;
- (ix) the payment of any civil liability incurred by an usual assignee in, or under the order or direction of the Court;
- (x) the proceedings to be taken in connection with proposals for composition and schemes of arrangement with the creditors of insolvent debtors;
- (xi) the administration of the usual assignee at the hearing of applications and matters relating to insolvent debtors and their estates;
- (xii) "regarding of lists of creditors and debtors and the affording of information to the Court by a solicitor acting before it";
- (xiii) the examination by the usual assignee of the books and papers of solvent or undischarged insolvent debtors;
- (xiv) the service of notices in proceedings under this Act;
- (xv) the appointment, term, fees and procedure of collectors if required;
- (xvi) the action of proceedings under this Act in the name of a firm;
- (xvii) the forms to be used in proceedings under this Act;
- (xviii) the procedure to be followed in the case of cases to be summarily tried in a summary manner;
- (xix) the procedure to be followed in the case of cases of second persons to be summarily tried under this Act.

<sup>1</sup> This cause was inserted by s. 5 of the Presidents-Councils (Amendment) Act 1927 (VII of 1927).

(s) the distribution of work between the official assignee and his deputy or deputies<sup>1</sup>

**113** Rules made under the provisions of this Part shall be subject in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and in the case of any other Court of the Local Government

**114.** Rules so made and sanctioned shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette as the case may be and shall thereupon have the same force and effect with regard to proceedings under this Act in the Court which made them as if they had been enacted in this Act

## PART XII

### SUPPLEMENTAL

**115 (1)** Every transfer mortgage assignment power-of attorney proxy paper certificate affidavit bond or other proceedings instrument or writing whatsoever before or under any order of the Court and any copy thereof shall be exempt from payment of any stamp or other duty whatsoever

Exemption from duty  
of transfers etc under  
this Act

(2) No stamp-duty or fee shall be chargeable for any application made by the official assignee to the Court under this Act or for the drawing and issuing of any order made by the Court on such application

The Gazette to be  
evidence

**116 (1)** A copy of the official Gazette containing any notice inserted in pursuance of this Act shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice

(2) A copy of the official Gazette containing any notice of an order of adjudication shall be conclusive evidence of the order having been duly made and of its date

Swearing of affidavits

**117** Any affidavit may be used in a Court having jurisdiction under this Act if it is sworn—

(a) in British India before—

(i) any Court or Magistrate or

(ii) any officer or other person appointed to administer oaths under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908

<sup>1</sup> Cl. (s) has been added by Act X of 1930 (which received the G. G.'s assent on 20th March 1930).

- (b) in England, before any person authorized to administer oaths in His Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, or before any Registrar of a Bankruptcy Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptcy Court authorized in writing in that behalf by the Judge of the Court or before a Justice of the Peace for the county or place where it is sworn,
- (c) in Scotland or in Ireland, before a Judge Ordinary, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and,
- (d) in any other place, before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or other person qualified to administer oaths in that place (he being certified to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or qualified as aforesaid, by a British Minister or British Consul or British Political Agent or by a notary public)

**118.** (1) No proceeding in insolvency shall be invalidated by any formal defect or by any irregularity unless

Formal defect not to invalidate proceedings the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment of an official assignee or member of a committee of inspection shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith

**119.** Where an insolvent is a trustee within the Indian Trustee Act, 1866, section 35 of that Act shall have

Application of Trustee Act to insolvency of trustee effect so as to authorize the appointment of a new trustee in substitution for the insolvent (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act and of any other Act relative thereto, shall have effect accordingly

**120.** Save as herein provided, the provisions of this Act relating to the remedies against the property of a debtor, the priorities of debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown

Certain provisions to bind the Crown

**121.** Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of jurisdiction effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right

Saving for existing rights of audience in insolvency matters on any person who had not a right of audience before the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors

**122.** Where the official assignee has under his control any dividend which has remained unclaimed for fifteen years from the date of declaration or such less period as may be prescribed he shall pay the same to the account and credit of the Government of India unless the Court otherwise directs

Lapse and credit to Government of unclaimed dividends

**123.** Any person claiming to be entitled to any monies paid to the amount and credit of the Government of India under section 122 may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same and the Court if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled shall make an order for payment to him of the sum due

Claims to monies credited to Government under section 122

Provided that before making an order for the payment of a sum which has been carried to the account and credit of the Government of India the Court shall cause a notice to be served on such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf calling on the officer to show cause within one month from the date of the service of the notice why the order should not be made

**124.** (1) No person shall as against the official assignee, be entitled to withhold possession of the books of accounts belonging to the insolvent or to set up any item thereon

Access to insolvents books

(2) Any creditor of the insolvent may subject to the control of the Court and on payment of such fee, if any, as may be prescribed, inspect at all reasonable times personally or by agent, any such books in the possession of the official assignee

**125.** Such fees and percentages shall be charged for and in respect of proceedings under this Act as may be prescribed

Fees and percentages

**126.** All Courts having jurisdiction under this Act shall make such orders and do such things as may be necessary to give effect to section 118 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, and to section 501 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907

Courts to be auxiliary to each other

**127.** (1) \* \* \* \* \*

(2) \* \* \* The proceedings under an insolvency petition under the Indian Insolvency Act 1848 pending at the commencement of this Act shall, except so far as any provisions of this Act is

<sup>1</sup> Now sec 77 of Act V of 1920

<sup>2</sup> Section 127 sub-section (1) and the words "Notwithstanding the effected by this Act in sub-section (2) were repealed by s 3 of the Repealing and Amending Act 1914 (X of 1914)

expenses applied to pending proceedings, account, and all the proceedings of the said Insolvent Debtor Act shall, except as aforesaid, if there is as if this Act had not been passed.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 20)

### MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

1. The official manager may at any time summon a meeting of creditors, and shall do so whenever so directed by written message or call in the Court or by the creditors by resolution at any meeting or whenever required by law or in a case of the creditors who have given

2. Meetings may be summoned by sending notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or, if he has not provided an address, then in the insolvency schedule, or such other address as may be known to the official manager.

3. The notice of any meeting shall be sent off not less than seven days before the day appointed for the meeting and may be delivered personally or sent by prepaid post letter, or may be addressed

4. It shall be the duty of the official manager to attend any meeting which the official manager may, by notice, require, and may be directed personally or sent by prepaid post letter, or may be addressed

Duty of manager to attend if required

5. The proceedings held and transactions passed at any meeting shall be entered in the Court calendar unless the same shall be either directed to him personally or sent to him at his address or put in case three days before the day fixed for the meeting.

6. The proceedings held and transactions passed at any meeting shall be entered in the Court calendar unless the same shall be either directed to him personally or sent to him at his address or put in case three days before the day fixed for the meeting.

Proof of issue of evidence of each creditor having been sent to the person to whom the same was addressed.

7. Where on the register of creditors the official manager certifies a meeting, there shall be deposited in the court register the sum of one rupee for every fifteen creditors for the sum of one

Costs of meeting.

moning the meeting including all disbursements Provided that the official assignee may require such further sum to be deposited as in his opinion shall be sufficient to cover the costs and expenses of the meeting

Chairman

8 The official assignee shall be the chairman of any meeting

9 A creditor shall not be entitled to vote at a meeting unless he has duly proved a debt provable in insolvency

Right to vote

to be due to him from the insolvent and the proof has been duly lodged one clear day before the time appointed for the meeting

10 A creditor shall not vote at any such meeting in respect of no vote in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt or any certain debts

11 For the purpose of voting a secured creditor shall unless he surrenders his security state in his proof

Secured creditor

the particulars of his security the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance if any due to him after deducting the value of his security If he votes in respect of his whole debt he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertence

12 Where a creditor seeks to prove in respect of a bill of exchange, promissory note or other negotiable instrument or security on which the insolvent is liable such bill of exchange note instrument or security must subject to any special order

Proof in respect of negotiable instruments  
of the Court made to the contrary be produced to the official assignee before the proof can be admitted to voting

13 It shall be competent to the official assignee within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value

Power to require creditor to give up security  
of a security has been made use of in voting at any meeting to require the creditor to give up the security for the benefit of the creditors generally on payment of the value so estimated

14 If one partner in a firm is adjudged insolvent any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners in the firm or any of them

Proof by partner  
may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors and shall be entitled to vote thereat

15 The official assignee shall have power to admit or reject a proof for the purpose of voting but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the

Power of official as signee to admit or reject proof  
Court If he is in doubt whether the proof of a creditor should be admitted or rejected he shall mark the proof as objected to,

shall allow the creditor to vote, subject to the vote being declared invalid in the event of the objection being sustained

Proxy                            16 A creditor may vote either in person or by proxy

Instrument of proxy            17 Every instrument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form and shall be issued by the official assignee

18 A creditor may give a general proxy to his attorney or to his manager or clerk, or any other person in his regular employment. In such case the instrument of proxy shall state the relation in which the person to act thereunder stands to the creditor

Proxy to be deposited one day before date of meeting

19 A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the official assignee one clear day before the time appointed for the meeting at which it is to be used

Official assignee as proxy

20 A creditor may appoint the official assignee to act as his proxy

Adjournment of meeting

21 The official assignee may adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, and no notice of the adjournment shall be necessary

Minute of proceedings

22 The official assignee shall draw up a minute of the proceedings at the meeting and shall sign the same

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 48)

### PROOF OF DEBTS

#### *Proofs in ordinary cases*

Time for lodging proof

1 Every creditor shall lodge the proof of his debt as soon as may be after the making of an order of adjudication.

Mode of lodging proof

2 A proof may be lodged by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the official assignee an affidavit verifying the debt

3 The affidavit may be made by the creditor himself or by some

person authorized by or on behalf of the creditor. If made by a person so authorized it shall state his authority and means of knowledge

Authority to make affidavit

**4** The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The official assignee may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

**Contents of affidavit**

**Affidavit to state if creditor holds security**

**Cost of proving debts**

**Right to see and examine proof**

**Deduction to be made from proof**

**8** A creditor in lodging his proofs shall deduct from his debt all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount not exceeding five per centum on the net amount of his claim, which he may have agreed to allow for payment in cash.

**9** The affidavit shall state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor.

**6** A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt unless the Court otherwise specially orders.

**7** Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors at all reasonable times.

**Proof by secured creditors**

**Proof where security realized**

**Proof where security is surrendered**

**Proof in other cases**

**12 (1) Valuation of security**

**12 (2)**

**9** If a secured creditor realizes his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realized.

**10** If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the official assignee for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

**11** If a secured creditor does not either realize or surrender his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend,

**state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.**

**12 (1) Valuation of security**

**12 (2)**

**9** Where a security is so valued the official assignee may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

**10** If the official assignee is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale at such times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the creditor and the official assignee or as, in default of agreement, the Court may

direct If the sale is by public auction, the creditor, or the official assignee on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase

Provided that the creditor may at any time, by notice in writing, require the official assignee to elect whether he will or will not exercise his power of redeeming the security or requiring it to be realized, and if the official assignee does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor his election to exercise the power he shall not be entitled to exercise it, and the equity of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the official assignee, shall vest in the creditor, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the security has been valued

13 Where a creditor has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the official assignee

*Amendment of valuation* or the Court, that the valuation and proof were made *bona fide* on a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation but every such amendment shall be made at the cost of the creditor, and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the official assignee shall allow the amendment without application to the Court

14 Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with the foregoing rule, the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend which he has received in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation,

*Refund of excess received* or, as the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being available for dividend any dividend or share of dividend which he has failed to receive by reason of the inaccuracy of the original valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividend, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date of the amendment

15 If a creditor after having valued his security subsequently realizes it, or if it is realized under the provisions of rule 12, the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor

*Amendment where security subsequently realized*

*Exclusion from sharing in dividend*

16 If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend

*17 Subject to the limit of receipt*

provisions of rule 12, a creditor shall in no case receive more than sixteen annas in the rupee and interest as provided by this Act

*Taking Accounts of Property Mortgaged and of the Sale thereof*

18 Upon application by any person claiming to be a mortgagee of any part of the insolvent's real or lease-

Inquiry into mortgage  
etc

hold estate and whether such mortgage is by deed or otherwise, and whether the same is of a legal or equitable nature, or upon applica-

cation by the official assignee with the consent of such person claiming to be a mortgagee as aforesaid the Court shall proceed to inquire whether such person is such mortgagee and for what consideration and under what circumstances and if it is found that such person is such mortgagee and if no sufficient objection appears to the title of such person to the sum claimed by him under such mortgage the Court shall direct such accounts and inquiries to be taken as may be necessary for ascertaining the principal interest and costs due upon such mortgage, and of the rents and profits or dividends interest or other proceeds received by such person or by any other person by his order or for his use in case he has been in possession of the property over which the mortgage extends or any part thereof and the Court if satisfied that there ought to be a sale shall direct notice to be given in such newspapers as the Court thinks fit when and where and by whom and in what way the said premises or property or the interest therein so mortgaged, are to be sold and that such sale be made accordingly, and that the official assignee (unless it is otherwise ordered) shall have the conduct of such sale but it shall not be imperative on any such mortgagee to make such application At any such sale the mortgagee may bid and purchase

19 All proper parties shall join in the conveyance to the purchaser, as the Court directs

20 The monies to arise from such sale shall be applied in the first place, in payment of the costs, charges

Proceeds of sale and expenses of and occasioned by the application to the Court, and of such sale and the commission (if any) of the official assignee, and in the next place in payment and satisfaction so far as the same extend, of what shall be found due to such mortgagee for principal interest and costs, and the surplus of the sale monies (if any) shall then be paid to the official assignee But if the monies to arise from such sale are insufficient to pay and satisfy what is so found due to such mortgagee, then he shall be entitled to prove as a creditor for such deficiency, and receive dividends thereon rateably with the other creditors, but so as not to disturb any dividend then already declared

21 For the better taking of such inquiries and accounts, and making a title to the purchaser all parties may be

Proceedings on inquiry

examined by the Court upon interrogatories or otherwise as the Court thinks fit, and sh produce before the Court upon oath all

papers, books and writings in their respective custody or power relating to the estate or effects of the insolvent as the Court directs

#### *Periodical payments*

22 When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the order of adjudication is made at any time other than one of those periods, the person entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of the order as if the rent or payment grew due from day to day

#### *Interest*

23 (1) On any debt or sum certain whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent and which is provable under this Act, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum—

- (a) if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instalment at a certain time from the time when such debt or sum was payable to the date of such adjudication or,
- (b) if the debt or sum is payable otherwise, from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment to the date of such adjudication.

(2) Where a debt which has been proved in insolvency includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest the interest or consideration shall for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved have been paid in full

#### *Debt payable at a future time*

24 A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent as if it were payable presently and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting therefrom only a rebate of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted

#### *Admission or rejection of proofs*

25 The official assignee shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection

Admission or rejection of proof

**26.** If the official assignee thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, after notice to the creditor who made the proof, expunge the proof or reduce its amount  
 Court may expunge proof improperly received

**27.** The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the official assignee declines to interfere in the matter or in the case of a composition or a scheme upon the application of the insolvent  
 Power for Court to expunge or reduce proof

[THE THIRD SCHEDULE —Enactment repealed] Repealed by sec 3 and Sch II of the Repealing and Amending Act 1914 (X of 1914)

## APPENDIX H.

### The Bankruptcy Act, 1914.

As amended by Bankruptcy (Amended) Act, 1926\*

An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Bankruptcy [10th Aug 1914]

#### PART I

##### PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF BANKRUPTCY TO DISCHARGE

###### *Acts of Bankruptcy*

Acts of bankruptcy      1. (I) A debtor commits an act of bankruptcy in each of the following cases —

- (a) If in England or elsewhere he makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors generally
- (b) If in England or elsewhere he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift delivery, or transfer of his property, or of any part thereof,
- (c) If in England or elsewhere he makes any conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon which would under this or any other Act be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged bankrupt,
- (d) If with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he does any of the following things, namely, departs out of England, or being out of England remains out of England, or departs

\* Alterations and additions made by the Act of 1926 are printed in square brackets

from his dwelling house, or otherwise absents himself, or begins to keep house,

- (e) If execution against him has been levied by seizure of his goods under process in an action in any Court, or in any civil proceeding in the High Court, and the goods have been either sold or held by the sheriff for twenty-one days,

Provided that, where an interpleader summons has been taken out in regard to the goods seized, the time elapsing between that date at which such summons is taken out and the date at which the proceedings on such summons are finally disposed of, settled, or abandoned, shall not be taken into account in calculating such period of twenty-one days,

- (f) If he files in the Court a declaration of his inability to pay his debts or presents a bankruptcy petition against himself,

- (g) If a creditor has obtained a final judgment or final order against him for any amount, and, execution thereon not having been stayed, has served on him in England, or, by leave of the Court, elsewhere, a bankruptcy notice under this Act, and he does not, within seven days after service of the notice, in case the service is effected in England, and in case the service is effected elsewhere, then within the time limited in that behalf by the order giving leave to effect the service either comply with the requirements of the notice or satisfy the Court that he has a counter-claim, set off or cross demand which equals or exceeds the amount of the judgment debt or sum ordered to be paid, and which he could not set up in the action in which the judgment was obtained, or the proceedings in which the order was obtained

For the purposes of this paragraph and of section two of this Act, any person who is, for the time being, entitled to enforce a final judgment or final order, shall be deemed to be a creditor who has obtained a final judgment or final order

- (h) If the debtor gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts

(2) In this Act, the expression "a debtor" unless the context otherwise implies, includes any person, whether a British subject or not, who at the time when any act of bankruptcy was done or suffered by him—

(a) was personally present in England, or

(b) ordinarily resided or had a place of residence in England, or

(c) was carrying on business in England, personally, or by means of an agent or manager, or

(d) was a member of a firm or partnership which carried on business in England

2. A bankruptcy notice under this Act shall be in the prescribed form, and shall require the debtor to pay the judgment debt or sum ordered to be paid in accordance with the terms of the judgment or order, or to secure or compound for it to the satisfaction of the creditor, or the Court, and shall state the consequences of non-compliance with the notice, and shall be served in the prescribed manner

Provided that a bankruptcy notice—

- (i) may specify an agent to act on behalf of the creditor in respect of any payment or other thing required by the notice to be made to, or done to the satisfaction of, the creditor,
- (ii) shall not be invalidated by reason only that the sum specified in the notice as the amount due exceeds the amount actually due, unless the debtor within the time allowed for payment gives notice to the creditor that he disputes the validity of the notice on the ground of such misstatement but, if the debtor does not give such notice, he shall be deemed to have complied with the bankruptcy notice if within the time allowed he takes such steps as would have constituted a compliance with the notice had the actual amount due been correctly specified therein

#### *Receiving Order*

3. Subject to the conditions herein-after specified if a debtor commits an act of bankruptcy the Court may

Jurisdiction to make receiving order on a bankruptcy petition being presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, make an order, in this Act called a receiving order, for the protection of the estate

Conditions on which creditor may petition

4. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless—

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors amounts to fifty pounds and
- (b) the debt is liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time, and
- (c) the act of bankruptcy on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition, and
- (d) the debtor is domiciled in England or within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling house or place of business in England or (except in the case of a person domiciled in Scotland or Ireland or a firm or partnership having its principal place of

business in Scotland or Ireland) has carried on business in England, personally or by means of an agent or manager, or (except as aforesaid) is or within the said period has been a member of a firm or partnership of persons which has carried on business in England by means of a partner or partners, or an agent or manager,

nor, where a deed of arrangement has been executed, shall a creditor be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition founded on the execution of the deed, or on any other act committed by the debtor in the course or for the purpose of the proceedings preliminary to the execution of the deed, in cases where he is prohibited from so doing by the law for the time being in force relating to deeds of arrangement.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he must in his petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case, he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor.

**Proceedings and orders  
on creditor's petition**

5. (1) A creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit of the creditor, or of some person on his behalf having knowledge of the facts, and served in the prescribed manner.

(2) At the hearing the Court shall require proof of the debt of the petitioning creditor, of the service of the petition, and of the act of bankruptcy, or, if more than one act of bankruptcy is alleged in the petition, of some one of the alleged acts of bankruptcy, and, if satisfied with the proof, may make a receiving order in pursuance of the petition.

(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the petitioning creditor's debt, or of the act of bankruptcy, or of the service of the petition or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts, or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition.

(4) When the act of bankruptcy relied on is non-compliance with a bankruptcy notice to pay, secure, or compound for a judgment debt, or sum ordered to be paid, the Court may, if it thinks fit, stay or dismiss the petition on the ground that an appeal is pending from the judgment or order.

(5) Where the debtor appears on the petition and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such an amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against him in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, may, instead of dismissing the petition, stay all proceedings on

the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt

(6) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make a receiving order on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss on such terms as it thinks just, the petition in which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid

(7) A creditor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court

6. (1) A debtor's petition shall allege that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and the presentation thereof

*Debtor's petition and order thereon* shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy without the previous filing by the debtor of any declaration of inability to pay his debts, and the Court shall thereupon make a receiving order

(2) A debtor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court

7. (1) On the making of a receiving order an official receiver shall be thereby constituted receiver of the

*Effect of receiving order* property of the debtor, and thereafter, except as directed by this Act no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt probable in bankruptcy shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor in respect of the debt or shall commence any action or other legal proceedings unless with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose

(2) But this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realise or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realise or deal with it if this section had not been passed

8. The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary for the protection of the estate, at any time after the presentation

*Power to appoint interim receiver* of a bankruptcy petition and before a receiving order is made, appoint the Official Receiver to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof and direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof

9. (1) The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a

*Power to stay pending proceedings* bankruptcy petition, stay any action execution, or other legal process against the property or person of the debtor and any Court in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may, on proof that a bankruptcy petition has been presented by or against the debtor, either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just



(2) With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at the first and other meetings of creditors, the rules in the First Schedule to this Act shall be observed

**14. (1)** Where a receiving order is made against a debtor he shall make out and submit to the Official Receiver

Debtor's statement of affairs a statement of and in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form verified by affidavit and showing the particulars of the debtor's assets

debt, and liabilities the names residences and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the Official Receiver may require

(2) The statement shall be so submitted within the following times, namely —

(i) If the order is made on the petition of the debtor, within three days from the date of the order

(ii) If the order is made on the petition of a creditor within seven days from the date of the order

but the Court may in either case for special reasons extend the time

(3) If the debtor fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section the Court may on the application of the Official Receiver or of any creditor adjudge him bankrupt

(4) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may personally or by agent inspect the statement at all reasonable times and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom but any person untruthfully so stating himself to be a creditor shall be guilty of a contempt of Court and shall be punishable accordingly on the application of the trustee or Official Receiver

*Public Examination of Debtor*

**15. (1)** Where the Court makes a receiving order it shall save as in this Act provided hold a public sitting

Public examination of debtor on a day to be appointed by the Court for the examination of the debtor and the debtor shall attend thereat and shall be examined as to his conduct dealings and property

(2) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the time for the submission of the debtor's statement of affairs

(3) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time

(4) Any creditor who has tendered a proof or his representative authorised in writing may question the debtor concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure

(5) The Official Receiver shall take part in the examination of the debtor and for the purpose thereof if specially authorised by the Board of Trade may employ a solicitor with or without counsel

(6) If a trustee is appointed before the conclusion of the examination, he may take part therein

(7) The Court may put such questions to the debtor as it may think expedient

(8) The debtor shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him. Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing and shall be read over either to or by the debtor and signed by him, and may thereafter, save as in this Act provided, be used in evidence against him, they shall also be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times

(9) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the debtor have been sufficiently investigated it shall by order declare that his examination is concluded, but such order shall not be made until after the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors

(10) Where the debtor is a lunatic or suffers from any such mental or physical affliction or disability as in the opinion of the Court makes him unfit to attend his public examination, the Court may make an order dispensing with such examination, or directing that the debtor be examined on such terms, in such manners and at such place as to the Court seems expedient

#### *Composition or Scheme of Arrangement*

16. (1) Where a debtor intends to make a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, Compositions and schemes of arrangement he shall, within four days of submitting his statement of affairs or within such time thereafter as the Official Receiver may fix, lodge with the Official Receiver a proposal in writing signed by him, embodying the terms of the composition or scheme which he is desirous of submitting for the consideration of his creditors, and setting out particulars of any sureties or securities proposed

(2) In such case the Official Receiver shall hold a meeting of creditors before the public examination of the debtor is concluded, and send to each creditor, before the meeting, a copy of the debtor's proposal with a report thereon, and if at that meeting a majority in number and three fourths in value of all the creditors who have proved, resolve, to accept the proposal it shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors and when approved by the Court shall be binding on all the creditors

(3) The debtor may at the meeting amend the terms of his proposal if the amendment is in the opinion of the Official Receiver, calculated to benefit the general body of creditors

(4) Any creditor who has proved his debt may assent to or dissent from the proposal by a letter in the prescribed form addressed to the

Official Receiver so as to be received by him not later than the day preceding the meeting, and any such assent or dissent shall have effect as if the creditor had been present and had voted at the meeting.

(5) The debtor or the Official Receivers may, after the proposal is accepted by the creditors, apply to the Court to approve it, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.

(6) The application shall not be heard until after the conclusion of the public examination of the debtor. Any creditor who has proved may be heard by the Court in opposition to the application, notwithstanding that he may at a meeting of creditors have voted for the acceptance of the proposal.

(7) For the purpose of approving a composition or scheme by joint debtors the Court may if it thinks fit and on the report of the Official Receiver that it is expedient so to do, dispense with the public examination of one of the joint debtors, if he is unavoidably prevented from attending the examination by illness or absence from the United Kingdom.

(8) The Court shall before approving the proposal hear a report of the Official Receiver as to the terms thereof and as to the conduct of the debtor and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(9) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors or in any case in which the Court is required where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt to refuse his discharge the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(10) If any facts are proved on proof of which the Court would be required either to refuse suspend or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge were he adjudged bankrupt the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for the payment of not less than five shillings in the pound on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(11) In any other case the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal.

(12) If the Court approves the proposal the approval may be testified by the seal of the Court being attached to the instrument containing the terms of the proposed composition or scheme or by the terms being embodied in an order of the Court.

(13) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable in bankruptcy but shall not release the debtor from any liability under a judgment against him in an action for seduction or under an affiliation order or under a judgment against him as a co-respondent in a matrimonial cause except to such an extent and under such conditions as the Court expressly orders in respect of such liability.

(14) A certificate of the Official Receiver that a composition or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validity

(15) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the Court on application by any person interested, and any disobedience of an order of the Court made on the application shall be deemed a contempt of Court

(16) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme or if it appears, to the Court, on satisfactory evidence that the composition or scheme cannot, in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud the Court may, if it thinks fit on application by the Official Receiver or the trustee or by any creditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this subsection, any debt provable in other respects which has been contracted before the adjudication, shall be provable in the bankruptcy

(17) If under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme a trustee is appointed to administer the debtor's property or manage his business or to distribute the composition, section twenty five and Part IV of this Act shall apply as if the trustee were a trustee in a bankruptcy, and as if the terms 'bankruptcy' 'bankrupt' and 'order of adjudication' included respectively a composition or scheme of arrangement, a compounding or arranging debtor, and an order approving the composition or scheme

(18) Part II of this Act shall so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being given to the words 'trustee' 'bankruptcy,' 'bankrupt' and 'order of adjudication' as in the last preceding sub section

(19) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt

(20) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or scheme shall not release any person who under this Act would not be released by an order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt

**17.** Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme, the composition or scheme shall not be binding on any creditor so far as regards a debt or liability from which under the provision of this Act, the debtor would not be released by an order of discharge in bankruptcy unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme

Effect of composition  
or scheme

*Adjudication of Bankruptcy.*

**18. (1)** Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, then, if the creditors at the first meeting or any adjournment thereof by ordinary resolution resolve that the debtor be adjudged bankrupt or pass no resolution, or if the creditors do not meet or if a composition or scheme is not approved in pursuance of this Act within

Adjudication of bankruptcy where composition not accepted or approved  
fourteen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and thereupon the property of the bankrupt shall become divisible among his creditors and shall vest in a trustee

(2) Notice of every order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, stating the name, address, and description of the bankrupt, the date of the adjudication, and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be gazetted and advertised in a local paper in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act be the date of the adjudication

**19. (1)** Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt, or the creditors have resolved that he be adjudged bankrupt, the creditors may by ordinary resolution appoint some fit person, whether a creditor or or not to fill the office of trustee of the property of the bankrupt, or they may resolve to leave his appointment to the committee of inspection hereinafter mentioned

A person shall be deemed not fit to act as trustee of the property of the bankrupt where he has been previously removed from the office of trustee of a bankrupt's property for misconduct or neglect of duty

(2) The person so appointed shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade and the Board, if satisfied with the security, shall certify that his appointment has been duly made, unless they object to the appointment on the ground that it has not been made in good faith by a majority in value of the creditors voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as trustee, or that his connexion with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate or any particular creditor makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally

(3) Provided that where the Board make any such objection they shall, if so requested by a majority in value of the creditors notify the objection to the High Court, and thereupon the High Court may decide on its validity

(4) The appointment of a trustee shall take effect as from the date of the certificate

(5) The Official Receiver shall not save as by this Act provided be the trustee of the bankrupt's property

(6) If a trustee is not appointed by the creditors within four weeks

from the date of the adjudication or in the event of there being negotiations for a composition or scheme pending at the expiration of those four weeks, then within seven days from the close of those negotiations by the refusal of the creditors to accept, or of the Court to approve, the composition or scheme, the Official Receiver shall report the matter to the Board of Trade, and thereupon the Board of Trade shall appoint some fit person to be trustee of the bankrupt's property, and shall certify the appointment.

(7) Provided that the creditors or the committee of inspection (if so authorised by resolution of the creditors) may, at any subsequent time, if they think fit appoint a trustee, and, on the appointment being made and certified, the person appointed shall become trustee in the place of the person appointed by the Board of Trade.

(8) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt after the first meeting of the creditors has been held and a trustee has not been appointed prior to the adjudication the Official Receiver shall forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of appointing a trustee.

**20. (1)** The creditors qualified to vote may, at their first or any subsequent meeting by resolution appoint a Committee of inspection for the purpose of superintending the administration of the bankrupt's property by the trustee.

(2) The committee of inspection shall consist of not more than five nor less than three persons possessing one or other of the following qualifications —

(a) That of being a creditor or the holder of a general proxy or general power of attorney from a creditor, provided that no creditor and no holder of a general proxy or general power of attorney from a creditor shall be qualified to act as a member of the committee of inspection until the creditor has proved his debt and the proof has been admitted or

(b) That of being a person to whom a creditor intends to give a general proxy or general power of attorney, provided that no such person shall be qualified to act as a member of the committee of inspection until he holds such a proxy or power of attorney, and until the creditor has proved his debt and the proof has been admitted.

(3) The committee of inspection shall meet at such times as they shall from time to time appoint and failing such appointment at least once a month and the trustee or any member of the Committee may also call a meeting of the committee as and when he thinks necessary.

(4) The committee may act by a majority of their members present at a meeting but shall not act unless a majority of the committee are present at the meeting.

(5) Any member of the committee may resign his office by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the trustee.

(6) If a member of the committee becomes bankrupt, or compounds or arranges with his creditor, or is absent from five consecutive meetings of the committee, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

(7) Any member of the committee may be removed by an ordinary resolution at any meeting of creditors of which seven days' notice has been given stating the object of the meeting.

(8) On a vacancy occurring in the office of a member of the committee the trustee shall forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of filling the vacancy, and the meeting may by resolution appoint another creditor or other person eligible as above to fill the vacancy.

(9) The continuing members of the committee, provided there be not less than two such continuing members, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, and where the number of members of the committee of inspection is for the time being less than five, the creditors may increase that number so that it do not exceed five.

(10) If there be no committee of inspection, any act or thing or any direction or permission by this Act authorised or required to be done or given by the committee may be done or given by the Board of Trade on the application of the trustee.

**21. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt the creditors may,**

**Power to accept composition or scheme after bankruptcy adjudication**

if they think fit at any time after the adjudication by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of all the creditors who have proved, resolve to accept a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them under the bankruptcy, or for a scheme of arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensue as in the case of a composition or scheme accepted before adjudication.

(2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme it may make an order annulling the bankruptcy and vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in such other person as the Court may appoint, on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare.

(3) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any person interested adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made, or thing duly done, under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, all debts, provable in other respects, which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication, shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

*Control over Person and Property of Debtor*

**22. (1)** Every debtor against whom a receiving order is made shall unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, attend the first meeting of his creditors, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require

Duties of debtor as to discovery and realisation of property

(2) He shall give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of his debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend such other meetings of his creditors, wait at such time on the Official Receiver, special manager or trustee, execute such powers of attorney, conveyances, deeds and instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be reasonably required by the Official Receiver, special manager, or trustee, or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case or made on the occasion of any special application by the Official Receiver, special manager, trustee, or any creditor or person interested

(3) He shall if adjudged bankrupt, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors

(4) If a debtor wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by this section or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible amongst his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, to the Official Receiver or to the trustee, or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, he shall in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly

**23. (1)** The Court may, by warrant addressed to any constable or prescribed officer of the Court, cause a debtor

Arrest of debtor under certain circumstances to be arrested, and any books papers money and goods in his possession to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept as prescribed until such time as the Court may order under the following circumstances —

(a) If, after a bankruptcy notice has been issued under this Act, or after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he has absconded, or is about to abscond, with a view of avoiding payment of the debt in respect of which the bankruptcy notice was issued, or of avoiding service of a bankruptcy petition or of avoiding appearance to any such petition or of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him

- (b) If, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for believing that he is about to remove his goods with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of them by the Official Receiver or trustee, or that there is probable ground for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy any of his goods, or any books, documents or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptcy
- (c) If, after service of a bankruptcy petition on him or after a receiving order is made against him, he removes any goods in his possession above the value of five pounds, without the leave of the Official Receiver or trustee
- (d) If, without good cause shown he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court

Provided that no arrest upon a bankruptcy notice shall be valid and protected, unless the debtor before or at the time of his arrest is served with such bankruptcy notice

(2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act relating to fraudulent preferences

**24.** Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, the Court, on the application of the Official Receiver or trustee, may from time to time order that for such time not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks fit, post letters, telegrams Redirection of debtor's letters and other postal packets, addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shall be re-directed sent or delivered by the Postmaster-General, or the officers acting under him to the Official Receiver or the trustee, or otherwise, as the Court directs, and the same shall be done accordingly

**25.** (1) The Court may, on the application of the Official Receiver or trustee, at any time after a receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or his wife, or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects belonging to debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting his dealings or property, and the Court may require any such produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the his dealings or property

(2) If any person so summoned, after having been tendered a able sum, refuses to come before the Court at the time appoint refuses to produce any such document, having no lawful impedil made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by

the Court may, by warrant, cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination

(3) The Court may examine on oath, either by word of mouth or by written interrogatories, any person so brought before it concerning the debtor, his dealings, or property.

(4) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he is indebted to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the Official Receiver or trustee, order him to pay to the Official Receiver or trustee, at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient, the amount admitted, or any part thereof, either in full discharge of the whole amount in question or not, as the Court thinks fit, with or without costs of the examination

(5) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he has in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, the Court may on the application of the Official Receiver or trustee, order him to deliver to the Official Receiver or trustee such property, or any part thereof, at such time, and in such manner, and on such terms, as to the Court may seem just

(6) The Court may, if it thinks fit, order that any person who if in England would be liable to be brought before it under this section shall be examined in Scotland or Ireland, or in any other place out of England

**26. (1)** A bankrupt may, at any time after being adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard until the public examination of the bankrupt is concluded. The application shall, except when the Court in accordance with rules under this Act otherwise directs, be heard in open Court

(2) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the Official Receiver as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs (including a report as to the bankrupt's conduct during the proceedings under his bankruptcy), and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the bankrupt, or with respect to his after-acquired property

[Provided that where the bankrupt has committed any misdemeanour under this Act, or any enactment repealed by this Act, or any other misdemeanour connected with his bankruptcy or any felony connected with his bankruptcy, or where in any case any of the facts hereinafter mentioned are proved, the Court shall either—, and]

(i) refuse the discharge, or

(ii) suspend the discharge for [such] period [as the Court thinks proper or]

(iii) suspend the discharge until a dividend of not less than ten shillings in the pound has been paid to the creditors, or

(ii) require the bankrupt as a condition of his discharge to consent to judgment being entered against him by the Official Receiver or trustee for any balance or part of any balance of the debts provable under the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of the discharge, such balance or part of any balance of the debts to be paid out of the future earnings or after acquired property of the bankrupt in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court may direct but execution shall not be issued on the judgment without leave of the Court which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available towards payment of his debts.

Provided that if at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of any order made under this section the bankrupt satisfies the Court that there is no reasonable probability of his being in a position to comply with the terms of such order the Court may modify the terms of the order or of any substituted order in such manner and upon such conditions as it may think fit.

(3) The facts hereinbefore referred to are —

- (a) that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to ten shillings in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of a value equal to ten shillings in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible;
- (b) that the bankrupt has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy;
- (c) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;
- (d) that the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it;
- (e) that the bankrupt has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities;
- (f) that the bankrupt has brought on or contributed to his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations or by unjustifiable extravagance in living or by gambling or by culpable neglect of his business affairs;
- (g) that the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any act properly brought against him.

- (b) [that the bankrupt has brought on or contributed to his bankruptcy by incurring unjustifiable expense in bringing any frivolous or vexatious action.]
  - (i) that the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order, when unable to pay his debts as they become due given an undue preference to any of his creditors
  - (j) that the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order incurred liabilities with a view of making his assets equal to ten shillings in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities
  - (k) that the bankrupt has on any previous occasion, been adjudged bankrupt or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors
  - (l) that the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust
- (4) with a view to removing any statutory disqualification on account of bankruptcy which is removed if the bankrupt obtains from the Court his discharge with a certificate to the effect that the bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part, the Court may if it thinks fit grant such a certificate but a refusal to grant such a certificate shall be subject to appeal
- (5) For the purposes of this section a bankrupt's assets shall be deemed of a value equal to ten shillings in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities when the Court is satisfied that the property of the bankrupt has realised or is likely to realise, or with due care in realisation might have realised an amount equal to ten shillings in the pound on his unsecured liabilities, and a report by the Official Receiver or the trustee shall be *prima facie* evidence of the amount of such liabilities
- (6) For the purposes of this section the report of the official receiver shall be *prima facie* evidence of the statement therein contained
- (7) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published in the prescribed manner and sent fourteen days at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the Court may hear the official receiver and the trustee and may also hear any creditor. At the hearing the Court may put such questions to the debtor and receive such evidence as it may think fit
- (8) The powers of suspending and of attaching conditions to a bankrupt's discharge may be exercised concurrently
- (9) A discharged bankrupt shall notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the trustee may require in the realisation and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the trustee, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court and the Court

may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge but before its revocation.

Fraudulent settlements      27. In either of the following cases that is to say—

- (i) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage where the settlor is not at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, or
- (ii) in the case of any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest (not being money or property of or in right of his wife),

if the settlor is adjudged bankrupt or compounds or arranges with his creditors and it appears to the Court that such settlement covenant or contract was made in order to defeat or delay creditors or was unjustifiable having regard to the state of the settlor's affairs at the time when it was made the Court may refuse or suspend an order of discharge or grant an order subject to conditions or refuse to approve a composition or arrangement as the case may be in like manner as in cases where the debtor has been guilty of fraud.

Effect of order of discharge      28. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt—

- (a) from any debt on a recognisance nor from any debt with which the bankrupt may be chargeable at the suit of the Crown or of any person for any offence against a statute relating to any branch of the public revenue or at the suit of the sheriff or other public officer on a bail bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence, and he shall not be discharged from such excepted debts unless the Treasury certify in writing their consent to his being discharged therefrom or
- (b) from any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party nor from any debt or liability whereof he has obtained for bearing by any fraud to which he was a party or
- (c) from any liability under a judgment against him in an action for seduction or under an affiliation order or under a judgment against him as a co respondent in a matrimonial cause except to such an extent and under such conditions as the Court expressly orders in respect of such liability.

(2) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all debts provable in bankruptcy.

(3) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptcy, and of the validity of the proceedings therein and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge.

(4) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the receiving order was a partner or co-trustee with the bankrupt, or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him.

**29. (1)** Where in the opinion of the Court a debtor ought not to have been adjudged bankrupt, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that

Power for Court to annul adjudication in certain cases the debts of the bankrupt are paid in full, the Court may, on the application of any person interested, by order annul the adjudication.

(2) Where an adjudication is annulled under this section all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the Official Receiver, trustee, or other person acting under their authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankrupt shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint or in default of any such appointment, revert to the debtor for all his estate or interest therein on such terms and subject to such conditions if any as the Court may declare by order.

(3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be forthwith gazetted and published in a local paper.

(4) For the purposes of this section, any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full if the debtor enters into a bond in such sum and with such sureties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debt, with costs, and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

## PART II

### ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY

#### *Proof of Debts*

**30. (1)** Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising

Description of debts otherwise than by reason of a contract, promise or breach of trust shall not be provable in bankruptcy provable in bankruptcy

(2) A person having notice of any act of bankruptcy available against the debtor shall not prove under the order for any debt or liability contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

(3) Save as aforesaid, all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject at the date of the receiving order, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of the receiving order, shall be deemed to be debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An estimate shall be made by the trustee of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid, which by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value.

(5) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the trustee as aforesaid may appeal to the Court.

(6) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptcy.

(7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself without the intervention of a jury, and may give all necessary directions for this purpose and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable in bankruptcy.

(8) Liability shall, for the purposes of this Act include—

(a) any compensation for work or labour done,

(b) any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement, or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor,

(c) generally any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking, to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of money or money's worth, whether the payment is, as respects amount fixed or unliquidated as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any one contingency or on two or more contingencies, as to mode of valuation capable of being ascertained by fixed rules or as matter of opinion.

31. Where there have been mutual credits mutual debts of other

Mutual credit and set off mutual dealings, between a debtor against whom a receiving order shall be made under this Act and any other person proving or claiming to prove a debt under the receiving order, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively;

person shall not be entitled under this section to claim the benefit of any set off against the property of a debtor in any case where he had, at the time of giving credit to the debtor, notice of an act of bankruptcy committed by the debtor and available against him.

**32.** With respect to the mode of proving debts, the right of proof by secured and other creditors, the admission Rules as to proof of debts and rejection of proofs, and the other matters referred to in the Second Schedule to this Act, the rules in that schedule shall be observed.

**33. (1)** In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(a) All parochial or other local rates due from the bankrupt at the date of the receiving order, and having become due and payable within twelve months next before that time, and all assessed taxes land tax property or income tax, assessed on the bankrupt up to the fifth day of April next before the date of the receiving order, and not exceeding in the whole one year's assessment,

(b) All wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order not exceeding fifty pounds, [For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that the priority by section thirty three of the principal Act to the wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to a bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order not exceeding fifty pounds applies to any such wages or salary as aforesaid whether or not earned wholly or in part by way of commission B Act, 1926 S 2]

(c) All wages of any labourer or workman not exceeding twenty-five pounds whether payable for time or for piece work in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during two months before the date of receiving order Provided that, where any labourer in husbandry has entered into a contract for the payment of a portion of his wages in a lump sum at the end of the year of hiring, the priority under this section shall extend to the whole of such sum or a part thereof as the Court may decide to be due under the contract proportionate to the time of service up to the date of receiving order

(d) All amounts not exceeding in any individual case one hundred pounds due in respect of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 the liability wherefor accrued before the date of the receiving order subject nevertheless to the provisions of section five of that Act, and

(c) All contributions payable under the National Insurance Act 1911, by the bankrupt, in respect of employed contributors or workmen in an insured trade during four months before the date of receiving order

(2) The foregoing debts shall rank equally between themselves and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the bankrupt is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration or otherwise, the foregoing debts shall be discharged forthwith so far as the property of the debtor is sufficient to meet them

(4) In the event of a landlord or other person distraining or having distrained on any goods or effects of a bankrupt within three months next before the date of the receiving order the debts to which the priority is given by this section shall be a first charge on goods or effects so distrained on, or the proceeds of the sale thereof

Provided that in respect of any money paid under any such charge the landlord or other person shall have the same rights of priority as the person to whom such payment is made

(5) This section shall apply, in the case of a deceased person who dies insolvent, as if he were a bankrupt, and as if the date of his death were substituted for the date of the receiving order

(6) In the case of partners the joint estate shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of their joint debts, and the separate estate of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. If there is a surplus of the separate estates it shall be dealt with as part of the joint estate. If there is a surplus of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the joint estate

(7) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in the bankruptcy shall be paid *pari passu*

(8) If there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the receiving order at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum on all debts proved in the bankruptcy

(9) Nothing in this section shall alter the effect of section three of the Partnership Act 1890 or shall prejudice the provisions of the Friendly Society Act 1896 or of section fourteen of the Trustee Savings Bank Act 1863 or the provisions of any enactment relating to deeds of arrangement respecting the payment of expenses incurred by the trustee under a deed of arrangement which has been avoided by the bankruptcy of the debtor

**34.** (1) Where at the time of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition any person is apprenticed or is an articled clerk to the bankrupt the adjudication of bankruptcy shall, if either the bank-

Preferential claim in  
case of apprenticeship

petition any person is apprenticed or is an  
articled clerk to the bankrupt the adjudica-  
tion of bankruptcy shall, if either the bank-

rupt or apprentice or clerk gives notice in writing to the trustee to that effect, be a complete discharge of the indenture of apprenticeship or articles of agreement, and if any money has been paid by or on behalf of the apprentice or clerk to the bankrupt as a fee, the trustee may, on the application of the apprentice or clerk or of some person on his behalf, pay such sum as the trustee, subject to an appeal to the Court thinks reasonable, out of the bankrupt's property, to or for the use of the apprentice or clerk, regard being had to the amount paid by him or on his behalf, and to the time during which he served with the bankrupt under the indenture or articles before the commencement of the bankruptcy, and to the other circumstances of the case.

(2) Where it appears expedient to a trustee, he may, on the application of any apprentice or articled clerk to the bankrupt, or any person acting on behalf of such apprentice or articled clerk, instead of acting under the preceding provisions of this section, transfer the indenture of apprenticeship or articles of agreement to some other person.

**35. (1)** The landlord or other person to whom any rent is due from the bankrupt may at any time, either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy distress upon the goods or effects of the bankrupt, for the rent due to him from the bankrupt with this limitation that, if such distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptcy, it shall be available only for six months rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication and shall not be available for rent payable in respect of any period subsequent to the date when the distress was levied, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptcy for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.

(2) Where any goods of a debtor have been taken in execution the limit on the amount of rent which the party at whose suit the execution is sued out is liable to pay to the landlord under section one of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1709 or which the landlord is entitled to be paid under section one hundred and sixty of the County Courts Act 1888 shall, unless notice of claim for rent due has been served on the sheriff or bailiff or other officer levying the execution by or on behalf of the landlord before the commencement of the debtor's bankruptcy be six months rent instead of one year's rent, and the rights of the landlord under the said provisions shall not extend to any claim for rent payable in respect of any period subsequent to the date of such notice unless such notice was served as aforesaid before the commencement of the debtor's bankruptcy.

(3) Nothing in the last preceding sub-section shall be construed as imposing any liability on the Sheriff, bailiff or other officer levying the execution, or on the person at whose suit the execution was sued out, to account for any sum actually paid to the landlord by him before notice was served on him that a receiving order had been made against the

debtor, but the landlord shall be liable to pay to the trustee in the bankruptcy any sum he may have received from such sheriff, bailiff, officer or person as aforesaid in excess of the amount which he was entitled to be paid, without prejudice however, to the right of the landlord to prove for the amount of such excess.

**36. (1)** Where a married woman has been adjudged bankrupt, her husband shall not be entitled to claim any dividend as a creditor in respect of any money or other estate lent or entrusted by him to his wife for the purposes of her trade or business until all claims of the other creditors of his wife for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied.

**(2)** Where the husband of a married woman has been adjudged bankrupt any money or other estate of such woman lent or entrusted by her to her husband for the purpose of any trade or business carried on by him or otherwise, shall be treated as assets of his estate and the wife shall not be entitled to claim any dividend as a creditor in respect of any such money or other estate until all claims of other creditors of her husband for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied.

#### *Property available for Payment of Debts*

**37. (1)** The bankruptcy of a debtor whether it takes place on the debtor's own petition or upon that of a creditor Relation back of trust or creditors shall be deemed to have relation back to and to commence at the time of the act of bankruptcy being committed on which a receiving order is made against him or if the bankrupt is proved to have committed more acts of bankruptcy than one to have relation back to and to commence at the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy proved to have been committed by the bankrupt within three months next preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition but no bankruptcy petition receiving order or adjudication shall be rendered invalid by reason of any act of bankruptcy anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.

**(2)** Where a receiving order is made against a judgment debtor in pursuance of section one hundred and seven of this Act the bankruptcy of the debtor shall be deemed to have relation back to and to commence at the time of the order or if the bankrupt is proved to have committed any previous act of bankruptcy then to have relation back to and to commence at the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy proved to have been committed by the debtor within three months next preceding the date of the order.

**38.** The property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors Description of bank and in this Act referred to as the property of rupt's property divisible the bankrupt shall not comprise the following particulars —

**(1)** Property held by the bankrupt on trust for any other person,

(2) The tools (if any) of his trade and the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself, his wife and children, to a value, inclusive of tools and apparel and bedding, not exceeding twenty pounds in the whole

But it shall comprise the following particulars —

- (a) All such property as may belong to or be vested in the bankrupt at the commencement of the bankruptcy, or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge, and
- (b) The capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as might have been exercised by the bankrupt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptcy or before his discharge except the right of nomination to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice, and
- (c) All goods being at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof, provided that things in action other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business shall not be deemed goods within the meaning of this section

**39. (1) Where a second or subsequent receiving order is made**

*Provisions as to second* against a bankrupt, or when an order is made for the administration in bankruptcy of the estate of a deceased bankrupt, then for the purposes of any proceedings consequent upon any such order, the trustee in the last preceding bankruptcy shall be deemed to be a creditor in respect of any unsatisfied balance of the debts provable against the property of the bankrupt in that bankruptcy

(2) In the event of a second or subsequent receiving order made against a bankrupt being followed by an order adjudging him bankrupt, or in the event of an order being made for the administration in bankruptcy of the estate of a deceased bankrupt any property acquired by him since he was last adjudged bankrupt, which at the date when the subsequent petition was presented had not been distributed amongst the creditors in such last preceding bankruptcy, shall (subject to any disposition thereof made by the Official Receiver or trustee in that bankruptcy), without knowledge of the presentation of the subsequent petition, and subject to the provisions of section forty seven of this Act) vest in the trustee in the subsequent bankruptcy or administration in bankruptcy as the case may be

(3) Where the trustee in any bankruptcy receives notice of a subsequent petition in bankruptcy against the bankrupt or after his decease of a petition for the administration of his estate in bankruptcy, the trustee shall hold any property then in his possession which has been acquired

by the bankrupt since he was adjudged bankrupt until the subsequent petition has been disposed of, and, if on the subsequent petition an order of adjudication or an order for the administration of the estate in bankruptcy is made, he shall transfer all such property or the proceeds thereof (after deducting his costs and expenses) to the trustee in the subsequent bankruptcy or administration in bankruptcy, as the case may be ;

*Effect of Bankruptcy on antecedent and other Transactions*

**40.** (1) Where a creditor has issued against the goods or lands of a debtor or has attached any debt due to him, shall not be entitled to retain the benefit of the execution or attachment against the trustee in bankruptcy of the debtor, unless he has completed the execution or attachment before

Restriction of rights of creditor under execution or attachment

the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the presentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor

(2) For the purposes of this Act, an execution against goods is completed by seizure and sale, an attachment of a debt is completed by receipt of the debt, and an execution against land is completed by seizure, or in the case of an equitable interest, by the appointment of a receiver

(3) An execution levied by seizure and sale on the goods of a debtor is not invalid by reason only of its being an act of bankruptcy, and a person who purchases the goods in good faith under a sale by the sheriff shall in all cases, acquire a good title to them against the trustee in bankruptcy

**41.** (1) Where any goods of a debtor are taken in execution and before the sale thereof, or the completion

Duties of sheriff as to goods taken in execution

of the execution by the receipt or recovery of the full amount of the levy, notice is served on the sheriff that a receiving order has been made against the debtor, the sheriff shall, on request, deliver the goods and any money seized or received in part satisfaction of the execution to the Official Receiver but the costs of the execution shall be a first charge on the goods or money so delivered, and the Official Receiver or trustee may sell the goods, or an adequate part thereof, for the purpose of satisfying in charge

(2) Where, under an execution in respect of a judgment for a sum exceeding twenty pounds the goods of a debtor are sold or money is paid in order to avoid sale, the sheriff shall deduct his costs of the execution from the proceeds of sale or the money paid, and retain the balance for fourteen days, and, if within that time notice is served on him of a bankruptcy petition having been presented by or against the debtor, and a receiving order is made against the debtor thereon or on any other petition of which the sheriff has notice, the sheriff shall pay the

(2) The tools (if any) of his trade and the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself, his wife and children, to a value, inclusive of tools and apparel and bedding, not exceeding twenty pounds in the whole

But it shall comprise the following particulars —

- (a) All such property as may belong to or be vested in the bankrupt at the commencement of the bankruptcy, or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge, and
- (b) The capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as might have been exercised by the bankrupt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptcy or before his discharge except the right of nomination to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice, and
- (c) All goods being at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof, provided that things in action other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business shall not be deemed goods within the meaning of this section

**39.** (1) Where a second or subsequent receiving order is made against a bankrupt, or when an order is made

Provisions as to second for the administration in bankruptcy of the estate of a deceased bankrupt, then for the purposes of any proceedings consequent upon any such order, the trustee in the last preceding bankruptcy shall be deemed to be a creditor in respect of any unsatisfied balance of the debts provable against the property of the bankrupt in that bankruptcy

(2) In the event of a second or subsequent receiving order made against a bankrupt being followed by an order adjudging him bankrupt, or in the event of an order being made for the administration in bankruptcy of the estate of a deceased bankrupt, any property acquired by him since he was last adjudged bankrupt which at the date when the subsequent petition was presented had not been distributed amongst the creditors in such last preceding bankruptcy, shall (subject to any disposition thereof made by the Official Receiver or trustee in that bankruptcy), without knowledge of the presentation of the subsequent petition, and subject to the provisions of section forty seven of this Act) vest in the trustee in the subsequent bankruptcy or administration in bankruptcy as the case may be

(3) Where the trustee in any bankruptcy receives notice of a subsequent petition in bankruptcy against the bankrupt or after his decease of a petition for the administration of his estate in bankruptcy, the trustee shall hold any property then in his possession which has been acquired

by the bankrupt since he was adjudged bankrupt until the subsequent petition has been disposed of, and, if on the subsequent petition an order of adjudication or an order for the administration of the estate in bankruptcy is made, he shall transfer all such property or the proceeds thereof (after deducting his costs and expenses), to the trustee in the subsequent bankruptcy or administration in bankruptcy, as the case may be.)

#### *Effect of Bankruptcy on antecedent and other Transactions*

**40. (1) Where a creditor has issued against the goods or lands of a debtor, or has attached any debt due to him,**

**Restriction of rights of creditor under execution or attachment** shall not be entitled to retain the benefit of the execution or attachment against the trustee in bankruptcy of the debtor, unless he has completed the execution or attachment before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the presentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, an execution against goods is completed by seizure and sale, an attachment of a debt is completed by receipt of the debt, and an execution against land is completed by seizure, or, in the case of an equitable interest, by the appointment of a receiver.

(3) An execution levied by seizure and sale on the goods of a debtor is not invalid by reason only of its being an act of bankruptcy and a person who purchases the goods in good faith under a sale by the sheriff shall, in all cases acquire a good title to them against the trustee in bankruptcy.

**41. (1) Where any goods of a debtor are taken in execution and before the sale thereof, or the completion**

**Duties of sheriff as to goods taken in execution** of the execution by the receipt or recovery of the full amount of the levy, notice is served on the sheriff that a receiving order has been made against the debtor, the sheriff shall, on request, deliver the goods and any money seized or received in part satisfaction of the execution to the Official Receiver but the costs of the execution shall be a first charge on the goods or money so delivered and the Official Receiver or trustee may sell the goods, or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying in charge.

(2) Where, under an execution in respect of a judgment for a sum exceeding twenty pounds, the goods of a debtor are sold or money is paid in order to avoid sale, the sheriff shall deduct his costs of the execution from the proceeds of sale or the money paid and retain the balance for fourteen days, and, if within that time notice is served on him of a bankruptcy petition having been presented by or against the debtor, and a receiving order is made against the debtor thereon or on any other petition of which the sheriff has notice the sheriff shall pay it

balance to the Official Receiver or, as the case may be, to the trustee, who shall be entitled to retain it as against the execution creditor.

**42. (1) Any settlement of property, not being a settlement made**

**before and in consideration of marriage, or made in favour of a purchaser or inum-**

**settlements branceer in good faith and for valuable considera-**

**tion, or a settlement made on or for**

**the wife or children of the settlor of property which has**  
**accrued to the settlor after marriage in right of his wife, shall, if the**  
**settlor becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settle-**  
**ment, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy, and shall, if the**  
**settlor becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after**  
**the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy,**  
**unless the parties claiming under the settlement can prove that the**  
**settlor was at the time of making the settlement, able to pay all his debts**  
**without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, and that the**  
**interest of the settlor in such property passed to the trustee of such**  
**settlement on the execution thereof.**

**(2) Any covenant or contract made by any person (hereinafter called**  
**the settlor) in consideration of his or her marriage, either for the future**  
**payment of money for the benefit of the settlor's wife or husband, or**  
**children, or for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or**  
**husband or children, of property, wherein the settlor had not at the date**  
**of the marriage any estate or interest, whether vested or contingent, in**  
**possession or remainder, and not being money or property in right of**  
**the settlor's wife or husband, shall, if the settlor is adjudged bankrupt**  
**and the covenant or contract has not been executed at the date of the**  
**commencement of his bankruptcy, be void against the trustee in the**  
**bankruptcy, except so far as it enables the persons entitled under the**  
**covenant or contract to claim for dividend in the settlor's bankruptcy**  
**under or in respect of the covenant or contract, but any such claim**  
**to dividend shall be postponed until all claims of the other creditors for**  
**valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied.**

**(3) Any payment of money (not being payment of premiums on a**  
**policy of life assurance) or any transfer of property made by the settlor**  
**in pursuance of such a covenant or contract as aforesaid shall be void**  
**against the trustee in the settlor's bankruptcy, unless the persons to**  
**whom the payment or transfer was made prove either—**

**(a) that the payment or transfer was made more than two years**  
**before the date of the commencement of the bankruptcy, or**

**(b) that at the date of the payment or transfer the settlor was able**  
**to pay all his debts without the aid of the money so paid**  
**or the property so transferred, or**

**(c) that the payment or transfer was made in pursuance of a**  
**covenant or contract to pay or transfer money or property**  
**expected to come to the settlor from or on the death of a**  
**particular person named in the covenant or contract and was**

made within three months after the money or property came into the possession or under the control of the settlor, but, in the event of any such payment or transfer being declared void the persons to whom it was made shall be entitled to claim for dividend under or in respect of the covenant or contract in like manner as if it had not been executed at the commencement of the bankruptcy.

(4) Settlement shall, for the purposes of this section, include any conveyance or transfer of property.

**43. (1)** Where a person engaged in any trade or business makes an assignment to any other person of his existing or future book debts or any class

Avoidance of general assignments of book debts unless registered thereof and is subsequently adjudicated bankrupt the assignment shall be void against the trustee as regards any book debts which have not been paid at the commencement of the bankruptcy unless the assignment has been registered as if the assignment were a bill of sale given otherwise than by way of security for the payment of a sum of money and the provisions of the Bills of Sale Act 1878 with respect to the registration of bills of sale shall apply accordingly subject to such necessary modifications as may be made by rules under that Act.

Provided that nothing in this section shall have effect so as to render void any assignment of book debts due at the date of the assignment from specified debtors or of debts growing due under specified contracts or any assignment of book debts included in a transfer of a business made bona fide and for value or in any assignment of assets for the benefit of creditors generally.

(2) For the purposes of this section assignment includes assignment by way of security and other charges on book debts.

**44. (1)** Every conveyance or transfer of property or charge there

Avoidance of preference in certain cases on made every payment made every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor or of any person in trust for any creditor with a view of giving such creditor or any surety or guarantor for the debt due to such creditor a preference over the other creditors shall if the person making taking paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three months after the date of making taking paying or suffering the same be deemed fraudulent and void as against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

(3) Where a receiving order is made against a judgment-debtor in pursuance of section one hundred and eight of this Act this section

balance to the Official Receiver or, as the case may be, to the trustee who shall be entitled to retain it as against the execution creditor

**42.** (1) Any settlement of property, not being a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage, or

Avoidance of certain settlements made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, or a settlement made on or for

the wife or children of the settlor of property which has accrued to the settlor after marriage in right of his wife, shall, if the settlor becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settlement be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy, and shall if the settlor becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy unless the parties claiming under the settlement can prove that the settlor was at the time of making the settlement, able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, and that the interest of the settlor in such property passed to the trustee of such settlement on the execution thereof

(2) Any covenant or contract made by any person (hereinafter called the settlor) in consideration of his or her marriage, either for the future payment of money for the benefit of the settlor's wife or husband, or children, or for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or husband or children of property, wherein the settlor had not at the date of the marriage any estate or interest, whether vested or contingent, in possession or remainder, and not being money or property in right of the settlor's wife or husband shall if the settlor is adjudged bankrupt and the covenant or contract has not been executed at the date of the commencement of his bankruptcy, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy except so far as it enables the persons entitled under the covenant or contract to claim for dividend in the settlor's bankruptcy under or in respect of the covenant or contract, but any such claim to dividend shall be postponed until all claims of the other creditors for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied

(3) Any payment of money (not being payment of premiums on a policy of life assurance) or any transfer of property made by the settlor in pursuance of such a covenant or contract as aforesaid shall be void against the trustee in the settlor's bankruptcy, unless the persons to whom the payment or transfer was made prove either—

(a) that the payment or transfer was made more than two years before the date of the commencement of the bankruptcy, or

(b) that at the date of the payment or transfer the settlor was able to pay all his debts without the aid of the money so paid or the property so transferred, or

(c) that the payment or transfer was made in pursuance of a covenant or contract to pay or transfer money or property expected to come to the settlor from or on the death of a particular person named in the covenant or contract and was

made within three months after the money or property came into the possession or under the control of the settlor, but, in the event of any such payment or transfer being declared void, the persons to whom it was made shall be entitled to claim for dividend under or in respect of the covenant or contract in like manner as if it had not been executed at the commencement of the bankruptcy.

(4) Settlement shall for the purposes of this section, include any conveyance or transfer of property.

**43. (1)** Where a person engaged in any trade or business makes an assignment to any other person of his existing or future book debts or any class thereof and is subsequently adjudicated bankrupt the assignment shall be void against the trustee as regards any book debts which have not been paid at the commencement of the bankruptcy unless the assignment has been registered as if the assignment were a bill of sale given otherwise than by way of security for the payment of a sum of money and the provisions of the Bills of Sale Act 1878 with respect to the registration of bills of sale shall apply accordingly subject to such necessary modifications as may be made by rules under that Act.

Provided that nothing in this section shall have effect so as to render void any assignment of book debts due at the date of the assignment from specified debtors or of debts growing due under specified contracts or any assignment of book debts included in a transfer of a business made bona fide and for value or in any assignment of assets for the benefit of creditors generally.

(2) For the purposes of this section assignment includes assignment by way of security and other charges on book debts.

**44. (1)** Every conveyance or transfer of property or charge thereon made every payment made every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor or of any person in trust for any creditor with a view of giving such creditor or any surety or guarantor for the debt due to such creditor a preference over the other creditors shall if the person making taking paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three months after the date of making taking paying or suffering the same be deemed fraudulent and void as against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

(3) Where a receiving order is made against a judgment-debtor in pursuance of section one hundred and eight of this Act, this section

shall apply as if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented at the date of the receiving order.

**45.** Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of bankruptcy on an execution or attachment, and with respect to the avoidance of certain settlements, assignments and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate, in the case of a bankrupt—

- (a) any payment by the bankrupt to any of his creditors,
- (b) Any payment or delivery to the bankrupt,
- (c) Any conveyance or assignment by the bankrupt for valuable consideration,
- (d) Any contract, dealing, or transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration.

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with, namely—

- (i) that the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, as the case may be, takes place before the date of the receiving order, and
- (ii) that the person (other than the debtor) to, by, or with whom the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing, or transaction was made, executed, or entered into has not at the time of the payment, delivery, conveyance assignment, contract, dealing, or transaction, notice of any available act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt before that time.

(B A , 1926, s 4) Where any money or property of a bankrupt

**Recovery of property transferred without knowledge of receiving order**

has, on or after the date of the receiving order but before notice thereof has been granted in the prescribed manner, been paid or transferred by a person having possession of it to some other person, and the payment or transfer is under the provisions of the principal Act void as against the trustee in the bankruptcy, then, if the person by whom the payment or transfer was made proves that when it was made he had not had notice of the receiving order, any right of recovery which the trustee may have against him in respect of the money or property shall not be enforced by any legal proceedings except where and in so far as the Court is satisfied that it is not reasonably practicable for the trustee to recover in respect of the money or property or of some part thereof from the person to whom it was paid or transferred.

**46.** A payment of money or delivery of property to a person subsequently adjudged bankrupt, or to a person

**Validity of certain payments to bankrupt and assignee**

claiming by assignment from him, shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act, be a good discharge to the person paying the money or delivering the property, if the payment or delivery is made before

the actual date on which the receiving order is made and without notice of the presentation of a bankruptcy petition, and is either pursuant to the ordinary course of business or otherwise bona fide

**47.** All transactions by a bankrupt with any person dealing with him bona fide and for value, in respect of property, whether real or personal, acquired by the bankrupt after the adjudication shall, if completed before any intervention by the trustee, be valid against the trustee, and any estate or interest in such property which by virtue of this Act is vested in the trustee shall determine and pass in such manner and to such extent as may be required for giving effect to any such transaction

This sub section shall apply to transactions with respect to real property completed before the first day of April nineteen hundred and fourteen in any case where there has not been any intervention by the trustee before that date

For the purposes of this sub section the receipt of any money security or negotiable instrument from or by the order or direction of a bankrupt by his banker and any payment and any delivery of any security or negotiable instrument made to or by the order or direction of a bankrupt by his banker shall be deemed to be a transaction by the bankrupt with such banker dealing with him for value

(2) Where a banker has ascertained that a person having an account with him is an undischarged bankrupt then unless the banker is satisfied that the account is on behalf of some other person it shall be his duty forthwith to inform the trustee in the bankruptcy or the Board of Trade of the existence of the account and thereafter he shall not make any payments out of the account except under an order of the Court or in accordance with instructions from the trustee in the bankruptcy unless by the expiration of one month from the date of giving the information no instructions have been received from the trustee

#### *Realisation of Property*

**48.** (1) The trustee shall as soon as may be take possession of the property of the bankrupt and all other parts of his property capable of manual delivery

(2) The trustee shall in relating to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the bankrupt be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed by the High Court and the Court may on his application enforce such acquisition or retention accordingly

(3) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of stock shares in ships shares or any other property transferable in the books of any company office or person the trustee may exercise the right

transfer the property to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it if he had not become bankrupt

(4) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt is of copyhold or customary tenure, or is any like property passing by surrender and admittance or in any similar manner, the trustee shall not be compellable to be admitted to the property, but may deal with it in the same manner as if it had been capable of being and had been duly surrendered or otherwise conveyed to such uses as the trustee may appoint, and any appointee of the trustee shall be admitted to or otherwise invested with the property accordingly

(5) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of things in action, such things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the trustee

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to property acquired by a bankrupt after adjudication, any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney, or agent of a bankrupt, shall pay and deliver to the trustee all money and securities in his possession or power, as such officer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the trustee. If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the trustee

#### 49. Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any

*Seizure of property of bankrupt* part of the property of a bankrupt, or of a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made, in the custody or possession of the bankrupt or the debtor, or of any other person and with a view to such seizure may break open any house, building, or room of the bankrupt or the debtor, where the bankrupt or the debtor is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt or the debtor where any of his property is supposed to be, and where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that property of a bankrupt, or of a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made, is concealed in a house or place not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search warrant to any constable or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor

#### 50. (1) Where a bankrupt is a beneficed clergyman, the trustee

*Sequestration of ecclesiastical benefice* may apply for a sequestration of the profits of the benefice, and the certificate of the appointment of the trustee shall be sufficient authority for the granting of a sequestration without any writ or other proceeding, and the same shall accordingly be issued as on a writ of *leior facias* founded on a judgment against the bankrupt, and shall have priority over any other sequestration issued after the commencement of the bankruptcy in respect of a debt provable in the bankruptcy, except a sequestration issued before the date of the receiving order by or on behalf of a person who at the time of the issue thereof had not notice of an available act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt

(2) The bishop of the diocese in which the benefice is situate may, if he thinks fit, appoint to the bankrupt such or the like stipend as he might by law have appointed to a curate duly licensed to serve the benefice in case the bankrupt had been non-resident, and the sequestrator shall pay the sum so appointed out of the profits of the benefice to the bankrupt by quarterly instalments while he performs the duties of the benefice.

(3) The sequestrator shall also pay out of the profits of the benefice the salary payable to any duly licensed curate of the church of the benefice in respect of duties performed by him as such during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding fifty pounds.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prejudice the operation of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act, 1871, the Sequestration Act, 1871, or the Benefices Act, 1898, or any mortgage or charge duly created under any Act of Parliament before the commencement of the bankruptcy on the profits of the benefice.

**51.** (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy, or an officer or clerk or otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the trustee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the bankrupt's pay or salary as the Court, on the application of the trustee, with the consent of the chief officer of the department under which the pay or salary is enjoyed, may direct. Before making any order under this sub-section the Court shall communicate with the chief officer of the department as to the amount, time, and manner of the payment to the trustee, and shall obtain the written consent of the chief officer to the terms of such payment.

(2) Where a bankrupt is in receipt of a salary or income other than as aforesaid, or is entitled to any half-pay, or pension, or to any compensation granted by the Treasury, the Court on the application of the trustee shall from time to time make such order as it thinks just for the payment of the salary, income, half-pay, pension, or compensation, or of any part thereof, to the trustee to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.

(3) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power of the chief officer of any public department to dismiss a bankrupt or to declare the pension, half-pay, or compensation of any bankrupt to be forfeited.

**52.** Where a married woman who has been adjudged bankrupt has separate property the income of which is subject to a restraint on anticipation the Court shall have power on the application of the trustee to order that during such time as the Court may order, the whole or some part of such income be paid to it.

Appropriation of income of property restrained from anticipation

trustee for distribution amongst the creditors, and in the exercise of such power the Court shall have regard to the means of subsistence available for the woman and her children

**53. (1)** Until a trustee is appointed, the Official Receiver shall be the trustee for the purposes of this Act,

Vesting and transfer and, immediately on a debtor being adjudged of property bankrupt, the property of the bankrupt shall vest in the trustee

(2) On the appointment of a trustee, the property shall forthwith pass to and vest in the trustee appointed

(3) The property of the bankrupt shall pass from trustee to trustee including under that term the Official Receiver when he fills the office of trustee and shall vest in the trustee for the time being during his continuance in office, without any conveyance, assignment, or transfer whatever

(4) The certificate of appointment of a trustee shall, for all purposes of any law in force in any part of the British dominions requiring registration, enrolment, or recording of conveyances or assignments of property, be deemed to be a conveyance or assignment of property and may be registered enrolled and recorded accordingly

**54. (1)** Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of land of any tenure burdened with onerous

Disclaimer of onerous covenants, of shares or stock in companies property of unprofitable contracts or of any other property that is unsaleable, or not readily saleable by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act or to the payment of any sum of money, the trustee, notwithstanding that he has endeavoured to sell or has taken possession of the property or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto but subject to the provisions of this section, may, by writing signed by him at any time within twelve months after the first appointment of a trustee or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court disclaim the property

Provided that where any such property has not come to the knowledge of the trustee within one month after such appointment, he may disclaim such property at any time within twelve months after he has become aware thereof or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court

(2) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date of disclaimer the rights, interests, and liabilities of the bankrupt and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also discharge the trustee from all personal liability in respect of the property disclaimed as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the bankrupt and his property and the trustee from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person

(3) A trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim a lease without the leave of the Court except in any cases which may be prescribed by general rules and the Court may before or on granting such leave require such notices to be given to persons interested and impose such terms as a condition of granting leave and make such orders with respect to fixtures tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tenancy as the Court thinks just.

(4) The trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of this section in any case where an application in writing has been made to the trustee by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not and the trustee has for a period of twenty-eight days after the receipt of the application or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not and in the case of a contract if the trustee after such application as aforesaid does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract he shall be deemed to have adopted it.

(5) The Court may on the application of any person who is as against the trustee entitled to the benefit or subject to the burden of a contract made with the bankrupt make an order rescinding the contract on such terms as to payment by or to either party of damages for the non performance of the contract or otherwise as to the Court may seem equitable and any damages payable under the order to any such person may be proved by him as a debt under the bankruptcy.

(6) The Court may on application by any person either claiming any interest in any disclaimed property or under any liability not discharged by this Act in respect of any disclaimed property and on hearing such persons as it thinks fit make an order for the vesting of the property in or delivery thereof to any person entitled thereto or to whom it may seem just that the same should be delivered by way of compensation for such liability as aforesaid or a trustee for him and on such terms as the Court thinks just and on any such vesting order being made the property comprised therein shall vest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose.

Provided that where the property disclaimed is of a leasehold nature the Court shall not make a vesting order in favour of any person claiming under the bankrupt whether as under lessee or as mortgagee by demise except upon the terms of making that person—

(a) subject to the same liabilities and obligations as the bankrupt was subject to under the lease in respect of the property at the date when the bankruptcy petition was filed or

(b) if the Court thinks fit subject only to the same and obligations as if the lease had been assigned to that person at that date and in either event (if the case so requires) as if the lease had comprised only the property comprised in the vesting order and any mort-

gagee or under-lessee declining to accept a vesting order upon such terms shall be excluded from all interest in and security upon the property, and if there is no person claiming under the bankrupt who is willing to accept an order upon such terms, the Court shall have power to vest the bankrupt's estate and interest in the property in any person liable either personally or in a representative character, and either alone or jointly with the bankrupt to perform the lessee's covenants in the lease freed and discharged from all estates, incumbrances, and interests created therein by the bankrupt.

(7) Where on the release removal resignation or death of a trustee in bankruptcy an Official Receiver is acting as trustee, he may disclaim any property which might be disclaimed by a trustee under the foregoing provisions, notwithstanding that the time prescribed by this section for such disclaimer has expired but such power of disclaimer shall be exercisable only within twelve months after the Official Receiver has become trustee in the circumstances aforesaid or has become aware of the existence of such property, whichever period may last expire.

(8) Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer under this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the bankrupt to the extent of the injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the bankruptcy.

**Powers of trustee to deal with property**      **55.** Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee may do all or any of the following things —

(1) Sell all or any part of the property of the bankrupt (including the goodwill of the business, if any, and the book debts due or growing due to the bankrupt) by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels.

(2) Give receipts for any money received by him which receipts shall effectually discharge the person paying the money from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof,

(3) Prove rank claim and draw a dividend in respect of any debt due to the bankrupt.

(4) Exercise any powers the capacity to exercise which is vested in the trustee under this Act and execute any powers of attorney, deeds and other instruments for the purpose carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(5) Deal with any property to which the bankrupt is beneficially entitled as tenant in tail in the same manner as the bankrupt might have dealt with it and sections fifty six to seventy three of the Fines and Recoveries Act, 1833 shall extend and apply to proceedings under this Act, as if those sections were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to those proceedings.

Powers exercisable by trustee with permission of committee of inspection.

**56.** The trustee may, with the permission of the committee of inspection, do all or any of the following things —

- (1) Carry on the business of the bankrupt, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same;
- (2) Bring institute, or defend any action or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the bankrupt,
- (3) Employ a solicitor or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Committee of Inspection;
- (4) Accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the bankrupt a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the committee think fit,
- (5) Mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the bankrupt for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts,
- (6) Refer any dispute to arbitration, compromise any debts, claims, and liabilities whether present or future certain or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated subsisting or supposed to subsist between the bankrupt and any person who may have incurred any liability to the bankrupt on the receipt of such sums payable at such times, and generally on such terms as may be agreed on,
- (7) Make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors in respect of any debts provable under the bankruptcy,
- (8) Make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the bankrupt made or capable of being made on the trustee by any person or by the trustee on any person
- (9) Divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value any property which from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot be readily or advantageously sold

The permission given for the purposes of this section shall not be a general permission to do all or any of the above-mentioned things, but shall only be a permission to do the particular thing or things for which permission is sought in the specified case or cases

**57.** The trustee with the permission of the Committee of Inspection may appoint the bankrupt himself to superintend the management of the property of the bankrupt or any part thereof or to carry on

Power to allow bankrupt to manage property  
the trade (if any) of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors and in any other respect to aid in administering the property, in such manner and on such terms as the trustee may direct

**58.** The trustee may from time to time with the permission of the Committee of Inspection make such allowance as he may think just to the bankrupt out of his property for the support of the bankrupt and his family or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but any such allowance may be reduced by the Court

**59.** Where any goods of a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made are held by any person by way of pledge, power, or other security, it Right of trustee to inspect goods pawned etc shall be lawful for the Official Receiver or trustee, after giving notice in writing of his intention to do so, to inspect the goods, and where such notice has been given such person as aforesaid shall not be entitled to realise his security until he has given the trustee a reasonable opportunity of inspection of the goods and of exercising his right of redemption if he thinks fit to do so

**60.** Where the property of a bankrupt comprises the copyright in any work or any interest in such copy-

Limitation of trustee's power in relation to copy right right and he is liable to pay to the author of the work royalties or a share of the profits in respect thereof the trustee shall not be entitled to sell, or authorise the sale of, any

copies of the work, or to perform or authorise the performance of the work, except on the terms of paying to the author such sums by way of royalty or share of the profits as would have been payable by the bankrupt nor shall he, without the consent of the author or of the Court, be entitled to assign the right or transfer the interest or to grant any interest in the right by licence, except upon terms which will secure to the author payments by way of royalties or share of the profits at a rate not less than that which the bankrupt was liable to pay

**61.** Where the Official Receiver or trustee has seized or disposed of any goods chattels, property, or other effects in the possession or on the premises of a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made, without notice of any claim by any person in respect of the same,

Protection of official receivers and trustees from personal liability in certain cases and it is thereafter made to appear that the said goods, chattels, property or other effects were not, at the date of the receiving order the property of the debtor, the Official Receiver or trustee shall not be personally liable for any loss or damage arising from such seizure or disposal sustained by any person claiming such property, nor for the costs of any proceedings taken to establish a claim thereto, unless the Court is of opinion that the Official Receiver or trustee has been guilty of negligence in respect of the same

*Distribution of Property*

**62. (1)** Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration or otherwise, the trustee shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts

**Declaration and distribution of dividends**  
**(2)** The first dividend, if any, shall be declared and distributed within four months after the conclusion of the first meeting of creditors, unless the trustee satisfies the committee of inspection that there is sufficient reason for postponing the declaration to a later date

**(3)** Subsequent dividends shall in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and distributed at intervals of not more than six months

**(4)** Before declaring a dividend the trustee shall cause notice of his intention to do so to be gazetted in the prescribed manner, and shall also send reasonable notice thereof to each creditor mentioned in the bankrupt's statement who has not proved his debt

**(5)** When the trustee has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and how it is payable and a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of the estate

**63. (1)** Where one partner of a firm is adjudged bankrupt a creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm or any of them, shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the bankrupt until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts

**Joint and separate dividends**  
**(2)** Where joint and separate properties are being administered dividends of the joint and separate properties shall unless otherwise directed by the Board of Trade on the application of any person interested be declared together and the expenses of and incidental to such dividends shall be fairly apportioned by the trustee between the joint and separate properties regard being had to the work done for and the benefit received by each property

**64. (1)** In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the trustee shall make provision for debts provable in bankruptcy appearing from the bankrupt's statements or otherwise to be due to persons resident in places so distant from the place where the trustee is acting that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs or to establish them if disputed and also for debts provable in bankruptcy the subject of claims not yet determined

**Provision for creditors residing at a distance etc**  
**(2)** He shall also make provision for any disputed proof or claims and for the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as dividend all money in hand.

**65.** Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled

Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of a dividend  
to be paid out of any money for the time being in the hands of the trustee any dividend or dividends he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he

shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

**66.** (1) Where a debt has been proved, and the debt includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, such interest or consideration

Interest on debts  
shall for the purposes of dividend be calculated at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved in the estate have been paid in full.

(2) In dealing with the proof of the debt, the following rules shall be observed —

(a) Any account settled between the debtor and the creditor within three years preceding the date of the receiving order may be examined and if it appears that the settlement of the account forms substantially one transaction with any debt alleged to be due out of the debtor's estate (whether in the form of renewal of a loan or capitalisation of interest or ascertainment of loans or otherwise), the account may be re-opened and the whole transaction treated as one.

(b) Any payments made by the debtor to the creditor before the receiving order whether by way of bonus or otherwise and any sums received by the creditor before the receiving order from the realisation of any security for the debt shall notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary be appropriated to principal and interest in the proportion that the principal bears to the sum payable as interest at the agreed rate.

(c) Where the debt due is secured and the security is realised after the receiving order or the value thereof is assessed in the proof, the amount realised or assessed shall be appropriated to the satisfaction of principal and interest in the proportion that the principal bears to the sum payable as interest at the agreed rate.

**67.** (1) When the trustee has realised all the property of the bankrupt or so much thereof as can in the joint opinion of himself and of the Committee of Inspection be realised without needlessly

Final dividend

protracting the trusteeship, he shall declare a final dividend, but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him but not established to his satisfaction that if they do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court within a time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims.

(2) After the expiration of the time so limited if the Court on application by any such claimant grants him further time for establishing his claim then on the expiration of such further time the property of the bankrupt shall be divided among the creditors who have proved their debts without regard to the claims of any other persons.

**68. No action for a dividend shall be against the trustee, but,**  
**No action for dividend      if the trustee refuses to pay any dividend the**  
**interest thereon for the time that it is withheld and the costs of the**  
**application**

**69. The bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after**  
**Right of bankrupt to      payment in full of his creditors with interest**  
**surplus      as by this Act provided and of the costs,**  
**charges and expenses of the proceedings**  
**under the bankruptcy petition**

### PART III

#### (OFFICIAL RECEIVERS AND STAFF OF BOARD OF TRADE)

**70 (1) There shall continue to be Official Receivers of debtors estates who shall be appointed and removable by and shall act under the general authority and directions of the Board of Trade but shall also be officers of the Courts to which they are respectively attached**

**Official receivers of**  
**debtors estates**  
**(2) The number of Official Receivers and the districts to be assigned to them shall be fixed by the Board of Trade with the concurrence of the Treasury. One person only shall be appointed for each district unless the Board of Trade with the concurrence of the Treasury otherwise direct but the same person may with the like concurrence be appointed to act for more than one district**

**(3) Where more than one Official Receiver is attached to the Court such one of them as is for the time being appointed by the Court for any particular estate shall be the Official Receiver for the purposes of that estate. The Court shall distribute the receiverships of the particular estates among the Official Receivers in the prescribed manner**

**71.** (1) The Board of Trade may by order direct that any of its officers mentioned in the order shall be capable of discharging the duties of any Official Receiver during any temporary vacancy in the office, or during the temporary absence of any Official Receiver through illness or otherwise

(2) The Board of Trade may on the application of an Official Receiver at any time by order nominate some fit person to be his deputy and to act for him for such time not exceeding two months as the order may fix and under such conditions as to remuneration and otherwise as may be prescribed

(3) The Board of Trade may by order, for reasons to be stated therein direct in any special case that any of its officers mentioned in the order shall be capable of discharging any portion of the duties of the Official Receiver for the performance of which it is in the opinion of the Board expedient that some person other than the Official Receiver be appointed provided that no additional expense be thereby incurred

**72.** (1) The duties of the Official Receiver shall have relation both to the conduct of the debtor and to the administration of his estate

Status of official re debtor  
center

(2) An Official Receiver may for the purpose of affidavits verifying proofs petitions or other proceedings under this Act administer oaths

(3) All provisions in this or any other Act referring to the trustee in a bankruptcy shall unless the context otherwise requires or the Act otherwise provides include the Official Receiver when acting as trustee

(4) The trustee shall supply the Official Receiver with such information and give him such access to and facilities for inspecting the bankrupt's books and documents and generally shall give him such aid as may be requisite for enabling the Official Receiver to perform his duties under this Act

Duties of official re debtor as regards the debtor's conduct  
center

**73.** As regards the debtor, it shall be the duty of the Official Receiver —

- (a) To investigate the conduct of the debtor and to report to the Court stating whether there is reason to believe that the debtor has committed any act which constitutes a misdemeanour under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act or which would justify the Court in refusing suspending or qualifying an order for his discharge
- (b) To make such other reports concerning the conduct of the debtor as the Board of Trade may direct
- (c) To take such part as may be directed by the Board of Trade in the public examination of the debtor
- (d) To take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any fraudulent debtor as the Board of Trade may direct

Duties of official receiver as to debtor's estate

**74.** (1) As regards the estate of a debtor it shall be the duty of the Official Receiver —

- (a) Pending the appointment of a trustee to act as interim receiver of the debtor's estate and where a special manager is not appointed as manager thereof
- (b) To authorise the special manager to raise money or make advances for the purposes of the estate in any case where, in the interests of the creditors it appears necessary so to do
- (c) To summon and preside at the first meeting of creditors,
- (d) To issue forms of proxy for use at the meetings of creditors,
- (e) To report to the creditors as to any proposal which the debtor may have made with respect to the mode of liquidating his affairs
- (f) To advertise the receiving order the date of the creditors' first meeting and of the debtors' public examination, and such other matters as it may be necessary to advertise,
- (g) To act as trustee during any vacancy in the office of trustee

(2) For the purpose of his duties as interim receiver or manager, the Official Receiver shall have the same powers as if he were a receiver and manager appointed by the High Court, but shall as far as practicable, consult the wishes of the creditors with respect to the management of the debtor's property and may for that purpose, if he thinks it advisable, summon meetings of the persons claiming to be creditors and shall not, unless the Board of Trade otherwise order, incur any expense beyond such as is requisite for the protection of the debtor's property or the disposing of perishable goods

Provided that, when the debtor cannot himself prepare a proper statement of affairs the official receiver may, subject to any prescribed conditions and at the expense of the estate, employ some person or persons to assist in the preparation of the statement of affairs

(3) Every official receiver shall account to the Board of Trade and pay over all moneys and deal with all securities in such manner as the Board from time to time direct

**75.** The Board of Trade may, with the approval of the Treasury as to number, appoint such officers, including official receivers, clerks, and servants as may be required by the Board for the execution of this Act, and may dismiss any such officer, clerk or servant

## PART IV

## TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY

*Official Name*

**76.** The official name of a trustee in bankruptcy shall be

"the trustee of the property of

Official name of trustee      a bankrupt" (inserting the name of the bankrupt), and by that name the trustee may, in any part of the British dominions or elsewhere hold property of every description, make contracts, sue and be sued, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office

*Appointment*

**77. (1)** The creditors may, if they think fit, appoint more persons

than one to the office of trustee, and when

Power to appoint joint      more persons than one are appointed they shall  
or successive trustees      declare whether any act required or authorised  
                                  to be done by the trustee is to be done by all  
or any one or more of such persons, but all such persons are in this  
Act included under the term "trustee", and shall be joint tenants of  
the property of the bankrupt

(2) The creditors may also appoint persons to act as trustees in succession in the event of one or more of the persons first named declining to accept the office of trustee, or failing to give security, or of the appointment of any such person not being certified by the Board of Trade

**78. (1)** If a vacancy occurs in the office of a trustee, the creditors

Proceedings in case of      in general meeting may appoint a person to  
vacancy in office of      fill the vacancy, and thereupon the same pro-  
trustee      ceedings shall be taken as in the case of a  
                                  first appointment

(2) The Official Receiver shall, on the requisition of any creditor, summon a meeting for the purpose of filling any such vacancy

(3) If the creditors do not, within three weeks after the occurrence of a vacancy, appoint a person to fill the vacancy, the Official Receivers shall report the matter to the Board of Trade and the Board may appoint a trustee, but in such case the creditors or committee of inspection shall have the same power of appointing a trustee in the place of the person so appointed by the Board of Trade as in the case of a first appointment

(4) During any vacancy in the office of trustee the Official Receiver shall act as trustee

### Control over Trustee

**79.** (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee shall, in the administration of the property of the bankrupt and in the distribution thereof amongst his creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by resolution of the creditors at any general meeting, or by the committee of inspection and any directions so given by the creditors at any general meeting shall in case of conflict be deemed to override any directions given by the committee of inspection

*Discretionary powers of trustee and control thereof*

(2) The trustee may from time to time summon general meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors, by resolution, either at the meeting appointing the trustee or otherwise may direct, and it shall be lawful for any creditor with the concurrence of one sixth in value of the creditors (including himself) at any time to request the trustee or Official Receiver to call a meeting of the creditors, and the trustee or Official Receiver shall call such meeting accordingly within fourteen days

Provided that the person at whose instance the meeting is summoned shall deposit with the trustee or the Official Receiver, as the case may be, a sum sufficient to pay the costs of summoning the meeting, such sum to be repaid to him out of the estate if the creditors or the Court so direct

(3) The trustee may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising under the bankruptcy

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors

**80.** If the bankrupt or any of the creditors, or any other person, is aggrieved by any act or decision of the trustee, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse, or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thinks just

*Appeal to Court against trustee*

**81.** (1) The Board of Trade shall take cognizance of the conduct of trustees, and, in the event of any trustee not faithfully performing his duties, and duly observing all the requirements imposed on him by statute, rules, or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties or in the event of any complaint being made to the Board by any creditor in regard thereto, the Board shall inquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be expedient

*Control of Board of Trade over trustees*

(2) The Board may at any time require any trustee to answer any inquiry made by them in relation to any bankruptcy in which the trustee is engaged and may, if the Board think fit, apply to the Court to examine on oath the trustee or any other person concerning the bankruptcy.

(3) The Board may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the trustee.

### *Remuneration and Costs*

**82. (1)** Where the creditors appoint any person to be trustee of a debtor's estate, his remuneration (if any) shall be fixed by an ordinary resolution of the creditors, or, if the creditors so resolve, by the Committee of Inspection, and shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realised by the trustee after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

(2) If one fourth in number or value of the creditors dissent from the resolution or the bankrupt satisfies the Board of Trade that the remuneration is unnecessarily large, the Board of Trade shall fix the amount of the remuneration.

(3) The resolution shall express what expenses the remuneration is to cover, and no liability shall attach to the bankrupt's estate, or to the creditors in respect of any expenses which the remuneration is expressed to cover.

(4) Where a trustee acts without remuneration, he shall be allowed out of the bankrupt's estate such proper expenses incurred by him in or about the proceedings of the bankruptcy as the creditors may, with the sanction of the Board of Trade approve.

(5) A trustee shall not, under any circumstances whatever, make any arrangement for or accept from the bankrupt, or any solicitor auctioneer or any other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy, any gift remuneration, or pecuniary or other consideration or benefit whatever beyond the remuneration fixed by the creditors and payable out of the estate, nor shall he make any arrangement for giving up, or give up any part of his remuneration, either as receiver, manager, or trustee to the bankrupt or any solicitor or other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy.

**83. (1)** Where a trustee or manager receives remuneration for his services as such, no payment shall be allowed in his accounts in respect of the performance by any other person of the ordinary duties which are required by statute or rules to be performed by himself.

Allowance and taxation  
of costs

(2) Where the trustee is a solicitor, he may contract that the

remuneration for his services as trustee shall include all professional services

(3) All bills and charges of solicitors managers accountants auctioneers brokers and other persons not being trustees shall be taxed by the prescribed officer and no payments in respect thereof shall be allowed in the trustee's accounts without proof of such taxation having been made. The taxing master shall satisfy himself before passing such bills and charges that the employment of such solicitors and other persons in respect of the particular matters out of which such charges arise has been duly sanctioned. The sanction must be obtained before the employment except in cases of urgency and in such cases it must be shown that no undue delay took place in obtaining the sanction.

(4) Every such person shall on request by the trustee (which request the trustee shall make a sufficient time before declaring a dividend) deliver his bill of costs or charges to the proper officer for taxation and if he fails to do so within seven days after receipt of the request or such further time as the Court on application may grant the trustee shall declare and distribute the dividend without regard to any claim by him and thereupon any such claim shall be forfeited as well against the trustee personally as against the estate.

#### *Receipts Payments Accounts Audit*

**84.** The trustee or Official Receiver shall whenever required by any creditor so to do furnish and transmit to him by post a list of the creditors showing the amount of the debt due to each creditor and shall be entitled to charge for such list the sum of three pence per folio of seventy two words together with the cost of the postage thereof.

**85.** It shall be lawful for any creditor with the concurrence of one sixth of the creditors (including himself) at any time to call upon the trustee or Official Receiver to furnish and transmit to the creditors a statement of the accounts up to the date of such notice and the trustee shall upon receipt of such notice, furnish and transmit such statement of the accounts.

Provided that the person at whose instance the accounts are furnished shall deposit with the trustee or Official Receiver, as the case may be a sum sufficient to pay the costs of furnishing and transmitting the accounts which sum shall be repaid to him out of the estate if the creditors or the Court so direct.

**86.** The trustee shall keep, in manner prescribed proper books in which he shall from time to time cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings and of such other matters as may be prescribed and any creditor of the bankrupt

Books to be kept by trustee

may subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent, inspect any such books.

**87. (1)** Every trustee in a bankruptcy shall from time to time, as may be prescribed, and not less than once Annual statement of proceedings in every year during the continuance of the bankruptcy, transmit to the Board of Trade a statement showing the proceedings in the bankruptcy up to the date of the statement containing the prescribed particulars and made out in the prescribed form.

(2) The Board of Trade shall cause the statements so transmitted to be examined and shall call the trustee to account for any misfeasance, neglect or omission which may appear on the said statements or in his accounts or otherwise and may require the trustee to make good any loss which the estate of the bankrupt may have sustained by the misfeasance neglect or omission.

**88.** No trustee in a bankruptcy or under any composition or scheme of arrangement shall pay any sum received by him as trustee into his private banking account.

**89. (1)** The Bankruptcy Estates Account shall continue to be kept by the Board of Trade with the Bank of England and all moneys received by the Board of Trade in respect of proceedings under this Act shall be paid to that account.

Payment of money into Bank of England  
**(2)** Every trustee in bankruptcy shall in such manner and at such times as the Board of Trade with the concurrence of the Treasury direct pay the money received by him to the Bankruptcy Estates Account at the Bank of England and the Board of Trade shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid.

Provided that —

(a) if it appears to the Committee of Inspection that, for the purpose of carrying on the debtor's business or of obtaining advances or because of the probable amount of the cash balance or if the committee shall satisfy the Board of Trade that for any other reason it is for the advantage of the creditors that the trustee should have an account with a local bank, the Board of Trade shall, on the application of the Committee of Inspection, authorise the trustee to make his payments into and out of such local bank as the committee may direct.

(b) in any bankruptcy composition or scheme of arrangement in which the Official Receiver is acting as trustee, or in which a trustee is acting without a Committee of Inspection the Board of Trade may if for special reasons they think fit to do so upon the application of the Official Receiver or other trustee authorise the trustee to make his payments into and out of such local bank as the Board may direct.

(3) Where the trustee opens an account in a local bank, he shall open and keep it in the name of the debtor's estate, and any interest receivable in respect of the account shall be part of the assets of the estate, and the trustee shall make his payments into and out of the local bank in the prescribed manner.

(4) Subject to any general rules relating to small bankruptcies under section one hundred and twenty nine of this Act where the debtor at the date of the receiving order has an account at a bank such account shall not be withdrawn until the expiration of seven days from the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors unless the Board of Trade for the safety of the account, or other sufficient cause order the withdrawal of the account.

(5) If a trustee at any time retains for more than ten days a sum exceeding fifty pounds or such other amount as the Board of Trade in any particular case authorise him to retain then unless he explains the retention to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade he shall pay interest on the amount so retained in excess at the rate of twenty per centum per annum and shall have no claim to remuneration and may be removed from his office by the Board of Trade and shall be liable to pay any expenses occasioned by reason of his default.

(6) All payments out of money standing to the credit of the Board of Trade in the Bankruptcy Estates Account shall be made by the Bank of England in the prescribed manner.

**90. (1)** Whenever the cash balance standing to the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account is in excess of investment of surplus funds the amount which in the opinion of the Board of Trade is required for the time being to answer demands in respect of bankrupt estates the Board of Trade shall notify the same to the Treasury and shall pay over the same or any part thereof as the Treasury may require to the Treasury, to such account as the Treasury may direct and the Treasury may invest the said sums or any part thereof in Government securities to be placed to the credit of the said account.

(2) Whenever any part of the money so invested is in the opinion of the Board of Trade required to answer any demands in respect of bankrupt estates the Board of Trade shall notify to the Treasury the amount so required and the Treasury shall thereupon repay to the Board of Trade such sum as may be required to the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account and for that purpose may direct the sale of such part of the said securities as may be necessary.

(3) The Treasury out of any sums so paid to them may pay such sums as they consider necessary for defraying the expenses of providing office accommodation for any officer performing duties under this Act.

(4) If after any sum is so explained the Board of Trade notify to the Treasury that an amount is required to answer the demands in respect of bankrupt estates and the securities and moneys held by the Treasury on the account mentioned in this section are insufficient to pay the amount so required the Treasury shall for the purpose of meeting t

country's charge on and pay out of the Consolidated Fund or the general fund of the Province the sum expended in pursuance of the law whereon or of any corresponding enactment repealed by this Act or such part thereof as applies to him to be required.

(1) (Repealed by 10 & 17 Geo. 5, c. 9)

91. (Repealed by 10 & 17 Geo. 5, c. 9)

92. (1) Every trustee shall at such times as may be prescribed but not less than twice in each year during his term of office, send to the Board of Trade or as they direct an account of his trust's and payment's as such trustee.

(2) The account shall be in a prescribed form shall be made in duplicate, and shall be verified by a certificate drawn on the prescribed form.

(3) The Board of Trade shall cause the accounts so sent to be seen in and for the purposes of the audit the trustee shall furnish to the Board such documents and information as the Board may require, and the Board may at any time require the production of and inspect any books or documents kept by the trustee.

(4) When any such account has been audited one copy thereof shall be filed and kept by the Board, and the other copy shall be filed in the Court and custody shall be open to the inspection of any creditor of the bankrupt, or of any person interested.

### 1. - 2. 3. 4. OFFICE OF TRUSTEE

93. (1) When the trustee has received all the property of the bankrupt, or is about thereof as set out in the Release of trustee, he shall file with the Board of Trade a statement of the same, and shall be entitled to receive a copy of the same, if any, or his interest in respect of a deposit or savings bank approved or his reagent, or his bond received from the Board of Trade shall not be approved, or any report on his account is to be prepared and, on his application with the consent of the Board, shall make a memorandum to be reported and any objection which may be urged by any creditor or person interested in the release of the trustee, and shall enter his name or a bold type as a creditor, subject nevertheless to an appeal to the High Court.

(2) Where the trustee of a trustee is withheld, the Court may be appealed to of any creditor or person interested take such steps as it thinks fit charging the trustee with the consequences of any such a failure he may have done or made contrary to his duty.

(3) An order of the Board relating to the trust shall be deemed to have been issued in respect of an act done or default made by the trustee in the course of his duties of the bankrupt, or otherwise in relation to his conduct as trustee, but such order shall be rendered in proof that it was caused by fraud or by the expression of conduct that is illegal under the law.

(4) The foregoing provisions of this section shall apply to an Official Receiver when he is, or is acting as, trustee, and when an Official Receiver has been released under this section, or any previous similar enactment, he shall continue to act as trustee for any subsequent purposes of the administration of the debtor's estate, but no liability shall attach to him personally by reason of his so continuing in respect of any act done, default made, or liability incurred before his release.

(5) Where the trustee has not previously resigned or been removed, his release shall operate as a removal of him from his office, and thereupon the Official Receiver shall be the trustee.

(6) Where, on the release of a trustee, an Official Receiver is, or is acting as, trustee, no liability shall attach to him personally in respect of any act done or default made, or liability incurred, by any prior trustee.

**Office of trustee vacated by insolvency** 94. If a receiving order is made against a trustee, he shall thereby vacate his office of trustee.

**Removal of trustee** 95. (1) The creditors may, by ordinary resolution, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, of which seven days' notice has been given, remove a trustee appointed by them and may, at the same or any subsequent meeting, appoint another person to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided in case of a vacancy in the office of trustee.

(2) If the Board of Trade are of opinion—

- (a) that a trustee appointed by the creditors is guilty of misconduct, or fails to perform his duties under this Act, or
- (b) that his trusteeship is being needlessly protracted without any probable advantage to the creditors, or
- (c) that he is by reason of lunacy, or continued sickness or absence, incapable of performing his duties, or
- (d) that his connection with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate, or any particular creditor, might make it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interest of the creditors generally, or

where in any other matter he has been removed from office on the ground of misconduct, the Board may remove him from his office, but, if the creditors by ordinary resolution disapprove of his removal he or they may appeal against it to the High Court.

## PART V

### CONSTITUTION PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT *Jurisdiction*

**Jurisdiction to be exercised by High Court and county courts**

96. (1) The Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy shall be the High Court and County Courts.

(2) But the Lord Chancellor may from time to time, by order under his hand, exclude any County Court from having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and for the purposes of bankruptcy jurisdiction may attach its district or any part thereof to the High Court, or to any other County Court or Courts, and may from time to time revoke or vary any order so made. The Lord Chancellor may, in like manner and subject to the like conditions, detach the district of any County Court or any part thereof from the district and jurisdiction of the High Court.

(3) The term "district," when used in this Act with reference to a County Court, means the district of the Court for the purposes of bankruptcy jurisdiction.

(4) A County Court which at the commencement of this Act is excluded from having bankruptcy jurisdiction shall continue to be so excluded until the Lord Chancellor otherwise orders, and the districts existing at the commencement of this Act shall subsist until the Lord Chancellor otherwise orders.

(5) Periodical sittings for the transaction of bankruptcy business by County Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy shall be held at such times and at such intervals as the Lord Chancellor prescribes for each such Court.

**97. (1)** Subject to general rules, and to orders of transfer made under the authority of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873, and Acts amending it, all matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the High Court by this Act shall be assigned to such division of the High Court as the Lord Chancellor may from time to time direct.

Transaction of bankruptcy business by special judge of High Court  
36 & 37 Vict c 66

(2) All such matters shall, subject as aforesaid, be ordinarily transacted and disposed of by or under the direction of one of the Judges of the High Court, and the Lord Chancellor shall from time to time assign a judge for that purpose.

Provided that during vacation, or during the illness of the Judge so assigned, or during his absence, or for any other reasonable cause, such matters or any part thereof, may be transacted and disposed of by or under the directions of any Judge of the High Court named for that purpose by the Lord Chancellor.

(3) Subject to general rules, all bankruptcy matters shall be entitled, "In bankruptcy."

**98. (1)** If the debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition is presented has resided or carried on business within the London bankruptcy district as defined by this Act for the greater part of the six months immediately preceding the presentation of the petition, or for a longer period during those six months than in the district of any County Court or is not resident in England, or if the petitioning creditor is unable to ascertain the residence of the debtor, the petition shall be presented to the High Court.

Petition where to be presented

(2) In any other case the petition shall be presented to the County Court for the district in which the debtor has resided or carried on business for the longest period during the six months immediately preceding the presentation of the petition.

(3) Nothing in this section shall invalidate a proceeding by reason of its being taken in a wrong Court.

**99.** The London bankruptcy district shall, for the purposes of this Act, comprise the city of London and the liberties thereof, and all such parts of the metropolis and other places as are situated within the district of any County Court described as a metropolitan County Court in the list contained in the Third Schedule to this Act.

**100.** (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act every Court having original jurisdiction in bankruptcy shall have jurisdiction throughout England.

(2) Any proceedings in bankruptcy may at any time, and at any stage thereof, and either with or without application from any of the parties thereto, be transferred by any prescribed authority and in the prescribed manner from one Court to another Court or may, by the like authority, be retained in the Court in which the proceedings were commenced, although it may not be the Court in which the proceedings ought to have been commenced.

(3) If any question of law arises in any bankruptcy proceeding a County Court which all the parties to the proceeding desire, or which one of them and the Judge of the County Court desire, to have determined in the first instance in the High Court the Judge shall state the facts in the form of a special case for the opinion of the High Court. The special case and the proceedings or such of them as may be required, shall be transmitted to the High Court for the purposes of the determination.

**101.** Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules, the Judge of the High Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy may exercise in chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction.

**102.** (1) The registrars in bankruptcy of the High Court, and the registrars of County Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, shall have the powers and jurisdiction in this section mentioned and any order made or act done by such registrars in the exercise of the said powers and jurisdiction shall be deemed the order or act of the Court.

(2) Subject to general rules limiting the powers conferred by this section, a registrar shall have power—

- (a) To hear bankruptcy petitions and to make receiving orders and adjudications thereon;
- (b) To hold the public examination of debtors.

- (c) To grant orders of discharge where the application is not opposed,
- (d) To approve compositions or schemes of arrangement where they are not opposed,
- (e) To make interim orders in cases of urgency,
- (f) To make any order or exercise any jurisdiction which by any rule in that behalf is prescribed as proper to be made or exercised in chambers,
- (g) To hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application,
- (h) To summon and examine any person known or suspected to have in his possession effects of the debtor or to be indebted to him, or capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property

(3) The registrars in bankruptcy of the High Court shall also have power to grant order of discharge and certificates of removal of disqualifications, and to approve compositions and schemes of arrangement

(4) A registrar shall not have power to commit for contempt of Court

(5) The Lord Chancellor may by order direct that any specified registrar of a County Court shall have and exercise all the powers of a registrar in bankruptcy of the High Court

**103.** A County Court shall, for the purposes of its bankruptcy jurisdiction in addition to the ordinary powers  
 Powers of County Court of the Court, have all the powers and jurisdiction of the High Court, and the orders of the Court may be enforced accordingly in manner prescribed

**104.** Where any moneys or funds have been received by an  
 Board of trade to make Official Receiver or by the Board of Trade, payments in accordance and the Court makes an order declaring that with directions of Court any person is entitled to such moneys or funds, the Board of Trade shall make an order for the payment thereof to that person

**105.** (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Court having  
 Central power of Bank jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall  
 ruptcy Courts have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of bankruptcy coming within the cognizance of the Court or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case

Provided that the jurisdiction hereby given shall not be exercised by the County Court for the purpose of adjudicating upon any claim, not

arising out of the bankruptcy, which might heretofore have been enforced by action in the High Court unless all parties to the proceeding consent thereto, or the money, money's worth, or right in dispute does not, in the opinion of the judge, exceed in value two hundred pounds

(2) A Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall not be subject to be restrained in the execution of its powers under this Act by the order of any other Court nor shall any appeal be from its decisions except in manner directed by this Act

(3) If in any proceeding in bankruptcy there arises any question of fact which either of the parties desire to be tried before a jury instead of by the Court itself or which the Court thinks ought to be tried by a jury, the Court may if it thinks fit direct the trial to be had with a jury, and the trial may be had accordingly in the High Court in the same manner as if it were the trial of an issue of fact in an action and in the County Court in the manner in which jury trials in ordinary cases are by law held in that Court

(4) Where a receiving order has been made in the High Court under this Act, the Judge by whom such order was made shall have power if he sees fit without any further consent to order the transfer to such Judge of any action pending in any other division and brought or continued by or against the bankrupt

(5) Where default is made by a trustee debtor or other person in obeying any order or direction given by the Board of Trade or by an Official Receiver or any other officer of the Board of Trade under any power conferred by this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act the Court may on the application of the Board of Trade or an Official Receiver or other duly authorised person order such defaulting trustee debtor or person to comply with the order or direction so given and the Court may also if it thinks fit upon any such application make an immediate order for the committal of such defaulting trustee debtor or other person provided that the power given by this sub section shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for any other right or remedy in respect of such default

**106.** (1) If a peer of the United Kingdom or of any part of the United Kingdom or any other Lord of Parliament is adjudged bankrupt the Court shall cause the fact of his having been adjudged bankrupt to be certified as soon as may be to the Speaker of the House of Lords and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery

(2) If a member of the House of Commons is adjudged bankrupt and the disqualifications arising from his bankruptcy are not removed within six months from the date of the order the Court shall immediately after the expiration of that time certify the same to the Speaker of the House of Commons

*Judgment Debtors*

**107.** (1) It shall be lawful for the Lord Chancellor by order to direct that the jurisdiction and powers under section five of the Debtors Act 1869 now vested in the High Court shall be assigned to and exercised by the Judge to whom bankruptcy business is assigned

Judgment debtor's summons to be bankruptcy business 32 & 33 Vict c. 62

(2) It shall be lawful also for the Lord Chancellor in like manner to direct that the whole or any part of the said jurisdiction and powers shall be delegated to and exercised by the registrar in bankruptcy of the High Court

(3) Any order made under this section may, at any time, in the manner be rescinded or varied

(4) Where under section five of the Debtors Act 1869 application is made by a judgment creditor to a Court having bankruptcy jurisdiction for the committal of a judgment-debtor, the Court may, if it thinks fit, decline to commit and in lieu thereof, with the consent of the judgment creditor and on payment by him of the prescribed fee make a receiving order against the debtor. In such case the judgment-debtor shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy at the time the order is made and the provisions of this Act except Part VII thereof shall apply as if for references to the presentation of a petition by or against a person there were substituted references to the making of such a receiving order

(5) General rules under this Act may be made for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Debtors Act 1869

*Appeals*

**108.** (1) Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under the Appeals in bankruptcy Act may review, rescind or vary any order made by it under its bankruptcy jurisdiction

(2) Orders in bankruptcy matters shall, at the instance of any person aggrieved be subject to appeal as follows —

(a) Where the order is made by a County Court an appeal shall lie to a Divisional Court of the High Court, of which the Judge to whom bankruptcy business is for the time being assigned shall for the purpose of hearing any such appeal be a member. The decision of the Divisional Court upon any such appeal shall be final and conclusive, unless in any case the Divisional Court or the Court of Appeal sees fit to give special leave to appeal therefrom to the Court of Appeal whose decision in such case shall be final and conclusive

(b) Where the order (not being an order on appeal from a County Court) is made by the High Court an appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal an appeal shall with the leave of the Court of Appeal but not otherwise, lie from the order of that Court to the House of Lords,

(c) No appeal shall be entertained except in conformity with such general rules as may for the time being be in force in relation to the appeal.

(d) Where by this Act an appeal to the High Court is given against any decision of the Board of Trade, or of the Official Receiver, the appeal shall be brought within twenty-one days from the time when the decision appealed against is pronounced or made.

#### *Procedure*

**109.** (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules  
the costs of and incidental to any proceeding  
dictatorial powers of in Court under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court. Provided that where  
Court

any issue is tried by a jury the costs shall follow the event unless upon application made at the trial for good cause shown the Judge before whom such issue is tried otherwise orders.

(2) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms if any as it may think fit to impose.

(3) The Court may at any time amend any written process or proceeding under this Act upon such terms if any as it may think fit to impose.

(4) Where by this Act or by general rules the time for doing any act or thing is limited the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof upon such terms if any as the Court may think fit to impose.

(5) Subject to general rules the Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the evidence either *viva voce* or by interrogatories or upon affidavit or out of the United Kingdom by commission.

**110.** Where two or more bankruptcy petitions are presented against the same debtor or against joint debtors the Court may consolidate the proceedings or Consolidation of petitions any of them on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

**111.** Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor Power to change petitioner may be indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of the petitioning creditor.

**112.** If a debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented dies the proceedings in the matter shall unless the Court otherwise orders be continued as if he were alive.

**113.** The Court may at any time for sufficient reason make an order staying the proceedings under a bankruptcy petition either altogether or for a limited time on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court may think just.

Power to stay proceedings

**114.** Any creditor whose debt is sufficient to entitle him to present a bankruptcy petition against all the partners of a firm may present a petition against any one or more partners of the firm without including the others

Power to present petition against one partner

Power to dismiss petition against some respondents only

**116.** Where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition by or against one member of a partnership, any other bankruptcy petition by or against a member of the same partnership shall be filed in or transferred to the Court in which the first mentioned petition

Property of partners to be vested in same trustee

is in course of prosecution, and, unless the Court otherwise directs, the same trustee or receiver shall be appointed as may have been appointed in respect of the property of the first mentioned member of the partnership and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just

**117.** Where a member of a partnership is adjudged bankrupt, the Court may authorise the trustee to commence and prosecute any action in the names

Actions by trustee and bankrupt's partners  
of the trustee and of the bankrupt's partner, and any release by such partner of the debt

or demand to which the action relates shall be void, but notice of the application for authority to commence the action shall be given to him and he may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the action, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs

**118.** Where a bankrupt is a contractor in respect of any contract jointly with any person or persons, such

Actions on joint contracts  
person or persons may sue or be sued in respect of the contract without the joinder of the bankrupt

**119.** Any two or more persons, being partners, or any person carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings or be proceeded

Proceedings in partnership name  
against under this Act in the name of the firm but in such case the Court may, on application by any person interested, order the names of the persons who are partners in such firm or the name of such person to be disclosed in such manner and verified on oath or otherwise, as the Court may direct

### Officers

**120.** (1) No registrar or other officer attached to any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy shall during his continuance in office be capable of being elected or sitting as a member of the House of Commons.

(2) No registrar or Official Receiver or other officer attached to any such Court shall during his continuance in office either directly or indirectly, by himself his clerk or partner act as solicitor in any proceeding in bankruptcy or in any prosecution of a debtor by order of the Court, and, if he does so act he shall be liable to be dismissed from office.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any registrar or officer appointed before the twenty fifth day of August eighteen hundred and eighty three to act as solicitor, by himself his clerk, or partner to the extent permitted by section sixty nine of the Bankruptcy Act 1869.

### Orders and Warrants of Court

**121.** Any order made by a Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy in England under the Act or any enactment repealed by this Act shall be enforced in Scotland and Ireland in the Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy in those parts of the United Kingdom respectively in the same manner in all respects as if the order had been made by the Court hereby required to enforce it and in like manner any order made by a Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy in Scotland shall be enforced in England and Ireland and any order made by a Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy in Ireland shall be enforced in England and Scotland by the Courts respectively having jurisdiction in bankruptcy in the part of the United Kingdom where the orders may require to be enforced and in the same manner in all respects as if the order had been made by the Court required to enforce it in a case of bankruptcy within its own jurisdiction.

**122.** The High Court the County Courts the Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy in Scotland and Ireland and every British Court elsewhere having jurisdiction in bankruptcy or insolvency and the officers of those Courts respectively shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of bankruptcy and an order of the Court seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to enable the latter Court to exercise in regard to the matters directed by the order such jurisdiction as either the Court which made the request or the Court to which the request is made could exercise in regard to similar matters within their respective jurisdictions.

Courts to be auxiliary to each other

**114.** Any creditor whose debt is sufficient to entitle him to present

Power to present petition against one partner

a bankruptcy petition against all the partners of a firm may present a petition against any one or more partners of the firm without including the others

Power to dismiss petition against some respondents only

**115.** Where there are more respondents than one to a petition, the Court may dismiss the petition as to one or more of them, without prejudice to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of them

**116.** Where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition by or against one member of

Property of partners to be vested in same trustee

a partnership, any other bankruptcy petition by or against a member of the same partnership shall be filed in or transferred to the Court in which the first-mentioned petition

is in course of prosecution and, unless the Court otherwise directs the same trustee or receiver shall be appointed as may have been appointed in respect of the property of the first mentioned member of the partnership, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just

**117.** Where a member of a partnership is adjudged bankrupt,

Actions by trustee and bankrupt's partners

the Court may authorise the trustee to commence and prosecute any action in the names of the trustee and of the bankrupt's partner, and any release by such partner of the debt

or demand to which the action relates shall be void, but notice of the application for authority to commence the action shall be given to him, and he may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the action, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom, he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs

**118.** Where a bankrupt is a contractor in respect of any contract jointly with any person or persons, such

Actions on joint contracts

person or persons may sue or be sued in respect of the contract without the joinder of the bankrupt

**119.** Any two or more persons, being partners, or any person

Proceedings in partnership name

carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the firm, but in such case the Court may, on

application by any person interested, order the names of the persons who are partners in such firm or the name of such person to be disclosed in such manner and verified on oath or otherwise, as the Court may direct

### Officers

**120.** (1) No registrar or other officer attached to any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy shall during his continuance in office be capable of being elected or sitting as a member of the House of Commons

Disabilities of officers  
 (2) No registrar or Official Receiver or other officer attached to any such Court shall during his continuance in office either directly or indirectly, by himself his clerk or partner act as solicitor in any proceeding in bankruptcy or in any prosecution of a debtor by order of the Court, and if he does so act he shall be liable to be dismissed from office

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any registrar or officer appointed before the twenty fifth day of August eighteen hundred and eighty three to act as solicitor by himself his clerk or partner to the extent permitted by section sixty nine of the Bankruptcy Act 1869

### Orders and Warrants of Court

**121.** Any order made by a Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy

Enforcement of orders  
 of Courts throughout United Kingdom  
 in England under the Act or any enactment repealed by this Act shall be enforced in Scotland and Ireland in the Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy in those parts of the United Kingdom respectively in the same manner in all respects as if the order had been made by the Court hereby required to enforce it and in like manner any order made by a Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy in Scotland shall be enforced in England and Ireland and any order made by a Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy in Ireland shall be enforced in England and Scotland by the Courts respectively having jurisdiction in bankruptcy in the part of the United Kingdom where the orders may require to be enforced and in the same manner in all respects as if the order had been made by the Court required to enforce it in a case of bankruptcy within its own jurisdiction

**122.** The High Court the County Courts the Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy in Scotland and

Courts to be auxiliary to each other Ireland and every British Court elsewhere having jurisdiction in bankruptcy or insolvency and the officers of those Courts respectively

shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of bankruptcy and an order of the Court seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to enable the latter Court to exercise in regard to the matters directed by the order such jurisdiction as either the Court which made the request or the Court to which the request is made could exercise in regard to similar matters within their respective jurisdictions

**123.** (1) Any warrant of a Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy

in England may be enforced in Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, and elsewhere in His Majesty's dominions, in the same manner and subject to the same

privileges in and subject to which a warrant issued by any justice of the peace against a person for an indictable offence against the laws of England, may be executed in those parts of His Majesty's dominions respectively, in pursuance of the Acts of Parliament in that behalf

(2) A search warrant issued by a Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy for the discovery of any property of a debtor may be executed in manner prescribed or in the same manner and subject to the same privileges in and subject to which a search warrant for property supposed to be stolen may be executed according to law

**124.** Where the Court commits any person to prison, the com-

mitment may be to such convenient prison as the Court thinks expedient, and, if the Commitment to prison gaoler of any prison refuses to receive any prisoner so committed, he shall be liable for every such refusal to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds

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## PART VI

### SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

#### *Application of Act*

**125.** (1) Every married woman who carried on a trade or business whether separately from her husband or not, shall be subject to the bankruptcy laws as if she were a feme sole

(2) Where a married woman carries on a trade or business and a final judgment or order for any amount has been obtained against her, whether or not expressed to be payable out of her separate property, that judgment or order shall be available for bankruptcy proceedings against her by a bankruptcy notice as though she were personally bound to pay the judgment debt or sum ordered to be paid

**126.** A receiving order shall not be made against any corporation or against any partnership or association or Exclusion of companies company registered under the Companies 8 Edw 7 c 69 (Consolidation) Act 1908, or any enactment repealed by that Act

**127.** Subject to such modifications as may be made by general rules under this Act, the provisions of this Application to limited partnerships Act shall apply to limited partnerships in like manner as if limited partnerships were ordinary partnerships, and, on all the general

partners of a limited partnership being adjudged bankrupt the assets of the limited partner himself shall vest in the trustee

**128** If a person having privilege of Parliament commits an act of bankruptcy he may be dealt with under privilege of Parliament this act in like manner as if he had not such privilege

**129** Where a petition is presented before or against a debtor of the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise or Application of Act in the Official Receiver reports to the Court case of small estates that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three hundred pounds the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner and thereupon the provisions of his Act shall be subject to the following modifications

(1) If the debtor adjudged bankrupt the Official Receiver shall be the trustee in the bankruptcy

(2) There shall be no committee of inspection but the Official Receiver shall with the permission of the Board of Trade acting which may be done by the trustee with the permission of the committee of inspection

(3) Such order as may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed by general rules with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure but nothing in the order shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor

Provided that if the creditor has at any time before a resolution is passed by some person other than the Official Receiver be appointed trustee in the bankruptcy and thereupon the bankrupt shall proceed as if an order for summarily administration had not been made

**130** (1) Any creditor of a deceased debtor whose debt would have been sufficient to support a bankruptcy

Administration in bankruptcy of estate of person dying insolvent petition against the debtor had been filed in the court where the debtor was present or the court a petition in the prescribed form praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor according to law of bankruptcy

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given in the manner upon a prompt hearing the creditor's debts in the court and that there is a reasonable probability that he is unable to satisfy all the payment of the debts owing by the deceased make an order for the administration in bankruptcy of the debts and debts upon cause shown dismiss the petition wholly or wholly

(3) A petition for administration under section 111 to be presented to the court after proceeding has been taken in any court of justice for the administration of the debts and debts

estate, but that the Court may, when satisfied that the estate is sufficient to pay its debts, transfer the proceedings to the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and thereupon the last mentioned Court may, in the prescribed manner, make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, and the like consequences shall ensue as under an administration order made on the petition of a creditor.

(4) Upon an order being made for the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, the property of the debtor shall vest in the Official Receiver of the Court, as trustee thereof, and he shall forthwith proceed to realise and distribute it in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Provided that the creditors shall have the same powers as to appointment of trustees and committees of inspection as they have in other cases where the estate of a debtor is being administered or dealt with in bankruptcy, and the provisions of this Act, relating to trustees and committees of inspection, shall apply to trustees and committees of inspection appointed under the power so conferred.

If no committee of inspection is appointed, any act or thing or any direction or permission which might have been done or given by a committee of inspection may be done or given by the Board of Trade.

(5) With the modifications hereinafter mentioned, all the provisions of Part II of this Act (relating to the administration of the property of a bankrupt) and, subject to any modification that may be made therein by general rules under sub-section eleven of this section, the following provisions, namely, section twenty five of this Act (which relates to inquiries as to the debtor's conduct, dealings, and property); section eighty-three of this Act (which relates to the costs of trustees, managers, and other persons), section one hundred and twenty nine of this Act (which relates to the summary administration of small estates) and sub-section four of section ninety three of this Act so far as it relates to the effect of the release of Official Receivers, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of an administration order under this section in like manner as to an order of adjudication under this Act, and sub-section one of section thirty five of this Act shall apply as if for the reference to an order of adjudication there were substituted a reference to an administration order under this section.

(6) In the administration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of administration, the Official Receiver or trustee shall have regard to any claim by the legal personal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper funeral and testamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate, and such claims shall be deemed a preferential debt under the order, and shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the provisions of this Act relating to the priority of other debts, be payable in full, out of the debtor's estate, in priority to all other debts.

(7) If, on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, any surplus remains in the hands of the Official Receiver or trustee, after payment in full of all the debts due from the debtor, together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of

bankruptcy, such surplus shall be paid over to the legal personal representative before the date of the order for being dealt with in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(8) Notice to the legal personal representative of a deceased debtor of the presentation by a creditor of a petition under this section shall, in the event of an order for administration being made thereon, be deemed to be equivalent to notice of an act of bankruptcy, and after such notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legal personal representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between himself and the Official Receiver or trustee, save as aforesaid nothing in this section shall invalidate any payment made or any act or thing done in good faith by the legal personal representative before the date of the order for administration.

(9) A petition for the administration of the estate of a deceased debtor under this section may be presented by the legal personal representative of the debtor and, where a petition is so presented by such a representative, this section shall apply subject to such modifications as may be prescribed by general rules made under sub-section eleven of this section.

(10) Unless the context otherwise requires Court, in this section, means the Court within the jurisdiction of which the debtor resided or carried on business for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease, creditor means one or more creditors qualified to present a bankruptcy petition as in this Act provided.

(11) General rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this section may be made in the same manner and to the like effect and extent as in bankruptcy.

### 131. (1) The enactments set out in the Fourth Schedule to this

Outstanding bankruptcies under earlier enactments

Act and re-enacted in the manner therein appearing, shall apply as respects debtors who have been adjudged bankrupt or whose affairs have been liquidated by arrangement under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869 or any previous Bank-

ruptcy Act, and as respects proceedings under any such Act outstanding at the commencement of this Act.

(2) Save as aforesaid nothing in this Act shall affect such proceedings aforesaid, but they shall continue, and the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, or any previous Bankruptcy Acts and any rules, orders and tables of fees made thereunder which were applicable to the case immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to apply thereto as if this Act had not been passed.

### General Rules

#### 132. (1) The Lord

Power to make general rules

Chancellor may, with the concurrence of the President of the Board of Trade make general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

Provided that the general rules so made shall not extend the jurisdiction of the Court

(2) All general rules made under this section shall be laid before Parliament within three weeks after they are made if Parliament is then sitting, and, if Parliament is not then sitting, within three weeks after the beginning of the then next session of Parliament, and shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if enacted by this Act

#### *Fees, Salaries, Expenditure, and Returns*

**133.** (1) The Lord Chancellor may, with the sanction of the Treasury, prescribe a scale of fees and percentages to be charged for or in respect of proceedings under this Act; and the Treasury shall direct by whom and in what manner they are to be collected and accounted for, and to what account they shall be paid

(2) The Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the Treasury, shall direct whether any and what remuneration is to be allowed to any officer of, or person attached to, the Board of Trade, performing any duties under this Act, and may vary, increase, or diminish such remuneration, as they may think fit

**134.** The Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Treasury, shall direct whether any and what remuneration is to be allowed to any person (other than an officer of the Board of Trade) performing any duties under this Act, and may vary, increase, or diminish such remuneration, as he may think fit

**135.** (Repealed by 16 & 17 Geo 5, c 9)

**136.** The registrars and other officers of the Courts acting in bankruptcy shall make to the Board of Trade such returns of the business of their respective Courts and offices, at such times and in such manner and form as may be prescribed, and from such returns the Board of Trade shall cause books to be prepared which shall, under the regulations of the Board, be open for public information and searches

The Board of Trade shall also cause a general annual report of all matters, judicial and financial, within this Act, to be prepared and laid before both Houses of Parliament

#### *Evidence*

**137.** (1) A copy of the *London Gazette* containing any notice inserted therein in pursuance of this Act, shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice

(2) The production of a copy of the *London Gazette* containing any notice of a Receiving Order, or of an order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, shall be conclusive evidence in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date

**138.** (1) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of creditors under this Act, signed at the same or the next ensuing meeting, by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the meeting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof.

Evidence of proceedings at meetings of creditors  
 (2) Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of its proceedings whereof a minute has been so signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had thereat to have been duly passed or had.

**139.** Any petition or copy of a petition in bankruptcy, any order or certificate or copy of an order or certificate made by any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, any instrument or copy of an instrument, affidavit, or document made or used in the course of any bankruptcy proceedings or other proceedings had under this Act, shall, if it appears to be sealed with the seal of any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, or purports to be signed by any Judge thereof, or is certified as a true copy by any registrar thereof, be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever.

**140.** Subject to general rules, any affidavit to be used in a Bankruptcy Court may be sworn before any person authorised to administer oaths in the High Court, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, or before any registrar of a Bankruptcy Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptcy Court authorised in writing in that behalf by the Judge of the Court or before a justice of the peace for the county or place where it is sworn, or, in the case of a person residing in Scotland or in Ireland, before a Judge ordinary, magistrate, or justice of the peace, or, in the case of a person who is out of the United Kingdom, before a magistrate or justice of the peace or other person qualified to administer oaths in the country where he resides (he being certified to be a magistrate or justice of the peace or qualified as aforesaid, by a British minister or British Consul or by a notary public).

**141.** In the case of the death of the debtor or his wife, or of a witness whose evidence has been received Death of debtor or witness  
 by any Court in any proceeding under this Act, the deposition of the person so deceased purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Court, or a copy thereof purporting to be so sealed, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposited to.

**142.** Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall have a seal describing the Court in such manner as may be directed by order of the Lord Chancellor, and judicial notice shall be taken of the seal and of the signature of the Judge or registrar of any such Court, in all legal proceedings.

**143.** A certificate of the Board of Trade that a person has been appointed trustee under this Act shall be conclusive evidence of his appointment

**144.** (1) All documents purporting to be orders or certificates made or issued by the Board of Trade, and Proceedings of Board of Trade to be sealed with the seal of the Board, or to be signed by a secretary or assistant secretary of the Board, or any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Board, shall be received in evidence, and deemed to be such orders or certificates without further proof unless the contrary is shown

(2) A certificate signed by the President of the Board of Trade that any order made, certificate issued, or act done, is the order, certificate, or act of the Board of Trade shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified

#### *Miscellaneous*

**145.** (1) Where by this Act any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, then in the computation of that limited time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding shall be done or taken at latest on the last day of that limited time as so computed, unless the last day is a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or Monday or Tuesday in Easter Week or a day appointed for public fast, humiliation or thanksgiving or a day on which the Court does not sit, in which case any act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards which is not one of the days in this section specified

(2) Where by this Act any act or proceeding is directed to be done or taken on a certain day then, if that day happens to be one of the days in this section specified the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards which is not one of the days in this section specified

**146.** All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by post to the last known address of the person to be served therewith

**147.** (1) No proceeding in bankruptcy shall be invalidated by any formal defect or by any irregularity, unless Formal defect not to invalidate proceedings the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment or election of a receiver, trustee, or member of a committee of inspection shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith.

**148.** Every deed, conveyance, assignment, surrender, admission or other assurance relating solely to freehold, leasehold, copyhold or customary property, or

**Exemption of deeds, &c. from stamp duty** to any mortgage charge or other incumbrance on, or any estate, right or interest in, any real or personal property which is part of the estate of any bankrupt, and which, after the execution of the deed, conveyance, assignment, surrender, admission or other assurance either at law or in equity, is or remains the estate of the bankrupt or of the trustee under the bankruptcy, and every power of attorney proxy paper, writ, order, certificate, affidavit, bond or other instrument or writing relating solely to the property of any bankrupt, or to any proceeding under any bankruptcy, shall be exempt from stamp duty, except in respect of fees under this Act.

**149.** For all or any of the purposes of this Act, a corporation may act by any of its officers authorised in that behalf under the seal of the corporation, a firm may act by any of its members, and a trustee may act by his committee or curator bonis.

**Acting of corporations, partners, &c**

**150. (1)** Where in any Act, instrument, or proceeding, passed, executed, or taken before the commencement of this Act, mention is made of a commission of bankruptcy or fiat in bankruptcy the same shall be construed, with reference to the proceedings under a bankruptcy petition, as if a commission of or a fiat in bankruptcy had been actually issued at the time of the presentation of such petition.

**Construction of Acts mentioning commission of bankruptcy, &c**

**(2)** Where by any Act or instrument reference is made to the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, or to any enactment repealed by this Act, that Act or instrument shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed and have effect as if this Act or the corresponding provision (if any) of this Act were therein referred to.

**151.** Save as provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act relating to the remedies against the property of a debtor, the priorities of debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

**Certain provisions to bind Crown**

**Saving for existing rights of audience**

**152.** Nothing in this Act shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had at the commencement of this Act.

*Unclaimed Funds or Dividends*

**153.** (1) Where the trustees, under any bankruptcy composition or scheme, pursuant to this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act, has under his control any unclaimed dividend which has remained unclaimed for more than six months, or where, after making a final dividend, he

Unclaimed and undistributed dividends or funds under this and former Acts  
 has in his hands or under his control any unclaimed or undistributed money arising from the property of the debtor, he shall forthwith pay it to the Bankruptcy Estates Account at the Bank of England. The Board of Trade shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid, which shall be an effectual discharge to him in respect thereof.

(2) Where any unclaimed or undistributed funds or dividends in the hands or under the control of any trustee or other person empowered to collect, receive, or distribute any funds or dividends under any Act of Parliament mentioned in the Fifth Schedule to this Act, or any petition, resolution, deed or other proceeding under or in pursuance of any such Act, have remained or remain unclaimed or undistributed for six months after they became claimable or distributable, or in any other case for two years after the receipt thereof by such trustee or other person, it shall be the duty of such trustee or other person forthwith to pay them to the Bankruptcy Estates Account at the Bank of England. The Board of Trade shall furnish the trustee or other person with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid, which shall be an effectual discharge to him in respect thereof.

The Board of Trade may at any time order any such trustee or other person to submit to them an account verified by affidavit of the sums received and paid by him under or in pursuance of any such petition, resolution, deed or other proceeding as aforesaid, and may direct and enforce an audit of the account.

The Board of Trade with the concurrence of the Treasury, may from time to time appoint a person to collect and get in all such unclaimed or distributed funds or dividends, and for the purposes of this section any court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy shall have and, at the instance of the person so appointed or of the Board of Trade, may exercise, all the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and realisation of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to proceedings under this section.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not, except as expressly declared herein deprive any person of any larger or other right or remedy to which he may be entitled against such trustee or other person.

(4) Any person claiming to be entitled to any moneys paid into the Bankruptcy Estates Account, pursuant to this section, may apply to the Board of Trade for payment to him of the same, and the Board of Trade,

if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled, shall make an order for the payment to such person of the sum due.

Any person dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of Trade in respect of his claim may appeal to the High Court.

## PART VII

### BANKRUPTCY OFFENCES

**154. (1) Any person who has been adjudged bankrupt or in respect of whose estate a Receiving order Fraudulent debtors has been made shall in each of the cases following be guilty of a misdemeanour**

- (a) If he does not to the best of his knowledge and belief fully and truly discover to the trustee all his property, real and personal, and how and to whom and for what consideration and when he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of his trade (if any) or laid out in the ordinary expense of his family, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.
- (b) If he does not deliver up to the trustee, or as he directs, all such part of his real and personal property as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.
- (c) If he does not deliver up to the trustee, or as he directs, all books, documents, papers, and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.
- (d) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him or within (twelve) months next before such presentation, he conceals any part of his property to the value of ten pounds or upwards or conceals any debt due to or from him unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.
- (e) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him or within (twelve) months next before such presentation he fraudulently removes any part of his property to the value of ten pounds or upwards.
- (f) If he make any material omission in any statement relating to his affairs unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.
- (g) If knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy he fails for the period of a month to inform the trustee thereof.
- (h) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he prevents the production of any book, document,

*Unclaimed Funds or Dividends*

153. (1) Where the trustees, under any bankruptcy composition or scheme, pursuant to this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act, has under his control any unclaimed dividend which has remained unclaimed for more than six months, or where, after making a final dividend, he

Unclaimed and undistributed dividends or funds under this and former Acts  
has in his hands or under his control any unclaimed or undistributed money arising from the property of the debtor, he shall forthwith pay it to the Bankruptcy Estates Account at the Bank of England. The Board of Trade shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid, which shall be an effectual discharge to him in respect thereof.

(2) Where any unclaimed or undistributed funds or dividends in the hands or under the control of any trustee or other person empowered to collect, receive, or distribute any funds or dividends under any Act of Parliament mentioned in the Fifth Schedule to this Act, or any petition, resolution, deed or other proceeding under or in pursuance of any such Act, have remained or remain unclaimed or undistributed for six months after they became claimable or distributable, or in any other case for two years after the receipt thereof by such trustee or other person, it shall be the duty of such trustee or other person forthwith to pay them to the Bankruptcy Estates Account at the Bank of England. The Board of Trade shall furnish the trustee or other person with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid, which shall be an effectual discharge to him in respect thereof.

The Board of Trade may at any time order any such trustee or other person to submit to them an account verified by affidavit of the sums received and paid by him under or in pursuance of any such petition, resolution, deed, or other proceeding as aforesaid, and may direct and enforce an audit of the account.

The Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the Treasury, may from time to time appoint a person to collect and get in all such unclaimed or distributed funds or dividends, and for the purposes of this section any court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy shall have and, at the instance of the person so appointed or of the Board of Trade, may exercise all the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and realisation of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to proceedings under this section.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not, except as expressly declared herein deprive any person of any larger or other right or remedy to which he may be entitled against such trustee or other person.

(4) Any person claiming to be entitled to any moneys paid into the Bankruptcy Estates Account pursuant to this section, may apply to the Board of Trade for payment to him of the same, and the Board of Trade,

if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled, shall make an order for the payment to such person of the sum due.

Any person dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of Trade in respect of his claim may appeal to the High Court.

## PART VII

### BANKRUPTCY OFFENCES

**154. (1) Any person who has been adjudged bankrupt or in respect of whose estate a Receiving order Fraudulent debtors has been made shall in each of the cases following be guilty of a misdemeanour**

- (a) If he does not to the best of his knowledge and belief fully and truly discover to the trustee all his property, real and personal and how and to whom and for what consideration and when he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of his trade (if any) or laid out in the ordinary expense of his family, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud,
- (b) If he does not deliver up to the trustee, or as he directs, all such part of his real and personal property as is in his custody or under his control and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud,
- (c) If he does not deliver up to the trustee, or as he directs, all books, documents, papers, and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud,
- (d) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him or within (twelve) months next before such presentation, he conceals any part of his property to the value of ten pounds or upwards or conceals any debt due to or from him unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud,
- (e) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him or within (twelve) months next before such presentation he fraudulently removes any part of his property to the value of ten pounds or upwards,
- (f) If he make any material omission in any statement relating to his affairs unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud,
- (g) If knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy he fails for the period of a month to inform the trustee thereof,
- (h) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him he prevents the production of any book, document

paper, or writing affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law,

- (i) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within (twelve) months next before such presentation, he conceals, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mutilation or falsification of any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law,
- (j) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within (twelve) months next before such presentation, he makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law,
- (k) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within (twelve) months next before such presentation, he fraudulently parts with, alters, or makes any omission in, or is privy to the fraudulently parting with, altering, or making any omission in, any document affecting or relating to his property or affairs,
- (l) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or at any meeting of his creditors within (twelve) months next before such presentation, he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses,
- (m) If, within (twelve) months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or, in the case of a Receiving order made under section one hundred and seven of this Act, before the date of the order, or after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition and before the making of a Receiving order, he, by any false representation or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same,
- (n) If, within (twelve) months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him or, in the case of a Receiving order made under section one hundred and seven of this Act, before the date of the order or after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition and before the making of a Receiving order, he obtains under the false pretence of carrying on business and, if a trader, of dealing in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit and has not paid for the same, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud,
- (o) If, within (twelve) months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or, in the case of a Receiving order made under section one hundred and seven

of this Act, before the date of the order, or after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition and before the making of a Receiving order he pawns, pledges, or disposes of any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless, in the case of a trader, such pawning, pledging, or disposing is in the ordinary way of his trade, and unless in any case he proves that he had no intent to defraud

- (p) If he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to an agreement with reference to his affairs or to his bankruptcy

For the purpose of this section the expression trustee means the Official Receiver of the debtor's estate or trustee administering his estate for the benefit of his creditors

(2) Any person guilty of a misdemeanour in the cases mentioned respectively in paragraphs (m) (n) and (o) of the last foregoing subsection shall be liable on conviction on indictment to penal servitude for any term not exceeding five years or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months

(o) Where any person pawns pledges or disposes of any property in circumstances which amount to a misdemeanour under paragraph (p) of subsection 1 of this section every person who takes in pawn or pledge or otherwise receives the property knowing it to be pawned pledged or disposed of in such circumstances as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and on conviction thereof liable to be punished in the same way as if he had received the property knowing it to have been obtained in circumstances amounting to a misdemeanour )

#### **Undischarged bankrupt obtaining credit**

(a) either alone or jointly with any other person obtains credit to the extent of ten pounds or upwards from any person without informing that person that he is an undischarged bankrupt or

(b) engages in any trade or business under a name other than that under which he was adjudicated bankrupt without disclosing to all persons with whom he enters into any business transaction the name under which he was adjudicated bankrupt

he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour

#### **156. If any person who has been adjudged bankrupt or in respect of whose estate a Receiving Order has been made —**

- (a) in incurring any debt or liability has obtained credit under false pretence or by means of any other fraud
- (b) with intent to defraud his creditors or any of them has made or caused to be made any gift or transfer of or charge on his property
- (c) with intent to defraud his creditors has concealed or removed any part of his property since or within two months before,

the date of any unsatisfied judgment or order for payment of money obtained against him,  
he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour

(B A 1926, s 6 For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that if any person who has been adjudged bankrupt or in respect of whose estate a Receiving Order has been made, has with intent to defraud his creditors or any of them caused or connived at the levying of any execution against his property he shall for the purposes of paragraph (b) of section one hundred and fifty six of the principal Act be deemed to have made a transfer of or charge on his property, and shall accordingly be guilty of a misdemeanour )

**157.** (1) Any person who has been adjudged bankrupt, or in respect of whose estate a Receiving order has been made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, if, having been engaged in any trade or business and having outstanding at the date of the Receiving Order any debts contracted in the course and for the purposes of such trade or business —

(a) he has, within two years prior to the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, materially contributed to or increased the extent of his insolvency by gambling, or by rash and hazardous speculations, and such gambling, or speculations are unconnected with his trade or business, or

(b) he has, between the date of the presentation of the petition and the date of the Receiving Order, lost any part of his estate by such gambling or rash and hazardous speculations as aforesaid or

(c) on being required by the Official Receiver at any time, or in the course of his public examination by the Court, to account for the loss of any substantial part of his estate incurred within a period of a year next preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, or between that date and the date of the Receiving Order he fails to give a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which such loss was incurred

Provided that in determining for the purposes of this section whether any speculations were rash and hazardous, the financial position of the accused person at the time when he entered into the speculations shall be taken into consideration

(2) A prosecution shall not be instituted against any person under this section except by order of the Court, nor where the Receiving Order in the bankruptcy is made within two years from the first day of April nineteen hundred and fourteen

(3) Where a Receiving Order is against a person under section one hundred and seven of this Act, this section shall apply as if for references to the presentation of a petition there were substituted references to the making of the Receiving order

158. (1) If any person who has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors is adjudged bankrupt, or if a Receiving order is made in respect of his estate, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, if, having during the whole or any part of the two years immediately preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition been engaged in any trade or business, he has not kept proper books of account throughout those two years or such part thereof as aforesaid, and, if so engaged at the date of presentation of the petition thereafter, whilst so engaged up to the date of the Receiving order or has not preserved all books of account so kept.

Provided that a person who has not kept or has not preserved such books of account shall not be convicted of an offence under this section if his unsecured liabilities at the date of the Receiving order did not exceed one hundred pounds or if he proves that in the circumstances in which he traded or carried on business the omission was honest and excusable.

(2) A prosecution shall not be instituted against any person under this section except by order of the Court nor where the Receiving order in the bankruptcy is made within two years from the first day of April nineteen hundred and fourteen.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed not to have kept proper books of account if he has not kept such books or accounts as are necessary to exhibit or explain his transactions and financial position in his trade or business including a book or books containing entries from day to day in sufficient detail of all cash received and cash paid and where the trade or business has involved dealings in goods also accounts of all goods sold and purchased, and statements of annual stock takings.

(4) Paragraphs 9 10 and 11 of section one hundred and fifty-four of this Act (which relate to the destruction, mutilation and falsification and other fraudulent dealing with books and documents) shall in their application to such books as aforesaid have effect as if two years next before the presentation of the bankruptcy petition were substituted for the time mentioned in those paragraphs as the time prior to the presentation within which the acts or omissions specified in those paragraphs constitute an offence.

(5) Where a Receiving order is made against a person under section one hundred and seven of this Act this section shall apply as if for references to the presentation of a petition there were substituted references to the making of the Receiving order.

(B A 1923 s 7 As from the expiration of a period of two years (a) after the commencement of this Act section one hundred and fifty eight of the principal Act (which relates to the failure of bankrupt to keep proper accounts) shall have effect as if—

(a) there were substituted for sub-section 1 thereof the following sub-section, that is to say.—

"(1) Any person who has been adjudged bankrupt or in respect of whose estate a Receiving order has been made shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, if, having been engaged in any trade or business during any period in the two years immediately preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, he has not kept proper books of account throughout that period and throughout any further period in which he was so engaged between the date of the presentation of the petition and the date of the Receiving order, or has not preserved all books of account so kept

"Provided that a person who has not kept or has not preserved such books of account shall not be convicted of an offence under this section—

'(a) if his unsecured liabilities at the date of the Receiving order did not exceed, in the case of a person who has not on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt or made a composition with his creditors five hundred pounds, or in any other case one hundred pounds, or

"(b) if he proves that in the circumstances in which he traded or carried on business the omission was honest and excusable "

and

(b) there were substituted for sub-section 3 thereof the following sub-section, that is to say:—

"(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed not to have kept proper books of account if he has not kept such books or accounts as are necessary to exhibit or explain his transactions and financial position in his trade or business, including a book or books containing entries from day to day in sufficient detail of all cash received and cash paid, and, where the trade or business has involved dealings in goods, statements of annual stock takings, and (except in the case of goods sold by way of retail trade to the actual consumer) accounts of all goods sold and purchased showing the buyers and sellers thereof in sufficient detail to enable the goods and the buyers and sellers thereof to be identified")

**159.** If any person who is adjudged bankrupt or in respect of whose estate a Receiving order has been made, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within six months before such presentation, goes England and takes with him,

Bankrupt absconding with property

or attempts or makes preparation to quit England and take with him, any part of his property to the amount of twenty pounds or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors, he shall (unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud) be guilty of felony.

**160.** If any creditor or any person claiming to be a creditor, in any bankruptcy proceedings, wilfully and with  
 False claim etc intent to defraud makes any false claim,  
 or any proof, declaration or statement of account, which is untrue in any material particular, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall on conviction on indictment be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one year.

**161.** Where an official receiver or a trustee in a bankruptcy reports to any Court exercising jurisdiction Order by Court for in bankruptcy that in his opinion a debtor prosecution on report of who has been adjudged bankrupt or in respect trustee of whose estate a receiving order has been made has been guilty of any offence under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act or where the Court is satisfied upon the representation of any creditor or member of the committee of inspection that there is ground to believe that the debtor has been guilty of any such offence the Court shall, if it appears to the Court that there is a reasonable probability that the debtor will be convicted (and that the circumstances are such as to render a prosecution desirable) order that the debtor be prosecuted for such offence.

(It shall not in any case be obligatory on the Court to make an order under section one hundred and sixty-one of the principal Act (which requires the Court in the circumstances therein mentioned to order the prosecution of a debtor), unless it appears to the Court that the circumstances are such as to render a prosecution desirable, and accordingly the said section shall have effect as if there were therein inserted after the word "convicted" the words "and that the circumstances are such as to render a prosecution desirable," and the proviso to the said section is hereby repealed.)

**162.** Where a debtor has been guilty of any criminal offence, he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefore by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

Criminal liability after discharge or composition  
**163.** (Repealed by B A, 1926, s 9)

**164.** (1) A person guilty of an offence declared to be a felony or a misdemeanour under this Act in respect of which no special penalty is imposed by this Trial and punishment of offences Act shall be liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years, or, on summary conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding (twelve) months.

Provided that the maximum term of imprisonment with or without hard labour which may be awarded on conviction on indictment of a misdemeanour under section one hundred and fifty-six of this Act shall be one year.

(2) Summary proceedings in respect of any such offence shall not be instituted after one year from the first discovery thereof either by the official receiver or by the trustee in the bankruptcy, or, in the case of proceedings instituted by a creditor, by the creditor, nor in any case shall they be instituted after three years from the commission of the offence.

(3) Every misdemeanour under this Act shall be deemed to be an offence under and subject to the provisions of the Vexatious Indictments Act, 1859, and any Act amending that Act, and when any person is charged with any such misdemeanour before a Court of summary jurisdiction the Court shall take into consideration any evidence adduced before them tending to show that the act charged was not committed with a guilty intent.

(4) In an indictment for an offence under this Act, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged in the words of this Act specifying the offence, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, without alleging or setting forth any debt, act of bankruptcy, trading, adjudication, or any proceedings in, or order, warrant, or document of, any Court acting under this Act or any Act repealed by this Act.

**165.** Where the Court orders the prosecution of any person for any offence under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act, or for any offence act in certain cases arising out of or connected with any bankruptcy proceedings, it shall be the duty of the Director of Public Prosecutions to institute and carry on the prosecution.

Provided that, where the order of the Court is made on the application of the Official Receiver and based on his report, the Board of Trade may themselves, or through the Official Receiver, institute the prosecution and carry on the proceedings, if or so long as those proceedings are conducted before a Court of summary jurisdiction, unless in the course thereof circumstances arise which, in the opinion of such Court or of the Board, render it desirable that the remainder of the proceedings should be carried on by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

**166.** A statement or admission made by any person in any compulsory examination or deposition before any Court on the hearing of any matter in bankruptcy shall not be admissible as evidence against that person in any proceeding in respect of any of the misdemeanours referred to in section eighty five of the Larceny Act, 1861, (which section relates to frauds by agents, bankers and factors).

Evidence as to frauds by agents  
24 & 25 Vict c 96

## PART VIII

## GENERAL

*Interpretation*

## Interpretation

**167.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

"The Court" means the Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act,

"Affidavit" includes statutory declaration, affirmation and attestation on honour,

"Available act of bankruptcy" means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made,

"Debt provable in bankruptcy or provable debt" includes any debt or liability by this Act made provable in bankruptcy,

"Gazetted" means published in the *London Gazette*

"General rules" include forms

"Goods" includes all chattels personal

"Local Bank" means any bank in or in the neighbourhood of the bankruptcy district in which the proceedings are taken,

"Oath" includes affirmation declaration and attestation on honour

"Ordinary resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in value of the creditors present personally or by proxy at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution,

"Prescribed" means prescribed by general rules within the meaning of this Act

"Property" includes money goods things in action land and every description of property whether real or personal and whether situate in England or elsewhere, also obligations easements and every description of estate interest and profit present or future vested or contingent arising out of or incident to property as above defined

"Resolution" means ordinary resolution

"Secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage charge or lien on the property of the debtor or any part thereof as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor

"Sheriff" includes any officer charged with the execution of a writ or other process

"Special resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three fourths in value of the creditors present personally or by proxy at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution

"Trustee" means the trustee in bankruptcy of a debtor's estate

**•Repeals**

**168.** (1) The Acts mentioned in the Sixth Schedule to this Act  
Repeal of enactments are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned  
and savings in the third column of that schedule

(2) This Act shall apply to proceedings under the Bankruptcy Acts,  
1883 to 1913, pending at the commencement of this Act, as if commenced  
under this Act

(3) Until revoked or altered under the powers of this Act, any fees  
prescribed and any general rules and orders made under the Bankruptcy  
Acts, 1883 to 1913, and the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act,  
1887, which are in force at the commencement of this Act, shall continue  
in force, and shall have effect as if made under this Act

(4) Nothing in the repeals effected by this Act shall affect the powers  
or duties, tenure of office, terms of remuneration, or right to pension,  
of any officer appointed before the commencement of this Act

(5) Nothing in this Act shall affect any provisions of the Bankruptcy  
Acts, 1883 to 1913, relating to disqualifications on account of bankruptcy  
to executions or to the administration of small estates in County Courts  
which are left unrepealed by this Act

Short title, extent and 169 (1) This Act may be cited as the  
commencement Bankruptcy Act, 1914

(2) This Act shall not, except so far as is expressly provided, extend  
to Scotland or Ireland

(3) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January  
nineteen hundred and fifteen

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

### MEETINGS OF CREDITORS

1 The first meeting of creditors shall be summoned for a day not  
later than fourteen days after the date of the  
Sec 13 Receiving Order, unless the Court for any  
special reason deem it expedient that the  
meeting be summoned for a later day

2 The Official Receiver shall summon the meeting by giving not  
less than six clear days' notice of the time and place thereof in the  
*London Gazette* and in a local paper

3 The Official Receiver shall also, as soon as practicable, send to  
each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs, a notice of  
the time and place of the first meeting of creditors, accompanied by a  
summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the cause of his  
failure, and any observations thereon which the Official Receiver may  
think fit to make, but the proceedings at the first meeting shall not be

invalidated by reason of any such notice or summary not having been sent or received before the meeting.

4 The meeting shall be held at such place as is in the opinion of the Official Receiver most convenient for the majority of the creditors.

5 The Official Receiver or the trustee may at any time summon a meeting of creditors and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court, or so requested by a creditor in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

6 Meetings subsequent to the first meeting shall be summoned by sending notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor at the address given in his proof or if he has not proved at the address given in the debtor's statement of affairs or at such other address as may be known to the person summoning the meeting.

7 The Official Receiver or some person nominated by him shall be the Chairman at the first meeting. The Chairman at subsequent meetings shall be such person as the meeting by resolution appoint.

8 A person shall not be entitled to vote as a creditor at the first or any other meeting of creditors unless he has duly proved a debt provable in bankruptcy to be due to him from the debtor, and the proof has been duly lodged before the time appointed for the meeting.\*

9 A creditor shall not vote at any such meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt or any debt the value of which is not ascertained.

10 For the purpose of voting a secured creditor shall unless he surrenders his security state in his proof the particulars of his security the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertence†.

11 A creditor shall not vote in respect of any debt on or secured by a current bill of exchange or promissory note held by him unless he is willing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecedently to the debtor and against whom a Receiving Order has not been made as a security in his hands and to estimate the value thereof and for the purposes of voting but not for the purposes of dividend to deduct it from his proof.

\* In calculating a quorum only those who have lodged proofs can be counted. *Thomas In re Warner ex parte* (1911) 55 S.J. 482.

† Inadvertence is not the same as mistake. A creditor who states in his proof that his security is worthless does not omit to value it. *Piers In re* (1898) 1 Q.B. 627. If he deliberately votes without mentioning his security he will not be allowed to amend. *Roue In re West Coast Gold Fields Ltd ex parte* (1904) 2 K.B. 489.

12 It shall be competent to the trustee or to the Official Receiver within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value of a security as aforesaid has been made use of in voting at any meeting, to require the creditor to give up the security for the benefit of the creditors generally on payment of the value so estimated, with an addition thereto of twenty per centum. Provided that where a creditor has put a value on such security, he may, at any time before he has been required to give up such security as aforesaid, correct such valuation by a new proof, and deduct such new value from his debt, but in that case such addition of twenty per centum shall not be made if the trustee requires the security to be given up.

13 If a Receiving Order is made against one partner of a firm, any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors, and shall be entitled to vote thereat.

14 The Chairman of a meeting shall have power to admit or reject a proof for the purpose of voting, but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the Court. If he is in doubt whether the proof of the creditor should be admitted or rejected he shall mark the proof as objected to and shall allow the creditor to vote, subject to the vote being declared invalid in the event of the objection being sustained.

15 A creditor may vote either in person or by proxy.

16 Every instrument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be issued by the Official Receiver of the debtor's estate, or by some other Official Receiver, or, after the appointment of a trustee, by the trustee, and every insertion therein shall be in the handwriting of the person giving the proxy, or of any manager or clerk, or other person in his regular employment, or of any Commissioner to administer oaths in the Supreme Court.

17 General and special forms of proxy shall be sent to the creditors, together with a notice summoning a meeting of creditors, and neither the name nor the description of the Official Receiver, or of any other person shall be printed or inserted in the body of any instrument of proxy before it is so sent.

18 A creditor may give a general proxy to his manager or clerk, or any other person in his regular employment. In such case the instrument of proxy shall state the relation in which the person to act thereunder stands to the creditor.

19 A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any special meeting or adjournment thereof on all or any of the following matters —

- (a) For or against any specific proposal for a comparison or scheme of arrangement,
- (b) For or against the appointment of any specified person as trustee at a specified rate of remuneration, or as member of the Committee of Inspection, or for or against the con-

nuance in office of any specified person as trustee or member of a Committee of Inspection,

(c) On all questions relating to any matter other than those above referred to arising at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof

20 A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the Official Receiver or trustee before the meeting at which it is to be used

21 Where it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that any solicitation has been used by or on behalf of a trustee or receiver in obtaining proxies or in procuring the trusteeship or receivership except by the direction of a meeting of creditors the Court shall have power if it thinks fit to order that no remuneration shall be allowed to the person by whom or on whose behalf such solicitation may have been exercised notwithstanding any resolution of the Committee of Inspection or of the creditors to the contrary

22 A creditor may appoint the Official Receiver of the debtor's estate to act in manner prescribed as his general or special proxy

23 The Chairman of a meeting may with the consent of the meeting adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place

24 A meeting shall not be competent to act for any purpose except the election of a Chairman the proving of debts and the adjournment of the meeting unless there are present or represented thereat at least three creditors or all the creditors if their number does not exceed three

25 If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place or to such other day as the Chairman may appoint not being less than seven nor more than twenty-one days

26 The Chairman of every meeting shall cause minutes of the proceedings at the meeting to be drawn up and fairly entered in a book kept for that purpose and the minutes shall be signed by him or by the Chairman of the next ensuing meeting

27 No person acting either under a general or special proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself his partner or employer in a position to receive any remuneration out of the estate of the debtor otherwise than as a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the debtor Provided that where any person holds special proxies to vote for the appointment of himself as trustee he may use the said proxies and vote accordingly

28 The vote of the trustee or of his partner clerk solicitor or solicitor's clerk either as creditor or as proxy for a creditor shall not be reckoned in the majority required for passing any resolution affecting the remuneration or conduct of the trustee

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE

## PROOF OF DEBTS

*Proof in Ordinary Cases*

- 1 Every creditor shall prove his debt as soon as may be after  
Sec 32 the making of a Receiving Order
- 2 A debt may be proved by delivering or sending through the post in a prepaid letter to the Official Receiver, or if a trustee has been appointed to the trustee, an affidavit verifying the debt
- 3 The affidavit may be made by the creditor himself, or by some person authorised by or on behalf of the creditor. If made by a person so authorised it shall state his authority and means of knowledge
- 4 The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers if any by which the same can be substantiated. The Official Receiver or trustee may at any time call for the production of the vouchers
- 5 The affidavit shall state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor (and if it is found at any time that the affidavit made by or on behalf of a secured creditor has omitted to state that he is a secured creditor the secured creditor shall surrender his security to the Official Receiver or trustee for the general benefit of the creditors unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission has arisen from inadvertence and in that case the Court may allow the affidavit to be amended upon such terms as to the repayment of any dividends or otherwise as the Court may consider to be just)
- 6 A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt unless the Court otherwise specially orders
- 7 Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors before the first meeting and at all reasonable times
- 8 A creditor proving his debt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount not exceeding five per centum on the net amount of his claim, which he may have agreed to allow for payment in cash.
- 9 Formal proof of debts in respect of contributions payable under the National Insurance Act, 1911 to which priority is given by this Act shall not be required except in cases where it may otherwise be provided by rules under this Act

*Proof by Secured Creditors*

- 10 If a secured creditor realises his security, he may prove for the balance due to him after deducting the net amount realised

11 If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the Official Receiver or trustee for the general benefit of the creditors he may prove for his whole debt

12 If a secured creditor does not either realise or surrender his security he shall before ranking for dividend state in his proof the particulars of his security the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed

13 (a) Where a security is so valued the trustee may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value

(b) If the trustee is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale at such times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the creditor and the trustee or as, in default of such agreement the Court may direct. If the sale be by public auction the creditor or the trustee on behalf of the estate may bid or purchase

(c) provided that the creditor may at any time by notice in writing require the trustee to elect whether he will or will not exercise his power of redeeming the security or requiring it to be realised and if the trustee does not within six months after receiving the notice signify in writing to the creditor his election to exercise the power he shall not be entitled to exercise it and the equity of redemption or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the trustee shall vest in the creditor and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the security has been valued \*

14 Where a creditor has so valued his security he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the trustee or the Court that the valuation and proof were made bona fide on a mistaken estimate or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation but every such amendment shall be made at the cost of the creditor and upon such terms as the Court

\* As to redemption see *Button In re* (1905) 1 K.B. 602 Though in practice a proving creditor may be allowed to lump together debts and securities yet if the debts are distinct in substance with different rights over against third parties or with different securities the trustee should require the creditor to distinguish and specify the debts and the value of the securities (if any) for the same *Morris In re* (1899) 1 Ch 485 This is so though the securities are not on the debtor's estate *Ibid* So again the creditor has a right to call on the trustee under para (c) to elect whether he will redeem any specified security *Smith and Logan In re* 2 Man 70 A secured creditor who lumps together several securities at one assessed value does not thereby get against a subsequent insurmountable any right of consolidation which he had not before He need not put a separate valuation on each parcel comprised in any one security but though he does so he may realise from one parcel the whole or secured by all these parcels *Pearce In re* (1909) 2 Ch 492

shall order, unless the trustee shall allow the amendment without application to the Court †

15 Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with the foregoing rule, the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend which he may have received in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation, or, as the case may be shall be entitled to be paid out of any money, for the time being available for dividend any dividend or share of dividend which he may have failed to receive by reason of the inaccuracy of the original valuation before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividend but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date of the amendment

16 If a creditor after having valued his security subsequently realises it or if it is realised under the provisions of Rule 13 the net amount realised shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor

17 If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend

18 Subject to the provisions of Rule 13, a creditor shall in no case receive more than twenty shillings in the pound, and interest as provided by this Act

#### *Proof in respect of Distinct Contracts*

19 If a debtor was, at the date of the Receiving Order, liable in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more distinct firms or as a sole contractor, and also as a member of a firm, the circumstances that the firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof in respect of the contracts against the properties respectively liable on the contracts

† If after the notice in Rule 13 the trustee declares his election to purchase the security at the creditor a valuation probably the creditor cannot subsequently amend his valuation *Norris ex parte Sadler, in re* 17 QBD 728. The mere fact that the trustee has told the creditor (no notice to elect having been given by the creditor) that he intends to purchase the security at the creditor a valuation does not preclude amendment even if the trustee has tendered the amount *Newton In re* (1896) 2 QB 403 but when once the trustee has purchased and paid for the security at the creditor a valuation amendment is no longer possible *Norris ex parte supra*. See note to Sch f Rule 10. A secured creditor was allowed to revalue his security which had increased in value by the death of a prior incumbrancer though by reason of the amount of the first valuation a scheme intended to be offered to the creditors could not be carried through *Fanshawe In re* (1905) 1 KB 170.

### *Periodical Payments*

20 When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods and the Receiving Officer is made at any time other than one of those periods the person entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of the order as if the rent or payment grew due from day to day.

### *Interest*

21 On any debt or sum certain payable at a certain time or otherwise whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for and which is overdue at the date of the Receiving Officer and provable in bankruptcy the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time and if payable otherwise then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

### *Debt Payable at a Future Time*

22 A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy as if it were payable presently and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors deducting only thereout a rebate of interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable according to the terms on which it was contracted.

### *Admission or Rejection of Proofs*

23 The trustee shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt and in writing admit or reject it in whole or in part or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.\*

24 If the trustee thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted the Court may on the application of the trustee after notice to the creditor who made the proof expunge the proof or reduce its amount†.

25 If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the trustee in respect of a proof the Court may on the application of the creditor reverse or vary the decision.

\* The Court may order the trustee to give further particulars of his grounds of rejection. *Hunty (Marquis of) In re Goldstein (No 2) ex parte* (1917) HBR 270.

† If a proof is reduced the trustee cannot compel the creditor to refund any sum overpaid but can deduct it from any future dividend. *Searle Hoare & Co In re The Trustee ex parte Law Journal June 21 1924 p 388*.

26 The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the trustee declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor †

27 For the purpose of any of his duties in relation to proofs, the trustee may administer oaths and take affidavits

28 The Official Receiver, before the appointment of a trustee, shall have all the powers of a trustee with respect to the examination, admission, and rejection of proofs, and any act or decision of his in relation thereto shall be subject to the like appeal

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### THE THIRD SCHEDULE

Sec 99

#### LIST OF METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS

*Omitted*

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### THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

Sec 131

#### RE ENACTMENT OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO PRE BANKRUPTCIES

B A 1883 s 153 (4)  
and (5)

(4) On the occurrence at any time after the passing of this Act of any vacancy in the office of any person who

Vacancy in office of  
Official Assignees etc has under sub-section 4 of section 153 of the  
B A 1883, been appointed to perform the  
remaining duties of any of the officers men-  
tioned in sub section 2 of that section, the Board of Trade may, with the  
approval of the Treasury appoint a fit person to fill the vacancy, and all  
estates, rights and effects, which at the time of the vacancy are by virtue  
of the said section vested in the officer whose office is so vacated shall  
by virtue of such appointment, become vested in the person so appointed,  
provided that any person so appointed shall be an officer of the Board of  
Trade, and shall in all respects act under the directions of the Board of  
Trade

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† As a rule the debtor cannot apply unless the composition or scheme has been accepted *Penoist In re* 1909) 2 K B 784 If his application is dismissed with costs which he does not pay the costs are not provable in his subsequent bankruptcy, *Pilling In re* (1909) 2 K B 789

(5) The Board of Trade may, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, from time to time direct that any duties or functions not of a judicial character relating to any bankruptcies, insolvencies or other proceedings under any Act prior to the B A 1869, which were at the time of the passing of the B A 1883, performed or exercised by registrars of County Courts, shall devolve on and be performed by the Official Receiver, and thereupon all powers and authorities of the registrar, and all estates, rights and effects vested in the registrar shall become vested in the Official Receiver.

In every liquidation by arrangement under the B A 1869, which was pending at the commencement of the

**Sec 159**  
Trustee in liquidation under B A 1869  
B A 1883, if at any time there is no trustee acting under the liquidation by reason of death or for any other cause, such of the Official Receiver of bankrupt's estates as is appointed by the Board of Trade for that purpose shall become and be the trustee in the liquidation and the property of the liquidating debtor shall pass to and vest in him accordingly but this provision shall not prejudice the right of the creditors in the liquidation to appoint a new trustee in the manner directed by the B A 1869 or the rules thereunder and on such appointment the property of the liquidating debtor shall pass to and vest in the new trustee.

The provisions of this Act with respect to the duties and responsibilities of and accounting by a trustee in a bankruptcy under this Act shall apply, as nearly as may be to a trustee acting under the provisions of this section.

**Sec 160**  
Closed bankruptcy or liquidation  
Where a bankruptcy or liquidation by arrangement under the B A 1869, has been or is hereafter closed any property of the bankrupt or liquidating debtor which vested in the trustee and has not been realised or distributed shall vest in such person as may be appointed by the Board of Trade for that purpose and he shall thereupon proceed to get in realise and distribute the property in like manner and with and subject to the like powers and obligations as far as applicable as if the bankruptcy or liquidation were continuing and he were acting as trustee thereunder.

**Sec 161**  
Registrar not in future to become trustee  
In every bankruptcy under the B A 1869 pending at the commencement of the B A 1883 where a registrar of the London Bankruptcy Court or of any County Court would hereafter but for this enactment become the trustee under the bankruptcy such of the Official Receiver of bankrupt's estates as may be appointed by the Board of Trade for the purpose shall be the trustee in the place of the registrar and the . . . of the bankrupt shall pass to and vest in the Official Receiver accord-

(1) A debtor who has been adjudged bankrupt, or whose affairs have been liquidated by arrangement under the Sec 2 B A 1869, or any previous B A, and Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, 1887 who has not obtained his discharge, may apply to the Court for an order of discharge and thereupon the Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application in open Court

(2) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall, twenty-one Discharge of bankrupt days at least before the day so appointed, be or debtor sent by the debtor to each creditor who has proved in the bankruptcy or liquidation or to those of them whose addresses appear in the debtor's statement of affairs or are known to the debtor, and shall also, fourteen days at least before the day so appointed be published in the *London Gazette*

(3) On the hearing of the application the Court may hear any creditor and may put such questions to the debtor and receive such evidence as the Court thinks fit, and, on being satisfied that the notice required by this section has been duly sent and published, may either grant or refuse the order of discharge or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant the order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the debtor, or with respect to his after acquired property

Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the Court is satisfied by evidence that the debtor has committed any misdemeanour under Part II of the Debtors Act, 1869, or any amendment thereof

(4) The Court may as one of the conditions referred to in this section require the debtor to consent to judgment being entered against him in the Court having jurisdiction in the bankruptcy or liquidation by the Official Receiver of the Court, or the trustee or assignee in the bankruptcy or liquidation, for any balance of the debts provable under the bankruptcy or liquidation which is not satisfied at the date of the discharge, or for such sum as the Court shall think fit, but in such case execution shall not be issued on the judgment without the leave of the Court which leave may be given on proof that the debtor has since his discharge acquired property or income available for payment of his debts

(5) A discharge granted under this section shall have the same effect as if it had been granted in pursuance of the Act under which the debtor was adjudged bankrupt or liquidated his affairs by arrangement

(1) In each of the following cases, that is to say—

Effect of discharge

- Removal of assignee trustee or inspector under pre 1869 Acts
- (a) Any insolvency under any Act for the relief of insolvent debtors
  - (b) Any commission has or adjudication in bankruptcy within the jurisdiction of the old London Bankruptcy Court under any Act prior to the B A 1869
  - (c) Any administration by way of arrangement pursuant to an Act of the session held in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria chapter seventy entitled An Act for facilitating arrangements between Debtors and Creditors or pursuant to the provisions of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act 1849 or the hundred and ninety second section of the B A 1861 within the jurisdiction of the old London Bankruptcy Court

in which the estate is now vested in a creditor's assignee or trustee or inspector either alone or jointly with the official assignee the Court may at any time upon the application of any creditor and upon being satisfied that there is good ground for removing such creditors assignee trustee or inspector or in any other case in which it shall appear to the Court just or expedient appoint the official assignee or any person appointed under the one hundred and fifty third section of the B A 1883 to perform the remaining duties of the office of official assignee to be sole assignee or trustee or inspector of the estate in the place of such creditors assignee trustee or inspector as the case may be

- (2) Such appointment shall operate as a removal of the creditors assignee trustee or inspector of the estate and shall vest the whole of the property of

*Vesting of estate*  
the bankrupt or debtor in the official assignee or person appointed by the Board of Trade as aforesaid alone and all estate rights powers and duties of such former creditors assignee trustee or inspector shall thereupon vest in and devolve upon the official assignee or person appointed by the Board of Trade as aforesaid alone

- (3) Where on the close of a bankruptcy or liquidation or on the release of a trustee a registrar or Official Receiver or Official Assignee is or is acting as trustee and where under section 159 section 160 or section 161 of the B A 1883 either as originally enacted or as re-enacted in this Schedule an Official Receiver no liability shall attach to him personally in or default made or liability incurred by any

Sec 6  
Official Receiver no  
liable for acts of prior  
trustee

is or is acting as trustee  
respect of any act done  
prior to trustee

- (2) Section 93 of this Act (which section relates to the release of a trustee) shall with the exception of sub-section 5 thereof apply to an Official Receiver or an Official Assignee when he is or is acting as trustee and when an Official Rece

Release of Official Re  
ceiver or Official Assignee

or Official Assignee has been released under that section, he shall continue to act as trustee for any subsequent purposes of the administration of the debtor's estate, but no liability shall attach to him personally by reason of his so continuing in respect of any act done, default made, or liability incurred, before his release

All books and papers in the custody of an Official Receiver or Official Assignee or of the Acting Comptroller

Sec 7

Books and papers

in Bankruptcy, and relating to any bankruptcy under the B A, 1869, may, on the expiration of one year after the close of the

bankruptcy, be disposed of in accordance with rules made under section 1 of the Public Records Office Act, 1877, and that section shall apply accordingly

(1) General rules for carrying into effect the objects of the foregoing sections of the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, 1887, as re-enacted in this

Sec 8

Rules

Schedule, may from time to time be made revoked, or altered by the same authority,

and subject to the same provisions as general rules carrying into effect the objects of this Act

(2) There shall be paid in respect of proceedings under such foregoing sections such fees as the Lord Chancellor

Fees

may, with the sanction of the Treasury, from time to time prescribe, and the Treasury may

direct by whom and in what manner the same are to be collected and accounted for, and to what account they are to be paid

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